...URNISHING G O CTS, ETC.

...WINTERSTOCK NOW READY

...BOOMING WITH NEW GOODS

...Men. Clothing for Boys

...g for Children.

...LETE STOCK EVER SHOWN

...CH BROS.,

...ailors, 42 and 44 Whitehall St.

... MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

...N & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

...tton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies

...ACHINERY and TOOLS

...ought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, ...ing, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the ...neron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen ...e Rope. 73 and 75 BROAD ST

...DAL!

...t lumpiest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we ...00 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you ...large cargo of the very best Anthracite Egg and Nut Coal on ...ock.

...LIME! PLASTER PARIS, FIRE BRICK FIRE CLAY, CEMENTS,

...TA STOVE FLUES!

...LE SONS,

...TLANTA, GA.

... HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

...NEN STORE,

...d Whitehall Streets, a Full Line of

...hold Linens

...lesale and Retail.

...LLIAM ERSKINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: COR. SEVENTH AND E. STREETS.

...MAN BROS

...THE ONLY

...URING CLOTHIERS.

...HITEHALL STREET.

... instituted the ONE ...tem. We mark prices ... in PLAIN FIGURES! ...s can be relied upon as ... LOWEST, consistent ...T-CLASS WORKMAN- ...MATERIAL.

...on to the facilities which ... experience secure, WE ...NUFACTURERS AND ...OU THE PROFIT ... retailers necessarilly ...NUFACTURER.

...MAN BROS

...lannfacturing Clothiers,

...9 Whitehall Street.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION $2 A YEAR.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

This Paper Contains TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. First Part—1 to 12.

VOL. XXI. 24 PAGES ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1888. 24 PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, WRAPS, ETC.

CAUSE AND EFFECT!

THE CAUSE—During the late political excitement Dry Goods were sold in New York at fearful sacrifices, both to Importers and Manufacturers. THE EFFECT—Is that we bought too many. In many lines we are overloaded. We have no place to put our Holiday Goods that are daily arriving. Room must be made for them. We will commence on tomorrow,

MONDAY MORNING

A GRAND SURPLUS SALE! To Continue for Twelve Days Only!

We are again clamoring for more room. We are daily receiving wagon loads of Christmas goods, and we must have room for them. They require more space than dry goods, and our only plan is to clear our present stock. There is only one way to do it. To reduce the enormous stock we must reduce the prices, and this week we intend to do so with a vengeance.

Be sure to come to

J. M. HIGH'S

Every day dur ng this sale. A positive sacrifice on all goods advertised.

$25,000 WORTH OF CLOAKS

Must be sold during this sale. If you need a Cloak or Wrap it will pay you to call early.

At $2.50	Ladies' Fine Chinchilla Jackets, worth $4.50.	
At $2.50	Ladies' all wool brown and black and white striped tailor made Coats reduced from $4.50	
At 98 cts	Ladies' all Wool Striped Jackets.	
At $3.50	Black Beaver Jackets; cheap at $5.00.	
At $3.00	Fine Black Diagonal Double Breasted Jackets, selling everywhere at $5.00.	
At $3.75	Ladies' Berlin Twill Black Jackets, tailor made.	
At $3.50	Ladies' Plaid Satinett Raglans.	
At $4.50	Black Diagonal Newmarkets selling everywhere at $6.50.	
At $5.00	Ladies' Fine Berlin Twill Newmarkets, worth $8.50.	
At $5.95	Ladies' all Wool Plaid Newmarkets with Capes very stylish and a grand bargain.	
At $6.50	Hundreds of Fine Imported Jackets, braided elaborately and silk bound with full satin facing	
At $7.50	Black and Brown Raglans for Ladies, very stylish.	
At $8.50	Fine Cloth Newmarkets for Young ladies, with the new Empress Sleeves, worth $13.	

The largest and handsomest collection of Fine Imported Long Garments to be found in the south. The prices are all reduced to close them out at once. Don't delay, but come now. January prices in November.

Raglans, Havelocks, Newmarkets, with Bell, Angel and Empress Sleeves. All marked down to close.

The fine Braided "Nady's," shown alone by us, are conceded to be the prettiest garments ever shown here.

Ladies' Short Wraps

At $4.75, $5.75, $6.50, $7.50 and upwards.

HIGH'S STOCK OF MODJESKAS IS TREMENDOUS.

Braided Modjeskas,
Plain Cloth Modjeskas,
Colored Modjeskas—
Made in the latest shapes.

All Stylishly Trimmed.

Prices lower than elsewhere. Here are some: $7.50, $8.25, $9.50, $10, $11.50, $13.50.

Plush Short Wraps marked down to close out during this sale.

Plush Garments! Plush Garments!

TO LOOK MEANS TO BUY! Values Unobtainable Elsewhere

The Biggest Stock in the South of Lister's Sponged

PLUSH GARMENTS

Hundreds of ladies in Atlanta will testify that they are the best wearing plushes made. Beware of imitations. They are being sold here in Atlanta.

Lister's Sponged Seal PLUSH SACQUES

40 INCHES LONG

AT $20, WORTH $28.50

Lister's Sponged Seal Plush Jackets, with Bell Sleeves, a regular $25 jacket at $17.50.

One lot Vapor Sponged Seal Plush Jackets, advertised by others at $15.50.

HIGH QUOTES THEM AT $12.40.

Plush Modjeskas!

One lot Fine Plush Modjeskas on Monday AT $14.50.

LISTER'S SPONSED SEAL

PLUSH MODJESKAS

At $17.50, $20, $22.50, $27.50 and $30.

HIGH'S Stock of Children's Cloaks

Is entirely too large. They must now be sold. No mercy shown them.

GRETCHENS

$2, $2.25, $2.50, $0.75, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6 up. Every one of them will be offered at reduced prices.

Misses' Braided Nadjs.
Misses' Checked and Plaid Newmarkets.
Misses' Havelocks,
Angel Sleeve Newmarkets.
Bell Sleeve Newmarkets.
Loose Front Newmarkets.

All Marked Down to Force Them Off.

Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Dress Goods.

HIGH IS OVER STOCKED! High Reduces Prices!

In order to reduce Stock a great

Sacrifice of Dress Goods THIS WEEK!

80 pieces 46-inch Surah Serges worth $1, reduced to 59c.

65 pieces Echroids fine German Henriettas, silk finished, now at 75c.

49 pieces very fine French Henriettas, reduced to 59c.

At 29c yard, all wool Tricots, advertised by others at 35c.

At 25c yard, three hundred pieces of all wool Dress Goods, Serges, Diva Cloths, Huddersfield Suitings, Scotch Mixtures, Checks and Illuminated Weaves, all of them are from 36 to 40 inches wide.

At 49c yard a small lot of 54-inch all wool Ladies' Cloths.

At 63c yard a large lot of Fine Surah Royals, worth $1.10

At 9c yard 1 case English Dress Goods, worth 20c.

At 11½c yard double width American Cashmeres.

At 19c yard about 40 pieces colored Drap De Almas.

At 49c yard 10 pieces all wool French Plaids, price elsewhere 85c.

Novelty Suits.

Grand Bargains at $2.75, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.75 and up. Not half price for them.

Only a few pieces of 40-inch Gray Tricots. They go at 15c yard. Can you match them?

HIGH'S Dress Trimming DEPARTMENT.

A large lot of novelties opened on Friday and Saturday.

Come and look at them. Lovely goods at a small cost.

If you or your friend are going to buy Silks, Dress Goods or Cloaks you will be doing yourselves a positive injustice not to take advantage of the Surplus Stock Sale, beginning promptly in the morning at J. M. High's.

HIGH'S Silk Department.

Large lot of new Black Silks just opened.

Our New York buyer secured 83 pieces fine Silks from an importer who wanted money. He bought them at 65c on the dollar. They are fine goods and must be sold before the holidays. We have marked them at three prices:

Lot No. 1 contains Gros Grains, Cashmere Royals, Armures, Duchess, Rhadamers, Ottomans, Faille Francaise. Not a piece worth less than $1.35, and many are well known $1.50 goods, all at the uniform price of $1 yard.

Lot No. 2 contains Faille Francaise, Merveilleaux, Armures, Gros Grains, Rhadamers, goods worth $1.75, all at $1.25.

Lot No. 3 contains Cashmere, Extra Royals, Mascottes, Armures, Ottomans, Failles, Gros, all worth $2 yard, to go at $1.50.

Don't let the opportunity pass, you will never buy them again at the prices.

Evening Costumes —AND— BRIDAL OUTFITS

A GREAT SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL SALE ON MONDAY.

3,500 yards fine Silk Plushes, all colors at 50c yard.

New China Silks.
Colored Crepe d'Chenes.
New gauzes, new illusions.
New draping nets.
All at popular prices.

CLOSING OUT

The Entire Stock of

Fine Colored Silks —AT A— BIG REDUCTION!

FROM FORMER PRICES.

We will open tomorrow a new lot of fine Muffs and Boas, and we will sell them cheaper than the same goods have been sold for in this market. We make this statement boldly and defy a contradiction of its truth.

HIGH'S

BLACK AND MOURNING DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. LOOK HERE.

At 25c yard all wool Cashmere, double width and worth 40c.

At 35c yard 40-inch silk finished Henrietta, all wool, worth 55c yard.

Note the following reductions:

$1.25 dress goods now 90c.
$1.00 dress goods now 75c.
75c dress goods now 55c.

BIG LOT OF PRIESTLY'S

Silk Warp Henriettas at reductions that are equal to sacrifices.

Priestly's $2.00 goods at $1.25.
Priestly's $1.75 goods at $1.15.
Priestly's $1.50 goods at $1.25.
Priestly's $1.25 goods at 85c.

Infants' Cashmere Cloaks

Children's Plush Coats.
Children's corduroy coats.
Big lines. All the

PRICES MARKED DOWN!

Shawls and Jersey Jackets

If you need anything in this line we will offer them at prices that can but please.

1,000 Cashmere Scarfs

Embroidered, at 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 worth double the money.

CASSIMERES AND JEANS!

All wool filling jeans at 25c yard.

Large lot of short lengths in cassimeres at actual cost.

25 pieces of fine all wool cassimeres, the regular $1.00 goods, at 60c.

Blankets, Blankets, Blankets.

Entirely too many on hand. They must be sold to make room for holiday goods.

$10.00 blankets reduced to $7.50.
$8.50 blankets reduced to $5.50.
$7.50 blankets reduced to $5.00.
$6.50 blankets reduced to $4.50.
$5.00 blankets reduced to $3.95.
$4.00 blankets reduced to $2.95.

1,500 Fine Comfortables—Best ever shown, at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

We are now receiving importations of Christmas novelties, and in a few days we will open the grandest assortment foreign Bric-a-Brac, Art and Decoration novelties ever shown in the Southern States. Wait for J. M. High's grand opening of Christmas goods.

Flannels! Flannels!

20 pieces fine silk embroidered flannels—Gray, Natural and Navy Blue. Goods never before shown for less $1.50, at 75c yard.

20 pieces same only deeper embroidered; also red, worth $1.75, at 85c.

10 pieces same colors, worth $2, at $1. The above have just been opened and are undoubtedly the best bargains ever offered. You can't help buying them.

All wool French Plaid Flannels slightly shop-worn, reduced from 50c to 20c yard.

Largest and best assortment of fine French printed twilled flannels in Atlanta. The prices of them will be found lower than ever before this week.

90c French flannels at 50c yard.

One lot fine French striped flannels advertised elsewhere at 50c, HIGH'S price 40c yard.

Grand Bargains —IN— All Wool White Flannels

at 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60c. You can't begin to match them.

Red all wool flannels at 10c yard.

Fine twill medicated, red twill flannel at 19c.

Real Cochineal Dye, best Medicated Twill at 25c yard.

Shaker flannels at 25, 35 and 50c.

HIGH'S DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

50,000 yards North Carolina plaids at 5c yard.

25 bales Atlanta ¼ sheeting at 5c yard.

Fruit Loom bleaching. No remnants. Brand on every piece at 7½c yard.

Remnants Lonsdale cambric at 6½c.

100 pieces fine bleached Canton flannel at 7½c yard.

250 pieces fine Satines at 10 and 12½c yard.

3 cases best dress ginghams at 10 and 12½ yard.

HIGH'S Glove Department.

The success of this department for the past week, under our cut price system, has far exceeded our expectation, and to make things lively for our competitors we note a few of the many good things to be had the coming week.

85 dozen ladies' fleeced lined Jersey gloves, all colors, and are well worth 25c; our price until lot is closed out 15c.

110 dozen ladies' all wool embroidered back ribbed top Jersey gloves that are worth 50c, can be found on our bargain counter this week at 25c.

137 dozen ladies' embroidered back, pinked top, kid gloves, regular price everywhere 75c, under the cut price system for this week 49c.

123 dozen ladies' pinked top embroidered back, real kid gloves and sold by our so-called competitors for $1; under the cut price system this week 75c.

Our famous Madelane kid glove is the best value ever offered by any house in Atlanta. Price only $1. Every pair fitted to the hand and guaranteed.

HIGH'S Handkerchief Department.

In this department we have no competitors, as our prices are so low that competition is out of the question.

149 dozen ladies' hemstitched, colored bordered, handkerchiefs worth treble the price we ask for them, only 3c.

210 dozen ladies' hemstitched handkerchiefs, colored border, worth 10c, for this week only 5c.

Just think of it, a beautiful hemstitched embroidered ladies' handkerchief that is actually worth 25c, can be found on our bargain counter this week at 15c. Don't miss them.

139 dozen gents' hemstitched, colored bordered handkerchiefs, well worth in any house in America 25c, our price for this week only 15c.

NEW LOT —OF— HOLIDAY SETTS —OF— FINE LINEN CLOTHS

With Napkins to Match.

J. M. High's stores are always the busiest in the city. Go there rain or shine and you are sure to find a crowd. J. M. High is never asleep on the subject of bargains. Everybody likes to get the best value for their money, and J. M. High challenges the world to match his prices.

HIGH'S $10,000 HOSIERY STOCK

Must be reduced. Now is the time to buy.

JUST OPENED!

2 cases more of the celebrated C. & C., Misses' black French ribbed hose, the best school hose ever shown; all sizes; worth regular 40c; price this week 20c.

500 dozen ladies' fast black ribbed hose at 25c pair.

Ladies' black ribbed hose, 3 pairs for 25c.

Ladies' black seamless hose, 2 pairs for 25c.

Ladies' full regular made Balbriggan hose, 2 pairs for 25c.

Ladies' black ingrain hose, full regular made, worth 20c, 6 pairs for 90c.

Ladies' black and solid color, full regular made ingrain hose, cheap at 25c; 5 pairs for $1.

Ladies' indellible black hose, every pair warranted not to crack; 3 pairs for $1.

Ladies' all wool hose, full regular made, worth 40c; 6 pairs for $1.50.

Ladies' black and colored fine cashmere hose worth 65c; 6 pairs for $2.88.

Ladies' brown fleeced lined hose, full regular made, worth 35c; 6 pairs for $1.50.

Ladies' black silk hose, worth 85c; 6 pairs for $3.50.

Misses black and colored ribbed hose, 3 pairs for 25c.

Misses black and solid colored fleeced line hose, full regular made, worth 35c; 6 pairs for 90c.

Misses broad and fine ribbed hose, very heavy, worth 35c; 5 pairs for $1.

Youth's French ribbed double-knee hose, worth 40c; 3 pairs for $1.

Misses indellible black hose, worth 50c; 6 pairs for $2.40.

Misses fine cashmere hose, black and colored, worth 50; 6 pairs for $2.

Gents' colored seamless ½ hose, 3 pairs for 25c.

Gents' British ½ hose, 6 pairs for 75c.

Gents' full regular made Balbriggan ½ hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c; 6 pairs for 90c.

Gents' super-stout British ½ hose, worth 25c; 6 pairs for $1.

Gents' all wool seamless ½ hose, worth 20c; 6 pairs for 90c.

Gents' fine cashmere ½ hose, worth 50c; 6 pairs for $2.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Real Seal muffs $3.50 each. Black hair muffs 75c each. New Lynx setts, Angora muffs, and Boas Thibet muffs, and Boas.

J. M. High is compelled to reduce stock. In two weeks more his stock of holiday goods will be placed on sale, and within that time the shelves and counters must be cleared of the present stock, hence this grand surplus sale. It is a clearing sale indeed. Just read the prices, and then come. It will pay you to attend it.

Merino Underwear.

Look to your own interest. A moment will convince you. We are overstocked and want to unload. It will pay you to call and see the bargains in

Ladies' merino underwear.
Ladies natural wool underwear.
Ladies' silk underwear.
Boys, Misses' and children's underwear.

A WORD TO THE GENTLEMEN

We can save you money on underwear, shirts, neckwear, etc. It will pay you to give us a trial.

HIGH'S

ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.—
HIGH'S BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—
—LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY

NOTE A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS.

500 fine plush tidies, with raw silk borders, at 25c each.

1 lot fine Mikado tidies at 35c each.

Large line of silk tidies and table scarfs.

Special sale of raw silk table covers, 6-4 size, worth $2.75, at $1.50 each.

Immense lot of fine sideboard scarfs and tray covers; fine goods that will be sacrificed.

Stamped linen tidies from 5c to $1.25 each.

Stamped splashers at 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c & 50c.

Our 25c splasher is a beauty.

Linen stamped pillow shams.

Stamped table scarfs.

New Bolton cloth tidies, covers, scarfs, etc.

Plush table covers at 50c and 85c each.

High's Linen Department.

All the table linens marked down.

All the Napkins masked down.

5,000 dozen Huck and Damask towels, At prices never known to the trade here.

HIGH'S Lace and Embroidery DEPARTMENT.

Will offer many attractive things at correct prices.

Grand opening of holiday goods on or about December 10th.

Ribbons, Corsets, Muslin Underwear.

HIGH'S Millinery Department

Executes faithfully all orders. The most select goods in the city. Many bargains to reduce stock.

Small Things at a Small Cost.

500 yards 4 cord basting thread for 5c.
Web elastic 5c yard.
Darning balls 5c.
Sterling silver thimbles 25c each.
Patent cuff holders 5c.
Oxidized silver bracelets, new paterns, at 50c.
Good hand bags 25c.
Novelties in silver hair ornaments.
Large bottles bay rum 25c.
Pocket memorandum books 2½c, 5c and 10c.
Extra quality blacking brushes 25c.
Yankee shaving soap 10c.
Good shaving brushes 10c.
American pins to paper.
Hat pins 10c dozen.
Safety pins 5c dozen.
Round combs 5c each.
Barbours best flax 8c.
French crochet cotton 10c.
Imported collar and cuff boxes 10c each.
Vegetable ivory buttons 5c dozen.
100 gross fine metal dress buttons at 10c dozen.
Cotton belting 5c yard.
Pure vasaline, worth 15c, at 7c.
Large size embossed tin waiter 10c.
25c oxidized lace pins at 10c.
Russian leather purses, two apartments, at 25c.
Eureka rubber cloth 60c yard.
Colgate's extract cashmere bouquet at 21c.
Fine pearl handled pocket knives at 25c.
Gents' solid pearl collar buttons 5c.
Crepe stone lace pins 15c.
Rhine stone ear drops, solid gold, at $1.
Ladies' plated cuff buttons 25c pair.
Ladies' solid gold cuff buttons $1 pair.
500 ladies' 6-inch purses, with large oxidized face, at 10c.
Children's improved hose supporters 10c pair.

J. M. HIGH. J. M. HIGH. J. M. HIGH. J. M. HIGH. J. M. HIGH. J. M. HIGH.

Allingsford House.

Allingsford house was not very old, nor was it particularly beautiful; at least the late Allingsford house, which is the one I am speaking of, was not. But, on the other hand, the park was one of the noblest in England, and contained some splendid shooting. The kennels also, at no great distance from the house, were renowned both near and far. The enormous trout caught in the Alling, which ran through the park, were often mentioned in the Field, and had furnished many a day's work to the local taxidermist. Add to this that the house was built of red brick and fully insured, and perhaps you will not feel so very much horrified when I ask you to come with me and burn it, for that is what I mean to do.

Remember what a God-send it will be to conversation at local dinner parties for the next six months. What a story for mine host at the Eagle in the village to tell for the rest of his life. Then think of the new quarry at Cutstone, which has just started working, and of young Mr. Smith, the scientific architect, who has scarcely had a single job since he designed the town hall so successfully two years ago. I admit that, as a rule, burning down family mansions is not a nice thing to do, and least of all, at Christmas time; but I think that you will agree with me that in this case the circumstances rendered the act justifiable.

It was Christmas eve, and most of the guests had gone to bed, for, indeed, it was long past twelve o'clock. But Sir John and his brother, Colonel Allingsford, still remained in the smoking room, chatting over a last pipe and tumbler of toddy.

"Well, it's his own fault," said Sir John. "He's had as good a chance as a man could wish for, after dinner, alone with her in the conservatory for nearly a quarter of an hour, the thermometer standing at 85. If he couldn't pull himself together to propose then, all I can say is that he never will. The boy ought to be ashamed of himself.

"Yet the youngster is worth a dozen of the puppies one meets nowadays," replied the colonel. "I shall never forget the day he got his V. C. at Ashallan Gasha. I fancy I can see him now, falling back on our zareba with scarcely twenty men, and those two Krubbs they had taken out of the Arab fort. Most fellows would have left the guns when that ambush attacked, and small blame either. Not so Harry; he knew that if the rebels got them back they could have given us the very deuce of a time of it till reinforcements came up; so he stuck to them like a man, and brought them in safely, too!"

"Why doesn't he ask our niece to marry him? Any fool can see that he wants to, and I know that Nina wants to, and we all want them to. Now, if I were dead against the match it would have been over and finished long ago. Then the girl won't help pull him on either. She ought to flirt with young Jervis."

"Well, well, Jack; these things have a wonderful knack of coming right when we least expect. Anyhow, I can't see how our talking half the night will improve matters. It's a quarter past one; I'm off to bed."

So, after the master of the house had satisfied himself that all the fastenings were secure for the night, the two fine old brothers strode upstairs together, candlestick in hand.

"Jack, I believe that window on the stairs is open; I feel just like sneezing," and the gallant colonel pulled out his handkerchief and with it his pipe, which merrily gamboled down two flights of stairs, and then, to judge by the sound, shattered itself on the hall stove.

"My old meerchaum gone at last! Never mind. I hope no one trips up over the stem tomorrow morning. Good night, Jack!"

"Good night."

Their bed rooms were both on the first floor, and in half an hour's time, as befits healthy old gentlemen with clear consciences, they were both fast asleep.

More than was Captain Henry Melville, who had been feverishly pacing his room for the last hour, hardly knowing what he thought of or what he did. Promoted out of his turn for distinguished service, he was the youngest captain in her majesty's army, and with his slight figure, clear skin, and the very smallest attempt at a mustache, looked a mere boy. Though no relation of the Allingsfords, he had been known to both brothers from his childhood, and was now in the last week of a long visit to their house. Two months before he had found that he was looking forward to this visit with special impatience, though not for one minute would he have admitted it. Now that it was nearly over there was no concealing from himself that he was head over ears in love with Nina Darlington, the baronet's niece. But however brave he was in the field of battle, Master Harry in this affair showed a lamentable want of courage.

Nina was an heiress, while Harry's fortune was all in chancery; that is to say, there was no telling whether it was his fortune or somebody else's. He thought that to push his suit would be to betray Sir John's kindness. Who was he, a penniless captain in a regiment of foot, to marry Nina Darlington, heiress to one of the finest estates in England? It had always been a joke in the regiment that though Melville was the "best fellow that ever stepped," he could never be brought to think himself any thing but a fool. Even when he got his V. C. it did not seem to him that he had done anything particularly brave; he had done his duty, and so would any of the other fellows. Hence, to such a modest temperament it seemed the height of presumption to hope that Nina would ever come to reciprocate his affection, while that she did so already never occurred to him.

Poor fellow, he was really to be pitied; the last few days he had looked quite ill, takine long walks by himself, and seeming in society, as one of his friends expressed it, "as nervous as a cat." And yet, such is human blindness, he never suspected that his indisposition was noticed or the cause guessed by his host or anyone else. So he paced his room up and down, up and down. He would cut his visit still shorter and leave early in the morning the day after Christmas day. He would volunteer for the Egyptian army and get killed in the Soudan. Or he wold offer to carry dispatches to Emin and be caught by dervishes and put to death by torture, which would be very nice and very agreeable; but neither Nina nor her guardian should ever hear of his hopeless passion.

Let us leave this young man, who is very badly company, and making a great ass of himself, and come upstairs. Up, up, up, past the second story, along this little passage, up the old corkscrew stair to the little turret room. Hush! tread gently, for the occupant of this room has had the sense to go to sleep, like a prudent girl who wants to look her best in the morning. Light the candle and we will see how Miss Nina has been amusing herself before she went to bed. Her sketch-book and pencils are scattered about on the dressing table, so she must have been drawing; and, to judge by the litter in the fender, she seems to have torn her drawing up into very little pieces and burned most of it. Luckily, I was looking over her shoulder all the time, so I can tell what she drew. First, she drew a young man on horseback; then she turned the paper over and drew another young man in knickerbockers and a Norfolk jacket, with a gun on his shoulder. Then, taking a fresh piece of paper, she drew a third in a patrol jacket and regulation boots, with a drawn sword in his right hand, while with his left he seemed to be frantically calling to some one behind him to come on. Oh! of course we can see it all now. They are all meant for the same person, and that person is Harry Melville; but he's not nearly so tall or so well proportioned as you have drawn him, Miss Darlington; he's not, really.

Just now she is dreaming, dreaming that she is looking at Millais's famous picture. "Yes." She wonders why she never before appreciated it so much, and sits down in front of it. Soon she wonders what makes the place so terribly hot. Then she fancies that every one who passes is looking at her, and is even certain that people at the end of the room are pointing at her. Then she saw some one point her out to an attendant, who forthwith accosted her: "Beg pardon, Miss, but you're sitting on the stove. It's made just like a bench; but it's a stove, and my horders is positive that no one sits on the stve."

Nina thought that this was really too bad, and fairly lost her temper. "It's not right," she said, "to make the stoves so like the seats if you don't want people to sit on them; but I knew what it was, and came here because I was cold." "Oh!" "And I'm going to stay here as long as I choose." And, disdaining further argument, she took out her catalogue and pretended to be engrossed in its perusal. Very soon she could feel the heat under her beyond a doubt, and most unpleasantly. But so obstinate are young ladies in dreamland (in practical life they are "firm,") that she determined to stay where she was for a full five minutes by the clock. Three minutes; the actual heat was not so great, but the fire underneath her was beginning to smoke. Then she thought that all the bystanders, and among them all the people she disliked, were saying that she would neves stay there another two minutes. Four minutes; it was worse. Four minutes and a half—four minutes fifty seconds; it was stifling—at last! and she woke up with a start.

What a terrible smell of smoke; her dream had been founded on fact. The house must be on fire. Lighting a candle, she ran to the door and looked down the winding stair, when suddenly some one threw open the door at the bottom of it and a great curling cloud of terrible blue smoke, but showing flames behind, rushed up through it, causing Nina to drop her candle and run coughing and trembling back to her room.

The colonel's meerschaum was a big pipe, and he had forgotten to knock out the ashes, so that, though it had been in his pocket for nearly five minutes, it was still just alight when he dropped it. When it hit the stove it snapped in two. The stem fell into the grate, but the bowl, after rolling along the oil cloth, ultimately "fetched up" behind the umbrella stand. Here, I am sorry to say, Mary, the under housemaid, was in the habit of keeping a little bundle of woolen and chamois cloths, greatly besmeared with beeswax and turpentine, together with a lump of the former and a bottle of the latter—materials which she used for cleaning the front staircase and the polished woodwork in the hall. Some lighted ash fell on those cloths and soon begat a slow and smoldering fire. However, as there was very little draught in the hall, and the umbrella stand stood on a slab of polished granite, all might yet have been well; but it was fated otherwise.

When the rags had been smoldering quietly for about half an hour, and seemed in a fair way to burn themselves out, a big rat, taking a constitutional in the vicinity, attracted by the smell of burning beeswax, came to see what was the matter. Naturally burning his nose, he whisked away in great wrath, and so upset the turpentine bottle, to which there was no cork. In an instant the floor for a yard round was covered with burning spirit. There was nothing to stop the flames, which caught first the umbrellas, then the hall table and the woodwork of the stairs, and then the wainscoting, and anything and everything that there was to catch.

Harry Melville was the first to give the alarm but too late for the slightest hope of extinguishing the flames. In fact, when once a large house, dry and airy, and largely fitted with wood-work, has fairly caught fire, a dozen engines cannot put it out before it is thoroughly gutted from basement to attic. The front staircase would soon be impassable, so that when the guests were roused the only thing to do was to lose no time in saving the women and themselves. When Harry saw this his first though was for Nina, and he tore up stairs with the flames literally at his heels. It was he who opened the door at the bottom of the corkscrew stair, admitting the volumes of hot smoke as they rolled fiercely upward. He saw her, candle in hand, when she fell back, blinded and coughing; the next moment he had her in his arms. He thought that there was still time to make a dash for it down the fiery stairs; it was the only chance to save her life. One moment to wrap a blanket around his darling as a protection against the hungry flames, and then for the rush. Whether he lived or died afterward did not matter if he could only struggle on to the bottom, where other hands would be ready to take charge of his precious burden. That moment's delay saved both their lives, for just as he shatched the blanket from the bed, when, if they had started at first, they would have been half way down the first flight, came a bang! crash! as with a deafening noise a portion of the outer wall of the room and the whole of the corkscrew staircase fell while the whole building shook. In the gun room on the second floor, were kept the stores for refilling empty cartridge cases, which included two large flasks of meal powder which had come from London only the day before. These, as well as several hundred full cases, had exploded and caused the damage. Retreat by the staircase was now impossible. Under the window was a sheer drop all the way to the ground; a monkey could not have saved himself there.

The explosion had had one good effect, for in blowing out all the windows and even part of the outer wall on that side, it allowed the wind, which was blowing fresh, to take most of the smoke and heat over to the other part of the house; otherwise they must soon have been suffocated. They were standing together in the corner by the door. Though her feet were on the ground, Nina was still in his arms, with the blanket round her, as when they were going to start for the dash down stairs.

"God help us, my darling!" said Harry. This was the first time that either of them had spoken.

For all reply she pressed his hand and turned her face calmly and trustfully up to his.

Had it been Harry's last second on this earth, and he conscious of it, he could not have helped kissing her then.

"Forgive me, my darling," he said hoarsely; "but I love you with all my heart."

"And I love you with all mine," said Nina, simply. Then suddenly she cried: "Quick! There is a trapdoor in that corner; you can reach it by standing on the drawers."

Needing no second bidding, he leaped up on to the drawers, and having felt for the trapdoor, struggled with all his might to open it. It was fastened on the inside with a bolt, which from long disuse had become completely rusted into its socket. Twice he put forth all the strength he could get to bear on the little knob, only to lacerate his hands without being able to stir the fastening. As he gathered himself together for a third try, Nina thrust a garden hammer into his hand. It was a small but fairly heavy one, which she used for nailing up the creepers. A few blows with this, another pull, the bolt yielded; and Harry threw back the trap. Sitting in the opening, he pulled Nina up to his own level, and they were both on the roof.

Except for a little gable in the middle the roof was flat. On one side and under the turret was the blazing house, but on the other, some twenty feet lower, was the roof of the laundry, which, being to the windward, had so far entirely escaped the conflagration. A water pipe, standing out about two inches from the wall, took the drainings from the gutter round the turret to a small rain water cisternr fixed against the wall just above the laundry. It was down this that they must go.

To climb down twenty feet by a small water pipe with only one hand and your legs to hold on by, and to support a lady with the other hand, is no easy feat even for a strong man and an athlete, and Harry was neither. But love and desperation gave him both strength and skill to perform the descent safely. Only when, about half way down, first his legs and then his hand came into contact with an iron support to the pipe, did he feel a momentary pain. And no wonder, for passing through the wall and being clinched on the inside, it was nearly red hot. A great tongue of flame shooting out from one of the side windows enabled those below to see what was happening. A ladder was placed against the laundry wall, and amid lusty cheers they were quickly half helped, half carried in safety to the ground.

Thanks to the blanket, Nina had escaped nearly scot free, but Harry Melville was badly, though perhaps not dangerously hurt. His left hand in particularly was terribly burned. The doctor was among the lookers-on and ordered him to bed at the Eagle at once, while he himself hurried off for the lotion and other necessaries to dress the wound.

The ladies were accommodated with beds os "shakedowns" at the vicarage; the gentlemen had plenty to do in helping their host and his servants. Of course, next to nothing could be saved from the house; it was enough to be thankful for that no lives had been lost. The horses were blindfolded and led away; the carriages and harness were also saved. Then it was decided to destroy a great straw stack lest the wind should shift and the fire be communicated to that and thence to the lodge. By this time all the village was afoot, so that there was no lack of hands. A groom had been dispatched for the fire engine at the first alarm, and meanwhile a couple of garden hose were played on the fire, but without any appreciable result. About dawn the engine arrived, and commenced operations on the slowly subsiding conflagration. Though it was kept only four miles from Allingsford, the "man who understood it" slept nearly six farther on, whereby, as the obstructionist town councilor observed at the next meeting, "considerable time was lost." It was broad day ere Sir John, his brother, and guests, having done all that men could do, and thanked the villagers for their willing help, both verbally and practically—this last by having a cask of treble X broached in the yard—drove off to Lord Grandworth's, who had placed his house at their disposal.

So it came about that the baronet spent his Christmas morning in bed. In the afternoon he rode over to see Harry, calling at the vicarage on his way. Here, clad mostly in dressing gowns, the ladies from Allingsford house received him in remarkably high spirits, notwithstanding that they had lost all their possessions. Only Nina, in one of the vicar's daughter's dresses, accompanied him to the ruins, which were still smoking sulkily. It was not an inspiriting sight, and they soon turned their steps in the direction of the village. Dr. Brown met them at the door of the inn with a grave face, and said, in reply to Sir John's inquiry after his patient: "Not so well as I could wish, by any means; the burns were bad enough, and now a fever has come to complicate matters. He seems to have a splendid constitution, though, and that's half the battle. I shall telegraph to London for a nurse, and we ought to pull him through in a fortnight."

"But what shall you do till the nurse comes?" asked Nina.

"That," he replied, "is just what I was coming to. Can you spare Mrs. Hickley?" (Mrs. Hickley was the housekeeper.) "She can be depended upon, and will be able to carry out my intentions better than the people at the inn."

"Take her and one of the maids, too, doctor, if you like," said Sir John. "Nina, you go and see about it."

"Shan't we send a message, uncle?" said Nina. "Then you and I will wait in the Eagle till they come; and if anything is wanted, I can do it."

"Perhaps that would be best," said the doctor. "I am going to the vicarage, and will be the messenger myself. But first come up and see him."

They entered the inn and went up-stairs to the sick room, the doctor leading the way. As he opened the door he held his finger to his lips as a sign for them to be silent. Captain Melville was sleeping soundly.

"Splendid!" said the doctor as soon as they were outside again. "But I take no credit to myself. A good constitution, that's what's done it. If he only sleeps on for a couple of hours now he is as good as cured. Now I must be off. There is some soup being made for him down-stairs. He ought to have it the moment he wakes. In fact, Miss Darlington, I think that the best plan would be to keep it in this room on the hob."

"Uncle," said Nina, as soon as he had gone and the landlady had been dispatched for the soup.

"Yes, my dear."

"Captain Melville has asked me to marry him." It was lucky that they were not in the sick-room, for Sir John's long-drawn "Whew!" would have most assuredly wakened the invalid.

"And, pray, when was this arranged?"

"Last night."

"In the conservatory?"

"No."

"During the fire?"

"Yes."

"And you said?"

"Yes."

"And suppose I say no?"

"But, uncle, you won't say no."

"Oh, well, since you seem to be of that mind, I suppose I had better not. Give me a kiss, you solemn little rogue, if they are not all bespoken. Ha, ha, ha! I think I must leave you in charge here, and go and tell George. He said last night that these things had a wonderful knack of coming right. This is the best piece of news I've had for many a long day." And as the baronet walked back to the rectory, all who met him remarked how well he carried his misfortunes.

Nina was very happy, sitting at the fireside nursing and watching her lover sleep, now sound and healthy, a sure sign that the fever had gone. There was something very strange about it all, and she could scarcely believe that she was the same girl who had gone to bed in the turret room the night before. Presently Mrs. Hickley arrived and told her that her uncles were coming to fetch her in the rector's pony cart.

Still Harry slept, though now his sleep seemed lighter. At length he turned lazily on his back, opened his eyes and said: "Nina."

"Not a word till you've had your soup; here it is, all ready. Give it to me, Mrs. Hickley. And now you must have another pillow under you; so. Now, I'll hold the basin, and if you are strong enough, you shall feed yourself."

"But Nina——"

"Silence, sir! Obey orders. Why, here come both my uncles. I'm sure it's their voices we hear. Oh, Harry!"

"Yes, darling."

"I've told them."

Captain Melville's illness did not last very long. He was moved to Hill's farm on the third day; and could get up in about a fortnight. Soon after that he rejoined his regiment. I may mention, by the way, that while he was in bed he got a long letter from his solicitor stating that some missing papers had just been found in the lining of a safe which established his claim to the property in chancery beyond a dobbt, and promising that in two or three months at the most he would enter into legal possession.

The banns were put up on the 1st of May, Sir John having an old-fashioned dislike to licenses.

Living with two good-tempered old gentlemen, of course Nina escaped the lectures and endless advice with which maiden aunts and married friends so love to load a girl who is going to embrace the fetters of wedlock. True, the colonel did try his hand one evening, beginning by recounting some of his experiences as a mess caterer and ending by saying: "I hope, also, my dear, that you will let the unfortunate accident which occurred at Christmas be a warning to you never to allow your maids to lie awake reading after they have gone to bed. Of course Mrs. Hickley assures us that such a thing was never done at Allingsford House; but there is not a shadow of a doubt in my mind that that was how it came about."

"It might have been one of the men smoking."

"Tut, tut! my dear; that is perfectly impossible. You cannot communicate fire to anything from the tobacco in a pipe. No, no; you may depend upon it, it was one of the maids reading in bed."

The marriage was celebrated in due course amid general rejoicings. Many were the blessings fervently bestowed on the young couple by the honest rustics at the church door, and many a horny hand did Harry shake on that eventful morning, for his bravery at the fire and his genial, frank disposition had completely won the villagers' hearts. Nina they had always loved.

Old Sir John's voice trembled a little as he bid them good-bye, and the colonel's eyeglass was very misty as the brothers stood together on the steps watching the carriage disappear down the drive.

"She couldn't have done better," said the baronet.

"No, Jack, she couldn't."

CHURCHES AND PEOPLE.

From the New York Herald.

Joseph Strong, D. D., general secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, in his office at the Bible house, had an answer ready. He was just writing a circular, which began:

The population of New York city has for years been steadily and rapidly increasing, while at the same time the number of churches has been relatively decreasing. In 1840 there was one Protestant church to every 2,000 people; in 1880 one to 3,000, and in 1887 one to 4,000.

"But does the smaller number of churches indicate a smaller number of pews?" the reporter asked. "The churches of today seat more people than formerly."

"My statement is equally true if you compare church sittings," responded Dr. Strong, "and church membership as well. There are two principal reasons for the falling behind of the church in the cities, as the same conditions do not exist in the country.

"First, the enormous growth of the cities brings in a great foreign element which the church does not reach. I believe that the church is holding its own with the native population, and even gaining.

"Secondly, the church lacks organization. All the great forces which are shaping the world's life and thought today, whether in science or politics, industry or trade, are based upon skillful organization. The Christian church is especially lacking in this point. One object of the work in which we are engaged is to bring the different religious bodies into closer relationship."

The facts quoted by Dr. Strong were intended to apply alone to city churches. He said that in 1800 the churches in this country embraced less than eight per cent of the population, while today they embraced 20 per cent, counting foreigners and all. These figures apply likewise only to Protestant churches.

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On A Mountain.

"Does he know how picturesque he looks?" Garcia wondered. She was inclined to give a man credit for vanity, or any other little idiosyncrasy he might possess. Joe Mascaral did not know that he might have posed successfully for a charming bit of south country life. He knew, of course, that he was handsome, and that the water he drank from Juan Sepulvada's olla was cool and clear. The water jar hung in a huge pepper tree, and the fern-like foliage with its feathery blossoms drooped nearly to the ground, framing Jose in a green arbor, through which the sun glinted. Jose's shirt was a snowy white, and the vivid scarlet and yellow handkerchief knotted loosely around his throat gave a richer coloring to his swarthy cheek.. A wide sombrero covered his black hair, but did not hide the flashing glances the dark eyes cast toward Garcia's hammock. The hand that held the gourd was small and shapely, and there was in his salute all the grace of the Spanish cavalier, whose blue blood, much diluted, flowed in his veins. Miss Waldo flushed a little under that grandiloquent bow. Guilty? Perhaps. She had spent more hours than she liked to remember, lounging on the wide gallery or swaying lazily in the hammock, strung up in the big blue gums; listening through the drifting, sunny days to the love tales of old Spain, retold with many embellishments by this young romancer, who had never journeyed a hundred miles from his mountain home.

Jose's bee ranch up the canyon did not occupy much of his time, and, while his many-legged servants buzzed and labored, he brought out his choicest store of sweet sayings for Garcia's delectation.

Years ago, before Miss Waldo's blue eyes had looked very far into life's mysteries, both her parents had died of consumption. The care of the little girl had fallen on her father's eldest sister, who was in a constant worry lest Garcia should suffer the same fate. They had come from their eastern home in search of health, to the little foothill village, nestled in the shadow of the Sierra Madres. Here nature ran riot in glorious profusion and sky and earth were alike brilliant in brightest hues. Garcia had been so tired of her colorless surroundings; the gray sky; the snow-covered earth; her aunt's paleness of age, and her own dimmed beauty, that she refused to return home, although the October days with their wealth of fruit had come again, and her health was almost entirely restored.

Miss Waldo's aunt did not take kindly to the gallant Jose, and his occasional performances upon the mandolin she utterly disapproved. She came to the door on the afternoon in question with evident depreciation of the pretty tableau.

"Have you written to Stephen to-day?" she demanded, and Garcia came out from the ruins of Alhambra, where she had been wandering in imagination, and recognized the hostile gleam of her aunt's spectacles.

Jose departed with alacrity, and Garcia prepared unwillingly to enter the house.

"When an unpleasant fact is three thousand miles away," she grumbled, "it is very disagreeable to be reminded of it." She fell to wondering how Stephen would look in a sombrero and a red muffler. She shuddered at the thought.

"Fancy him at a bull fight or with a guitar tied on with red and yellow ribbons. Oh, dear! why is his hair such a pale brown and his mustache so feeble. What a very unpleasant height six feet three is for a man."

At any rate, she was glad she had only partly promised to marry him. How could a girl threatened with tubercles? She took a last look at the mountains. How Garcia loved those mountains. When their highest peaks caught the first smile of the morning; when sun and shade flashed at noonday over their brown sides; when the sun said "good night," and hid them in a soft purple haze; when the "clouds came down to rest" and shrouded them in green mist; ever changing, yet always the same, Garcia loved them and had dreamed dreams of the happy time when she should explore those hidden canyons.

At a hotel down the street, a lively widow and her sister boarded. Garcia considered them charming acquaintances, but her aunt held them in cold displeasure, mostly on account of what she termed the widow's "flirty" ways; but she had been beguiled into promising, in a moment of weakness, that some time Garcia might accompany the objectionable widow on a mountain excursion. The aunt never intended to keep this promise; reconciling it with her conscience that "some time" was so vague that it might be indefinitely postponed, and the journey never accomplished. Mysterious business took her to Los Angeles one day. This was the widow's opportunity. She swooped down apon Garcia, and, before the bewildered girl realized the situation, she was mounted on a burro, in company with two ready cavaliers and the widow and her sister. Their destination was a tent on the mountain side, occupied by the employes of an irrigating company, who were tunnelling the mountain in search of water.

Garcia had often looked longingly up to the eyrie abode, which she had likened to a great white bird perched upon the mountain side. They wound slowly upward through sage brush and chapparel, pausing occasonally to look back over the San Gabriel valley away to the distant ocean, showing through a rift in the hills.

By and by Garcia felt a strange and unpleasant qualm as her burro crept gingerly around an unusually steep precipice. The distant tent looked more than ever like a bird ready to take wing, and, oh, so far away.

The widow, glancing backward, exclaimed at her pale face:

"Are you going to faint, Miss Waldo?"

"I think I am going to die," Garcia whimpered.

There was a great commotion among men and beasts, smelling salts were applied and bottles were uncorked, and Garcia opened her eyes to find herself upon terra firma, sheltered by a big grease-wood brush. No persuasion could induce her to remount, but at her earnest request, the rest of the party continued their upward journey, leaving her in her present retreat for the few hours that would intervene before their return home. Garcia gave a long sigh of relief as a bend in the trail hid them from view, and she was left alone. The day was perfect, and she revelled in her independence and the glorious view before her. Far down the ravine she heard the music of a hidden stream. Tall yuccas, with their masses of snowy bloom might stand for white robed spectre wives of dead mountain giants, with whom Thor tried his feats of skill.

She laughed aloud at a merry mocking bird bubbling over with a song, mimicing the sweet notes and shrill calls of his feathered friends, and ending with the mournful peep of a dripping chicken. She knew that Jose's home was in the canyon around the other side of the mountain, and that he sometimes took this trail as a shorter cut to the town below. What if he should come this morning? How surprised he would be to see her in this unexpected place. Would he be glad? The trip had been tiresome, and her present quarters so comfortable that her day dreams melted away and she dozed into sleep. Suddenly she awoke with the thought that the day had become surprisingly hot. She drew a little further into her impromptu bower and resumed her castle building. By and by a clumsy jack-rabbit, with his ridiculous ears drooping forward, lumbered across the path. Atimid little cotton-tail followed swiftly, with a strange disregard of her presence.

The air grew hotter and hotter. The mocking-bird hushed his songs and flew away. Queer little lizards, with their halting haste, darted into the bushes. More rabbits, with long jumps, passed by and disappeared over the mountain. She wondered idly at this strange procession of beasts and reptiles, but scrambled hastily up as a horrid toad, with bristling back and unnecessary tail, nearly ran across her feet as she rose; the burro, with a loud snort and mighty wrench, snapped the rope with which he was staked, and ran madly up the trail. She heard a loud cracking noise, and clouds of smoke stifled her. What could it mean? Bewildered, she looked down the mountain side. Ah, God! She knew then. The mountain was on fire. Tongues of flame darted from shrub to shrub, and licked up the grass, dried to tinder by the semi-tropic sun through the rainless months of summer. With a roar like the tempest, it swept up the mountain. The dried branches of dead trees, killed by former fires, caught the blaze, and stood like sentinels of fire in its wake.

Although she knew that certain and awful death was coming, terror held Garcia helpless and she was again becoming unconscious, when she was aroused by the voice of Jose shrieking wildly:

"Fly, senorita, fly! For the love of the Virgin, fly!" She could not move, with fear as "lead upon the feet of her most anxious will."

The hot breath of death was scorching her cheek, when she felt herself clutched by the arm, and dragged unceremoniously over rock and bushes to the other side of the bend. There was no time for choosing paths. Jose was certainly not to blame that his delicate physique rendered him incapable of given her better assistance, but when her senses returned, unreasonable indignation came also. Stephen would never have dragged and tumbled her down a mountain with an utter disregard of her feelings and her wardrobe. Still they slipped and stumbled and the fire pursued them with dangerous haste. Another five minutes and they would reach the canyon, with its expanse of gravel and water and safety.

At this unfortunate moment Garcia's skirts caught the projecting limb of a fallen tree, and brought rescuer and recued to a sudden standstill. Garcia tugged nt her skirts and Jose pulled at Garcia with all his strength, which did not tend to help matters. The fire came nearer and snatched the end of the tree whose branch held Garcia prisoner. With a wild shriek Jose let go his hold, and, plunging downward, left the unfortunate girl to her fate. Relieved of the strain the loosened garments were easily disentangled, and Garcia followed her cowardly guide, disgusted even in her peril, and thoroughly cured of her infatuation. As she reached the saving gravel she saw a strangely familiar figure dash madly up the canyon. It was only a fleeting glance, for she was too terrified for reason, and flung herself headlong into the little stream. The water gurgled and splashed and wet her to the skin. Her hat was lost and her dress was in tatters.

"I shall die of consumption," she thought "after all this exposure. Oh, how sick I feel! I believe I am dying now."

She opened her eyes, however, and sat up very straight for a dying woman, as she heard her name called in an agonizing tone.

"Garcia, Garcia, my darling Garcia?"

"Why, Stephen," she cried, "is it really you? Where did you come from?" she asked, as he fished her, dripping, out of the stream. "I cannot believe it is you."

"It is surely me," he assured her as he lifted her with tender strength, and held her closely in his arms. "It wouldn't be healthy for another fellow to be in my place. 'Where did I come from?' Chicago, of course, on the 9:40 train. I wandered about that wretched little villiage till I was almost stagnated, and came up the canyon on an exploring expedition to find my fiance apparently endeavoring to commit suicide. That little Mexican you seemed pursuing hasn't stopped running yet" (looking after the retreating figure and not noting Garcia's blushes). "Whew! hot smoky. That would have a grand effect a night," he said, looking at the burning mountain. "Thank God! my darling is safe from that fiery death."

"Oh, Stephen!" Garcia cried throwing her muddy arms around his neck, with sublime disregard for his light coat, "take me home and keep me always. I think it is the loveliest thing in the world to be so tall and strong."

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PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

KROLLINE

THE HAIR STRAIGHTENER

A scientific liquid preparation that entirely removes the harshness from the hair, rendering the shaft or stem soft and flexible, the rigidity of which causes the curl, wave and kink in the hair, whiskers and mustache.

Krolline is perfectly harmless; its use makes the hair soft and glossy, enabling it to be combed or brushed perfectly smooth and straight, and the hair will remain so if Krolline is used regularly as a hair dresser.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, sixty cents, by

The Von Hagen Chemical Works,

CINCINNATI, O.

Rabbit Foot and Three Kings
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Harralson, Bros. & Co., of Atlanta and Birmingham, are sole wholesale agents.

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GREAT DAYS IN AUGUSTA!

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXPOSITION!

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

GEORGIA'S WELCOME TO CAROLINA!

Thursday, November 29th, Thanksgiving Day.

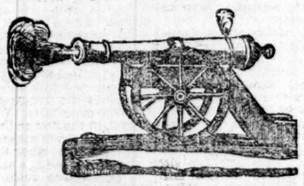
LEGISLATURE AND STATE OFFICIALS OF BOTH STATES WILL BE PRESENT.

HENRY W. GRADY,

The Talented Young Statesman, Will Welcome Carolina.

RESPONSE BY SENATOR M. C. BUTLER.

All Georgia should see Augusta's plucky enterprise.



Don't forget the date---Thursday, November 29th, Thanksgiving Day.

RACES EVERY DAY.

$10,000 -+- Ten Thousand Dollars in Purses! -+- $10,000

GREAT THOUSAND DOLLAR PURSE, NOVEMBER 29th.

Monday, November 26th, Drummers' Day!

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th,

JOHN H. INMAN and Other Railroad Magnates Will Visit the Exposition.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, -+- YOUNG FARMERS of GEORGIA

WILL MEET IN EXPOSITION HALL!

Wednesday, November 28th, Athens' Day.

DON'T FORGET

GEORGIA'S WELCOME TO CAROLINA--NOVEMBER 29th.

Let Everybody Come!

Rate from Atlanta, on the 28th, including admission to grounds, $3.20; from Athens $2.45. Good for five days.

Special Railroad Rates!

MEDICAL.

Ask For Ayer's

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AN ACTOR'S TALK

ABOUT HIS PROFESSION AND SOME PROMINENT PEOPLE THEREOF.

Some Incidents in the Early Life of Clara Morris—Maud Granger and Her Many Marriages.

One of the most interesting men I ever met was an actor who, some days ago, spent a social evening with a family in Atlanta.

I asked him a great many questions about the prominent men and women in his profession, and he told of their lives in a most entertaining way. "The stage is like the world at large," he said, "the evil is much talked about, the good little known. The noblest lives are those about which the public know very little I have heard ignorant people call Edwin Booth cold and selfish, and he is the noblest man on earth. His charity is boundless and beautiful, yet so quietly done that only those whose lives throw them in a position to find out his character know of his generosity and kindness. He never fails to give help to the unfortunate in his own profession. When I was playing at his theater in New York there was a ballet girl who had a husband dying of consumption. They were in the most destitute condition. Booth found it out, and when the girl came one evening he said to her: 'I think we can do without you this evening. Go home to your husband; he needs you.' He would not allow her to play any more during the season, and whenever she came sent her home, making some plausible excuse for doing so. Her husband had been an actor, and he cast the poor fellow for a part, paying him a good salary every week and pretending that he would need him after a while. So, the whole season passed, and he paid them their salaries, without allowing them to do one bit of work. I could give numberless other instances of the same kind. His life is full of unassuming charity, and he is truly one who loves his fellow man.

"He never discharges any one in his troupe, and will put up with anything from an actor, if his failure is a misfortune. Once I was acting with him in Richard III. The man who played the part of Buckingham forgot his lines, so that playing with him was extremely annoying to Mr. Booth. The actor came to Edwin Booth and said:

"'I am afraid, sir, that my memory is failing. I don't know what misfortune has come upon me, but I can't memorize my part. I study it over and over and I cannot remember. I shall have to resign.'

"'No, no, I will not have you do that,' replied the star. 'Keep your place. We can manage some way.'

"That is one of the many kindnesses he showed to his brethren.

"He is the most modest, retiring man in private life. Some years ago I was at a large banquet in New York given after a benefit. All of the prominent actors in the city were there, and Edwin Booth was the most modest man present. Lawrence Barrett would have played Julius Cæsar all over the dining room."

"You don't like Barrett?"

"I utterly despise him. He is the opposite of Booth in every particular; pompous, conceited, selfish and mean to the greatest degree. He is a dog to his fellow workers, envious of their success, niggardly in his transactions with them, and utterly without sympathy for their faults or misfortunes. His association with Booth has been the making of him. He has reaped all the gains."

"Do you know Clara Morris?"

"Very well, indeed; and a most entertaining woman she is, too, full of wit and originality. She tells of her days of poverty and obscurity with amusing naivete. Her mother was a dishwasher in a Chicago hotel and they lived in a black little hole of a room in the cellar. When she was ten or twelve years old she became wild about the theater. Her mother wouldn't let her go out at night, but she persuaded one of the house boys to come and pull her through a crack in the grating when her mother went to bed. That's the way she slipped out to go to the theater for some years; finally she trod the boards as a ballet girl; then she was given a little part to act. She said after she finished her part she'd rush to one of the wings and ask some actor how she succeeded. The invariable reply was:

"'Moderately well, Morris; but you are so ugly.'

"That was her stumbling block on the road to success. She said: 'My mother was always saying, 'Oh! Clara, you can never be anything with all those pretty girls on the stage. Nobody will look at such a fright as you,'

"One night," she said, "I came home after acting quite an important part, and, as I stood by my mother's bed, she said: 'I declare, Clara, you do look right pretty tonight.' I was so rejoiced that I fell down on the floor and rolled over with delight. Those were funny days. The managers would often say, 'Morris, you can never be anything in that old dirty dress. I grew to be called Morris with the dirty dress. But how could I help it? I was too poor to buy another."

"How did she finally rise?"

"I can't tell; gradually people saw her talent, I suppose. She says when she commenced to be noticed she thought she ought to read and get a little education. So she went to a circulating library and said: 'Mister, give me a book.' David Copperfield was put into her hands and she read and enjoyed it very much. She took it back and said, 'Mister, I wish you'd give me another book by that same party.'

"In this way she read all Dickens's novels and grew to love him and to wonder who he was and if he was living. She felt that she would give anything to know 'the party' who wrote those books.

"Years afterward when fortune and fame had come to her she went to Europe and saw the grave of the great novelist. As she knelt there and thought of the beauty and pleasure he had given to her ignorant, cramped young life, tears of passionate affection moistened the sod at his feet.

"Is Clara Morris married?"

"Oh, yes."

"How many times?"

"Only once. She married a man named Heriot. He belongs to one of the first families of New York. She says she tried to be a lady and move with swell private society, but she found them as tough as she was, so she gave it up. 'Besides,' she added, I couldn't be a lady any way. It isn't in me. I wasn't born for one. I don't talk like a lady. Just observe my pronunciation. Its enough to make old Webster turn over in his grave. I still wear common looking dresses and I've no style. Isn't it funny how well I can act?'

"Has her husband any money?"

"No. She supports him and her mother also. She has no children, but she lives very extravagantly and spends money like water. She has an elegant home on the Hudson.

"One of the most extravagant women, one who has had more reverses of fortune than any actress I know, is Maude Granger. She was a beauty actress some years ago and still retains the traces of her loveliness. She came of plain New England stock. Her father is a deacon of the Baptist church in Middletown, Conn. She was the beauty of the family, and she has a sister who is the personification of New England spinsterhood."

"Is Maude Granger married?"

"Yes; she has been married and divorced a half dozen times. She had a new husband the last time I saw her, a nice-looking fellow, too. I congratulated her, saying:

"'Why, Maude, I believe that's the best looking husband you ever had.'

She said: 'Yes, and what's more, he is the only one who ever supported me. I had to take care of all the others.'

"The first marriage took place at fourteen, in Middletown. I asked her why she married at that early age and she replied:

"'Oh, well, he was the best looking fellow in the town and I was the best looking girl, so we concluded to get married.'

"Some ten years ago I saw Maude Granger in the zenith of her beauty, and she was simply divine in form and figure. A year or two ago, while on the streets in San Francisco, I met the most guadily dressed, outrageously painted and faded looking woman my eyes ever rested upon. In that figure there was a suggestion of the once beautiful actress, and sure enough it was Maude Granger. I stepped forward and spoke to her.

"'What on earth are you doing here?' I asked.

"'Doing here. Why, I'm stranded and can't get away,' she replied, 'unless I drown myself in the ocean on one side or climb over the mountains on the other. Our company failed and here I am.'

"After that I found her in New York again, a little better off. She had some handsome dresses, but they were somewhat shabby, and she was in low spirits.

"'Let us go to see an astrologer?' she proposed, one evening, when I came to call upon her; 'maybe he will tell me something to cheer up my spirits.'

"'But they all know you, don't they?' I asked.

"'No, I'll go to a new one.'

"'Very well,' I said, 'but put on some dark, quiet clothes, so he will not know you to be an actress.'

"She came out dressed for the walk in a most subdued manner. We went to the man and he looked at her and said:

"'You are a woman well known in public life. You are an actress or a singer or something like that. You are doomed to vicissitudes. Your companion,' motioning towards me, 'will always escape the bad places. You will always fall in the holes over which others step. Your life has been full of changes, and will be.'

"It was not very cheering, but the man told the truth. Maude Granger was the best dressed woman in New York last spring. I met her on the street, and she was still very handsome. She had a new husband, was living in clover, and was to sail for Europe the next week."

"Are actors superstitious?"

"Very, I think. Clara Morris is full of superstition. She says if she finds three nails in a new theater where she is going to play she always has good luck. When she was going to open a new theater on one occasion her manager was careful to have all the nails, save three, removed by the workmen. Clara's husband, not knowing this, also had three put where she could find them, so she found six instead of three, but the season was most successful notwithstanding."

"I hear Laura Joyce Bell and Digby Bell are a model married couple on the stage?"

"Yes, but she was divorced when she married Bell. She married Taylor, one of the richest men in Boston. He owned that famous place called the Elms. He was a very good sort of fellow, I believe, but she didn't like him, and married Bell. I think her voice is one of the most enchanting I have ever heard. She is lost in comic opera, where she plays the part of those ugly old women. She ought to be in something higher."

"Tell me something of Annie Pixley.

"She is married—has been only once. She had only one child, a boy of fourteen, in whom her life was wrapped up. She worked for fortune and fame for his sake alone.

"The boy died a year or two ago, and she is utterly heart-broken. She is a noble and pure character."

"How do you like Lotta?"

"She is perfect as a woman and an actress. I saw her a few weeks ago at a Sunday performance in Chicago. She looked like a girl of fourteen as she sat in a box chewing gum contentedly and watching the play. She never plays on Sundays herself. Her life is perfectly blameless, and she is a noble, generous little woman. Her mother still regards her as a child and would, I verily believe, chastise her, if she were to think of getting married. The old lady holds the purse strings, manages all her business and is a perfect old dragon. Did you ever see her?"

"No."

"Why, she looks like the witch of Endor—very wild and fierce. She is one of those old ladies with hair and cap and bonnet strings always flying."

"Atlanta was charmed with Scanlan. Do you know him?"

"Yes, very well. He's not as good looking off the stage as he is on it. He is rather eccentric, but a jolly good fellow. He has been married twice. His present wife is a splendid woman. She is older than he and not handsome, but he is devoted to her. One night she was in the audience when he sang his 'Red Rose' ballad. He singled a lady friend out and tossed her the rose. His wife, unknown to him, was sitting near. The lady who received the rose blushed, and handed it to Mrs. Scanlan, saying: 'I suppose he intended this for you, madame.'

"'No,' replied Mrs. S.; 'you can have the rose—I own the soil.'"

"Why is it that you professional people paint your faces so very red on the stage? It does not look natural."

"For the simple reason that we do not know how we look to the audience. In some places the lights are thrown so that we are ghastly without a great deal of paint; in others scarcely any coloring should be used. Nearly all theaters have miserable accommodations. How would a society girl like to dress in a room with one glass reflecting no better than a tin pan, and too small for even a half length view of herself? How could she arrange her skirts or her draperies or see how to apply her powder? Yet these are the sort of accommodations generally afforded at most of the best theaters. It never occurs to the owner of a theater that actors need a decent place for dressing. I have had some of them ask me if we all didn't dress in the same room. Once, when I was traveling with the Florences, Mrs. Florence came out before the curtain and explained to the audience that she could not wear her handsome gowns, because the dressing room was so dirty that she couldn't put them on there."

"How old is Mrs. Florence?"

"That no man knoweth. The tradition goes that some aged actors in New York knew her in girlhood, but I do not believe it. She has been acting for at least three generations and she is a great grandmother. I never saw a woman more wonderfully preserved. I have heard she was never a pretty woman in her youth, but she had a fine figure, and that is now remarkably youthful looking. She commenced her career as a danseuse, and Mr. Florence is her second husband. They are both delightful people socially and accomplished artists."

"So Fanny Devenport is divorced from Price at last?"

"Yes, he was the only man that she ever married, and she did not care for him. She grew very tired of him and that's why she got the divorce. It was all her fault. He did not want to leave her, but she wanted to marry McDowell. She hasn't any heart, but seems to have a fondness for other women's husbands. Price was a married man and his wife, a lovely woman, adored him. It nearly broke her heart when he deserted her for Fanny Davenport. She was ill for months and it saddened her life many years. Now that Fanny has deserted Price, she thinks his fate to be a piece of divine justice."

"Was he very much in love with Miss Davenport?"

"No. It was all ambition. She was a great actress and rich. She hasn't heart enough to inspire love. I suppose McDowell will divorce from his wife and be moved to marry her by the same reasons that Price was."

"Dont you think her a fine actress?"

"She is a perfect artist. She was born on the stage, and she understands every detail of her business. She is finished and flawless in movement and manner, but she has not the magnetism and pathos necessary to the making of a fine tragedienne. Her fort is light comedy. She is divine in that. None of us professional people like her in tragedy, and think she makes a great mistake in not playing oftener such parts as Rosalind and Beatrice. Her sister, Jean Davenport, now Mrs. General Lander, was her superior as an actress. I have played with Mrs. Lander. She was one of the most provoking women about talking to you during the play. It was terrible. Often when I'd be making my most important speech I'd catch such words from her lips as, 'I say, your wig's crooked,' or 'your ruffle is tucked under your collar.'

"Of all things on earth deliver me from a man or woman who talks during a play. There is nothing so unpleasant and disconcerting. Mrs. Lander had a great deal of trouble with her troupe about this habit of hers. One young lady left because of it and May Preston, the actress who took her place—a spirited little thing she was—said to her:

"'Now Mrs. Lander, if you come in the side wings any time when I am saying my part and dare to speak to me, I'll close my mouth.'

"They acted Mary Stuart the next evening, Miss Preston taking the part of Elizabeth. As the latter was in the midst of a soliloquy, Mrs. Landers crept to the wing and accosted her in a stage whisper. Miss Preston closed her lips and the curtain had to be drawn."

"You people have a great many vicissitudes."

"Yes, the stage is full of sad stories, and some of the finest lives have known the most sorrow.

"Maggie Mitchel's life is one of the hardest I've ever known. She went on the stage very young, and was the support of a large family. They were desperately poor at first, but by the time Maggie was 20 she had made a large fortune She then married a dissipated man against her mother's will. The old lady managed her property, and died before Maggie was twenty-one, leaving all the money made by Maggie to her other children. The actress was again a pauper, and had to go to work and make another support. She has several children and her husband is a brute who treats her shamefully."

"I am going to publish all you have told me about your people."

"If you do, for heaven's sake don't tell my name. It would ruin me professionally, for many a poor actor has been cut out of an engagement by some criticism made inadvertently and credited to him in a newspaper."

MAUDE ANNULET ANDREWS.

CHRIST OVER ALL THINGS.

A sermon, by Rev. W. C. McCall, pastor of the Third Baptist Church of Atlanta, Nov. 11, 1888: "And hath put all things under his feet;" Eph. 1:22.

This text affirms the supreme power and authority of Jesus. He is King and all things are subordinated for the good of his people in his purposes of grace. There are times when to the believer this is trying indeed to his faith. Events in which God's children have been ready to conclude, God had no hand. But my friends, in all the past the final outcome has proven the contrary, and so it will develop in all the trying experiences to which you are or may be subjected.

1. In the first place we suggest that Jesus is head over all things that He may bring together the material and build up a church unto Himself. He declares Himself to be the one foundation, the chief corner stone, living, tried and precious; the superstructure to be composed of living stones selected from the quarry of humanity, prepared and polished by the spirit of all grace, cemented by the influence of undying love.

In other words, Jesus must bring the people unto Himself from the north and from the south and wherescever scattered; they must be brought into contact with the truth, estabished in faith and grounded in love. To the accomplishment of this all the changes in time, the evolutions in science and reverses in fortune are so controlled as to minister to the ingathering and preservation of the saints. And when His people are conformed to His image and animated by His spirit they are in this world as sheep among wolves—hated by the world for their Master's sake; beleaguered by enemies wiser than they are, for God hath chosen the weak things of this world; by enemies superior in power, for many kings have desired to see the things which the saints see and seen them not. This hatred is oftentimes covered up and if the Christian will only fold his hands and hold his tongue and drift with the current it will never show itself and by all men he will be well-spoken of; but only let him stand up for his master and cry out against sin, then like the fire hidden in the flint, when struck by the steel, how it flashes out. And if necessary the head of the Baptist will be brought to Herodia's daughter upon a charger, or Paul and Silas scourged and bleeding thrust in stocks into the inner prison. And my friends but for the headship of Jesus, the righteous, would speedily perish from the earth, truth would be shorn of her beauteous robe and glorious majesty, and error creeping forth from her thousand lurking places, unmasking her ugly form, would be enthroned amid the darkness of unchecked and progressive immorality.

But Jesus being head his people are safe. He is the Shiloh unto whom the gathering of the people shall be.

He is head and all the councils of the wise and the devices of the crafty, and the persecutions of the wicked, strengthened by the strivings of the ambitious shall but serve his purpose of bringing together those for whom he purchased salvation by the shedding of his own blood.

This principle is applicable to your present experience in the effort to free your city from the ravages of the hideous rum fiend.

Strange and trying and the providences enacted with and about us, socially and politically. We, like the man shut in the close, flying car, who cannot tell which way he moves, we cannot take any bearing or make accurate note of tendences or consequences, and therefore fail to see the hand that guides the tempest and reins the whirlwind.

Yet as we look back over the past and see the history unlocked by the key of the revelation, we must perceive that all the plans of providence were subordinated to the purposes of grace—that the moral earthquakes, which have shaken our globe from center to circumference where so many convulsions to facilitate the onward flow of redemption; that all the efforts to crush the truth, have but served to disclose the fact that her bulwark is the arm of omnipotence, and her guardianship the eye of the ever wakeful omniscience; that her Redeemer is in the midst of her; that he is her pillar of cloud and column of fire, protecting, shielding and defending, so that no weapon formed against her shall ever prosper. He will help her, and that in full time. These promises, my brethren, are the silver linings of the clouds.

2. Again, Jesus is head over all things, and is using all things for the beautifying of his church. The beauty of the church is her purity of doctrine and holiness of practice, her strict and unbending adherence to the commands of her exalted head that at length she may be presented in the heavens a glorious church without spot or wrinkle or any such thing. Hence it often happens that when the dust and alloy of this world has been allowed to settle upon her escutcheon, the great master of assemblies commissions the potentates of time to sweep off the accumulation and polish up the ornaments of his temple. Under these ordeals God's people oftentimes smart and are sad. But as by the storm the air is purified and from the earth bathed with an ocean of tears springs the verdure that adorns and the harvest that blesses. So from these trials the church comes forth purged of her dross with her ornaments polished and beautified. Wicked men are often used as instruments in the accomplishment of God's purposes of grace to his people.

How strikingly is this truth brought out in the history of the old Testament, clearly revealing that the hidden machinery even of heathen governments is managed by Emanuel for the good of his people. Imagine yourself in the counsels of Moab and Midian in the days of Israel's judges; listen to the oration of some aged and prudential adviser, testifying that Jacob's sons had now slackened their vigorous habits, that their garrisons were weak and their warriors effeminate, and that thus there was offered an opportunity, which Midian should not neglect, to cramp the power of a dreaded invader and cripple the exercises of a hostile neighbor. Mark the enthusiasm with which the counsel is received and the success with which it is carried out.

Now, from a human standpoint, what do you witness? Simply the natural result of the remissness in one party poised against the prudence and decision of the other. But sit in those councils with the pages of the Old Testament open before you; note the predictions which were directed against Israel's unfaithfulness to Jehovah; connect her idolatry with the schemes of her restless neighbors, and her captivity and subjugation with her return to the right paths. And what is the picture when the surface is thus rent off but the delineation of Jehovah marking with jealousy the willful wanderings of his people and scourging into subjection by the lash of heathen intrepidity those whom his mercy and goodness had failed to wall up from forgetfulness.

Or suppose you conceive yourself in the tent of Cyrus, as he lays with his army before the walls of Babylon, and that you take part in all the deliberations relative to the possibility of destroying the impregnable defenses of that magnificent and joyous city. At length the bold idea is suggested of turning of the mighty river that rolled through the midst of its palaces and of entering by a dried highway, which its channels would afford. Now listen to the prolonged acclamations with which the proposition is recorded. Watch the accomplishment of the crafty enterprise till the treasures of Bel are made the prey of the Persian, and the Mede, who has conquered, is hailed as monarch of the world.

Suppose all this, and what have we here but the operation of moral craftiness, the successful aspersion of creature ambition, the power of Cyrus matched against the might of the Assyrian and successfully exalting itself over the ruins of an humbled and fallen rival.

But now let the picture be examined with the key of revelation, and long ere the actors are brought into being we have the histories of them all; their plans, their resources, their successes, are all described with graphic accuracy and historic minuteness. They are interwoven with the record of God's dealings with his church. Nebuchadnezzar is exalted in power that Israel might be smitten for her sin and chastened for her rebellion. And when the captive tribes went over their trespasses and bemoaned the desolation of Zion, Cyrus is called forth to break up the bondage of the Hebrews and restore them again to the land of their forefathers to beautify the temple of the Lord and to settle in peace those whose sons were humbled by affliction, and whose graces were purified by the flames of calamity. Now, had we the same key to the secrets of Providence in our day as to those of ancient times, we should find that the welfare and beauty of the church is the center around which they are made to move. As billows beat the base of the firm set lighthouse, as the tides dash their waves into spray against the rock-garnished coast and still it is house and rock are unharmed by storm and serf, so have the passions and infidelities of human hearts beat about the cross and the church of our God, which still, in spite of storm and peril, stands as the great landmark showing the perplexed race which way to steer.

3. Finally, Jesus is head over all things that He may complete His body, the church. Of all those who are given Him He shall lose none. Time with its thousand changes must roll on while there remaineth one whose name is written above unacquainted with the grace that is in Christ. Its plans and purposes shall have existence until the completion of Christ's body. Its discoveries in science and improvements, art; its advancement in civilization; its treaties and friendships are all overruled by Jesus and directed to the fulfillment of his great prophecy. "I, and if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." But, my brethren, while it is true that the Lord maketh the wrath of man to praise him the primary means to the accomplishment of his purposes of grace and the advancement of his glory is the agency of his people. You have He made co-workers with Himself. Unto us is the great command given "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, he that believeth and is baptised shall be saved." This gospel with all its purity of doctrine and practice we are to promulgate at home and abroad—compromising with no evil influence that good may come. The end never justifies the use of wicked means. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again the eternal years of God are hers." We are to be encouraged that he is working with us and that in the end all will be well; yet we are never to forget that we are the workmen and that it is by our active instrumentality that the work is to go forward. Too often we get a false notion of God's gifts. Many have such an indiscriminate idea of God's dealings that they fold their hands and call that faith and submission to God. The motto of the Christian should always be work. He should ever hear ringing in his ears: "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in you, both to will and to do of his good pleasure." And not only are we to work in a line with the will of God, but we must learn having done all, to "stand"—wait. We are to "go forward" or "stand still," as the command may be. When engaged in great moral enterprises we must think, plan, bring energetic organization and cooperation to bear upon our work, and then we must have that which all great work requires—patience. Impatience is especially characteristic of our age. If the end is not reached so soon or in the way expected there is a manifest disposition to give up. This has been very marked in our warfare against whisky. We should remember that the more valuable the crop, the greater the period between sowing and reaping. In this fight we should quit ourselves like men—like Christian men.

To be a Christian means to be a man in the things that touch our relations to men in this life, as well as in the things which touch our relations to God and the angels in the other life. "There is no greater work on earth than that of developing everything in man; of bringing it into harmony; of holding it back or pushing it forward to positive excellences." This work of developing the morals of men is not the work of a day, and we must not be discouraged if the results are long delayed. The world was 4,000 years being prepared for the coming of Christ, and it seemed that the darkest hour was just before He came.

Then let us work on and work harder to the end of life. Put on all your force, and don't be impatient because after you have done all you have so little to show for it. You are not doing half as much as you ought to be doing, but you are doing much more than you think or dream. Your work strikes through into the other life, and there is another significance given to it on the other side, so do not despair. Hold to your purposes. Raise your ambition. Lift your standard higher. Work; it is God that is working in you. Jesus is head over all things. The end will be glorious.

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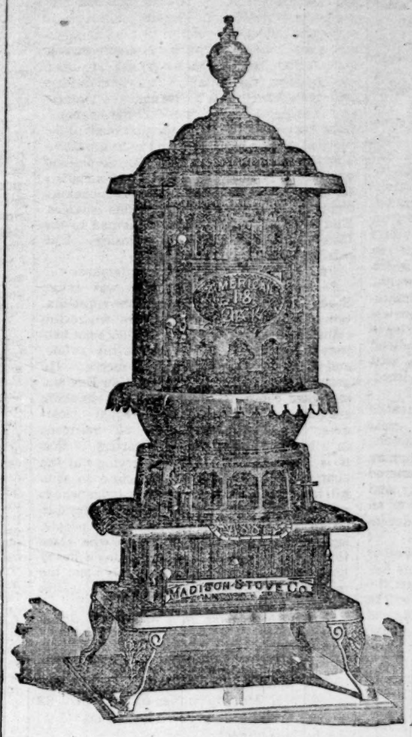

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AN APPEAL TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

It takes a brave judge to throw precedent to the winds, and to appeal at once to the great fountain source of all law—the constitution; and in the light of that great charter of human liberty, to strike the shackles from fettered limbs, to hamstring the giant of monoply, and to hold power-proud officers of the law to an equal accountability with the poorest dependent arraigned at the bar of justice. Some of Judge Speer's decisions have been such as to entitle him to this distinction, and reading his future by his past, the day is coming when the name of Speer will be as familiar as that of any of the great judges of England, or the still greater men who have adorned the supreme bench of our own country.

In no section of the country can this fact be better appreciated than in the south. In the hands of judges, such as the Busteds and Bond, the federal courts came to be looked upon as alien tribunals. They were officered by adventurers; jury trial was a farce, and the decisions of many of the judges were not above suspicion of private influence or public hate. There were judges who saw the rottenness which surrounded them, but who lacked the courage to apply the knife, or to protect the rights of the people. Judges there were, even, who permitted political leaders in Washington to outline their decisions. Their courts existed simply to enforce the edicts of strangers as an excuse for the judge drawing his salary, and as a vehicle through which deputy marshals and revenue collectors could squeeze the people. It was reserved for Judge Speer to give the federal court the character of a popular appeal and to impress upon the citizen the fact that it was the protector of both person and property.

PUTTING AN END TO ILLEGAL ARRESTS.

One of the first decisions rendered by Judge Speer, and one the importance of which is not yet fully understood, was one declaring that arrests in revenue violation cases should follow indictment and not information. Under the system which had grown up under federal freebooters, half a dozen men could meet in a back room, and plan the arrest of innocent citizens in distant places, without indictment. A few nights after the cabin of some poor mountaineer in Towns county would be surrounded, the male members of the family would be arrested and the females and children maltreated. The victims would be dragged away one hundred miles to be tried, only to be acquitted and turned loose among strangers. This wholesale terrorism which resulted in the brutal murder of old John Hix, emphasized the growing despotism of the United States court. In a case of this character Judge Speer held that all cases in which the statutes provided that the defendant upon conviction might be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year or longer, had to be prosecuted by indictment by a grand jury, and not by information filed by the district attorney. Most judges had previously held that although the punishment might be for a longer time than one year, yet if the crime was not one known as a felony at common law it might be prosecuted by information. They further held that crimes against the internal revenue laws were not infamous, and did not, therefore, come within the prohibition in the federal constitution, requiring that felonies and "infamous" crimes could be prosecuted only by indictment. The supreme court of the United States had just previously decided that the punishment had to be looked to to determine whether the crime was infamous or not, and that punishment at hard labor in the penitentiary made a crime infamous. Judge Speer at once applied the reasoning of the supreme court to the fact that United States prisoners are subject to be put to work at hard labor in the penitentiary, and therefore the crime was infamous whether the statute provided hard labor or not. Other judges had handled this subject gingerly, but Judge Speer at once put an end to the invasion of homes in his district by officers who did not have the action of a grand jury to sustain them, and, as a consequence the deputy marshal is not half as important a personage as he once was.

THE IMPOSITIONS OF DETECTIVES.

In another case, that of the United States against Rudolph Denicke, a limitation was put on the conduct of arresting officers. The effect of this decision is to exact from officers an obedience to law and the proprieties of life equal to that exacted from other citizens; in other words, that because a citizen has offended law gives an officer no warrant to offend it also. Rudolph Denicke was a postal route agent, and was arrested upon a decoy letter. In this case Judge Speer held that where the facts in a case showed that a letter alleged to have been stolen was directed to a fictitious person, and the inspector stated at the time that he put the letter in the mail, that his intention was to let it pass through the hands of the postal clerk, and if the clerk failed to steal it, then the inspector would intercept it before it reached the postoffice to which it was addressed, that under such circumstances it was not a letter "intended to be conveyed by mail," as came within the protecting terms of the statute; that a letter is a written communication from one person to another, either real or artificial, but not fictitious. This decision has met with much adverse criticism, especially from the detective class, who think its general application will endanger their business. Since its rendition, Judge Harlan, of the United States court, has upheld the same principle in a Maryland case, so that the men who commit two offenses in order to catch a man who has only committed one will not be so much in favor.

HOLDING CORPORATIONS IN CHECK.

Heartless corporations have also had occasion to fear Judge Speer. The usurious loan agencies from New England were playing quite as great havoc among the farmers as the deputy marshals ever did among the moonshiners. They resorted to every device, such as fees and commissions, to swell out the interest charges so that the people who once got in their grasp could never escape. The New England mortgage company sought a foreclosure against a borrower named Gay. In that case Judge Speer charged the jury that where the facts showed that the Corbin Banking company of New York undertook, through Georgia agents to loan the money, ostensibly of the

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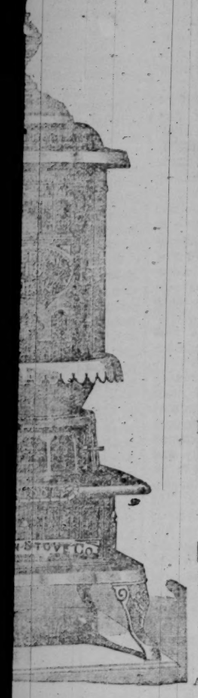

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In no section of the country can this fact be better appreciated than in the south. In the hands of judges, such as the Busterd and Bond, the federal courts came to be looked upon as alien tribunals. They were officered by adventurers; jury trial was a farce, and the decisions of many of the judges were not above suspicion of private influence or public hate. There were judges who saw the rottenness which surrounded them, but who lacked the courage to apply the knife, or to protect the rights of the people. Judges there were, even, who permitted political leaders in Washington to outline their decisions. Their courts existed simply to enforce the edicts of strangers as an excuse for the judge drawing his salary, and as a vehicle through which deputy marshals and revenue collectors could squeeze the people. It was reserved for Judge Speer to give the federal court the character of a popular appeal and to impress upon the citizen the fact that it was the protector of both person and property.

PUTTING AN END TO ILLEGAL ARRESTS.

One of the first decisions rendered by Judge Speer, and one the importance of which is not yet fully understood, was one declaring that arrests in revenue violation cases should follow indictment and not information. Under the system which had grown up under federal freebooters, half a dozen men could meet in a back room, and plan the arrest of innocent citizens in distant places, without indictment. A few nights after the cabin of some poor mountaineer in Towns county would be surrounded, the male members of the family would be arrested and the females and children maltreated. The victims would be dragged away one hundred miles to be tried, only to be acquitted and turned loose among strangers. This wholesale terrorism which resulted in the brutal murder of old John Hix, emphasized the growing despotism of the United States court. In a case of this character Judge Speer held that all cases in which the statutes provided that the defendant upon conviction might be punished by imprisonment for a term of one year or longer, had to be prosecuted by indictment by a grand jury, and not by information filed by the district attorney. Most judges had previously held that although the punishment might be for a longer time than one year, yet if the crime was not one known as a felony at common law it might be prosecuted by information. They further held that crimes against the internal revenue laws were not infamous, and did not, therefore, come within the prohibition in the federal constitution, requiring that felonies and "infamous" crimes could be prosecuted only by indictment. The supreme court of the United States had just previously decided that the punishment had to be looked to to determine whether the crime was infamous or not, and that punishment at hard labor in the penitentiary made a crime infamous. Judge Speer at once applied the reasoning of the supreme court to the fact that United States prisoners are subject to be put to work at hard labor in the penitentiary, and therefore the crime was infamous whether the statute provided hard labor or not. Other judges had handled this subject gingerly, but Judge Speer at once put an end to the invasion of homes in his district by officers who did not have the action of a grand jury to sustain them, and, as a consequence the deputy marshal is not half as important a personage as he once was.

THE IMPOSITIONS OF DETECTIVES.

In another case, that of the United States against Rudolph Denicke, a limitation was put on the conduct of arresting officers. The effect of this decision is to exact from officers an obedience to law and the proprieties of life equal to that exacted from other citizens; in other words, that because a citizen has offended law gives an officer no warrant to offend it also. Rudolph Denicke was a postal route agent, and was arrested upon a decoy letter. In this case Judge Speer held that where the facts in a case showed that a letter alleged to have been stolen was directed to a fictitious person, and the inspector stated at the time that he put the letter in the mail, that his intention was to let it pass through the hands of the postal clerk, and if the clerk failed to steal it, then the inspector would intercept it before it reached the postoffice to which it was addressed, that under such circumstances it was not a letter "intended to be conveyed by mail," as came within the protecting terms of the statute; that a letter is a written communication from one person to another, either real or artificial, but not fictitious. This decision has met with much adverse criticism, especially from the detective class, who think its general application will endanger their business. Since its rendition, Judge Harlan, of the United States court, has upheld the same principle in a Maryland case, so that the men who commit two offenses in order to catch a man who has only committed one will not be so much in favor.

HOLDING CORPORATIONS IN CHECK.

Heartless corporations have also had occasion to fear Judge Speer. The usurious loan agencies from New England were playing quite as great havoc among the farmers as the deputy marshals ever did among the mountaineers. They resorted to every device, such as fees and commissions, to swell out the interest charges so that the people who once got in their grasp could never escape. The New England mortgage company sought a foreclosure against a borrower named Gay. In that case Judge Speer charged the jury that where the facts showed that the Corbin Banking company of New York undertook, through Georgia agents to loan the money, ostensibly of the New England mortgage company, and charged twenty per cent commission in addition to the legal rates in Georgia, and where the facts showed from the great number of transactions the intimate relations between the Corbin banking company and the New England mortgage company; and the further fact that the president of the Corbin banking company was a director and stockholder in the New England mortgage company; that such circumstances put the New England mortgage company upon full notice of the nature of the transactions and made it their duty to see that the commissions charged by the Corbin banking company, as brokers, was reasonably proportioned to the services rendered, and if found to be unreasonable the jury would be justified in finding against the New England mortgage company for the amount retained by the Corbin banking company in excess of reasonable charges. The jury found the 20 per cent charged by the Corbin banking company to be usury. The case has been appealed.

HALTING THE RAILROAD MONOPOLISTS.

Somewhat on the same line was Judge Speer's recent decision against the consolidation of railroads. He readily sees where the collusion of interest comes in and does not hesitate to lay the facts bare before the public, and to decide at once upon their merits. He probed the collusion between the New England mortgage company and the Corbin banking company. He sees, with equal clearness, the real purpose of railroads in buying up rival charters, that it is not for the purpose of carrying out the charter, but to secure the franchise so as to kill it. It is refreshing to find a judge who is not dry and dusty, and who is not afraid to strike a blow for the rights of the people, against the impositions of officers who place themselves above all law, and to lay a heavy hand upon corporations which rely upon the money in their vaults, regardless of the justice of their deeds.

Judge Speer lives in a handsome Queen Anne cottage, on Orange street, surrounded by a charming family, and takes quite an interest in local affairs.

P. J. MORAN.

The Sunday Constitution, twenty-four pages, best Sunday paper in America, $2 a year, post paid; $1 for six months. Subscribe immediately.

MR. BRANCH'S WILL.

A Bequest of $15,000 to the Methodist Board of Missions.

The will of Mr. Thomas Branch has been admitted to record in the chancery court of Richmond, and is as follows:

In the name of God, amen. I, Thomas Branch, of the city of Richmond and state of Virginia, being of sound mind and disposing memory, and conscious of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, do make my will, which is as follows, viz: I direct all my just debts, if there be any unpaid at my death, to be paid.

In lieu of her dower in my real estate and thirds in my personal estate, I give to my wife, A. A. Branch, $100,000 in absolute property, but subject to two annuities—viz., one of $1,000 per year to my daughter, Mary A. Branch, for so long as the said Mary A. Branch shall live, to cease at her death, and my wife to hold said legacy to her free from it; and the other of said annuities of $800 per year to my daughter, Emily R. Cunningham, for so long as she shall live, to cease at her death, and my wife to hold said legacy to her free from it.

I give to Martha L. Branch, a widow of my deceased son James R. Branch, $2,000; and to Susan S. Branch, the wife of Melville Branch, and his children, for the common use and benefit of her, the said Susan, and said children, $5,000, and in addition thereto what my son Melville owes me.

To my said daughter Mary A. Branch, in addition to the annuity given to her hereinbefore, I give $5,000. If there be anything due to me by any of my children or sons-in-law or daughters-in-law, except my said son Melville and my son C. W. Branch and my son-in-law Barton H. Grundy, I release the same, and my personal representatives are directed not to hold them to account therefor, but to hold my said sons, Melville and C. W. Branch, and my son-in-law, B. H. Grundy accountable for their debts to me, the debt of my son Melville being given as above said.

The household and kitchen furniture in my mansion house and kitchen on the lot on Grace and sixth streets in Richmond, and my carriage and harness and horses I give to my wife, A. A. Branch, in addition to the legacy herein above given her, and I allow her to remain in the possession and use of said mansion and kitchen and lot for six months after my death free of rent.

I give $15,000 to the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and I appoint Bishop Alpheus L. Wilson trustee to receive the said fund and also use the same for the missionary work of the said church.

Out of the residue of my estate, after all the above legacies have been paid, I give to my granddaughter, Mary Susan Christian, $15,000, and to my daughters, Miriam Branch Grundy and Carolina Branch, each $15,000.

If the said residue of my estate left after payment of all the other legacies hereinbefore mentioned than those given in this residuary clause to Mary Susan Christian and Miriam Branch Grundy and Caroline Branch fall short of $15,000 apiece to Mary Susan Christian, Miriam Branch Grundy and Caroline Branch, the whole of said residue is to be divided equally between said three. If said residue exceed $15,000 a piece to them—that is, $45,000 in the aggregate—the excess I direct to be divided among those who would take the same if I had died intestate as to the same by virtue of the statutes of descents and distributions of Virginia.

I set up in my life my sons, John P. and T. P. and C. W. Branch, and my son-in-law, Frederick Scott, and I have the happiness to witness their success. May heaven continue to prosper and bless them. They do not stand in need of help from me, and hence I have not given to them or their families any part of my estate by this my will. With the exception of the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, the other objects of my regard to whom I have in this my will made bequests, need income therefrom for their comfortable support, and I therefore direct that all legacies given by this will, except that to said board of missions, shall bear interest from my death.

I appoint my wife, A. A. Branch, executrix, and my son, C. W. Branch, executor, of my will, and having in them implicit confidence, I exonerate them from giving security, and ask that the court to which they qualify, permit them to do so without giving security.

I authorize my personal representatives to receive the rents and profits of my real estate until sold, and to sell my real estate as soon as it can be, in their judgment, advantageously done, for which rents and profits and proceeds of sale they must duly account.

As witness my signature and scroll by way of seal this the 6th day of October, 1888.

[Seal.] THOMAS BRANCH.

The witnesses to the will were J. B. McCaw and Richard Irby.

The estate was valued at $200,000.

Mrs. Branch and Mr. C. W. Branch have qualified as executrix and executor.

Ingersol on Love.

Love is a transfigaration. It ennobles, purifies and glorifies. In true marriage two hearts burst into flower. Two lives unite. They melt in music. Every moment is a melody. Love is a revelation, a creation. From love the world borrows its beauty and the heavens their glory. Justice, self-denial, charity and pity are the children of love. Lover, wife, mother, husband, father, child, home—these words shed light—these are the gems of human speech. Without love all glory fades, the noble falls from life, art dies, music loses meaning and becomes mere motions of the air, and virtue ceases to exist.

LULLABY.

Fair is the castle up on the hill,—
Hushaby, sweet my own!
The night is fair and the waves are still,
And the wind is singing to you and me
In this lowly home beside the sea—
Hushaby, sweet my own!

On yonder hill is store of wealth—
Hushaby, sweet my own!
And revelers drink to a little one's health;
But you and I bide night and day
For the other love that has sailed away—
Hushaby, sweet my own!

See not, dear eyes, the forms that creep
Ghostlike, O my own!
Out of the mists of the murmuring deep;
Oh, be they not and make no cry
Till the angels of death have passed us by—
Hushaby, sweet my own!

Ah, little they reck of you and me—
Hushaby, sweet my own!
In our lonely home beside the sea;
They seek the castle up on the hill,
And there they will do their ghostly will—
Hushaby, O my own!

Here by the sea a mother croons
"Hushaby, sweet my own";
In yonder castle a mother swoons
While the angels go down to the misty deep,
Reading a little one fast asleep—
Hushaby, sweet my own!

—Eugene Field.

A fac-simile copy of the first edition of Don Quixote, published in 1612, has just been issued in London. No original of the first edition of this work is in the British museum, or in any public library so far as known.

OUT IN COLORADO.

A GEORGIAN AMONG THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The Climate, People and Cattle Ranges | Denver Compared With Some of Our Georgia Cities..

Dr. Wm. King in Athens Chronicle.

DENVER, Col., November 10, 1888.—I am in a new country, and your kind readers will, I hope, bear with me patiently and skip the unusually dry parts of this letter. Just look at your map and locate this place and then think of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fee route, the road on which I came—it is seven hundred and fifty miles from Kansas City, more than double the length of Georgia—then you will have some sort of idea of the distance traveled. Then remember that Athens is 850 feet above the sea and you feel reasonably safe from ordinary floods; but this place is over 5,000 feet—that is, its altitude is greater than any flight of a balloon you ever saw. But, with your consent, I will come back here after a little while.

The country between Kansas City and this place, with few exceptions, is uninteresting, being the level or slight undulations of the prairie everywhere. I stopped a day at Hutchinson, in Kansas. Twelve years ago they used to shoot buffalo on this site, and now it is a place of 15,000, in the midst of an immensely rich prairie, and on the Arkansas river. Outside of the rich country as a source of wealth, has within a few years been discovered an inexhaustible deposit of rock salt, nearly perfectly pure. So that it gives evidence of great prosperity, and they have the money to run the works to their greatest capacity. Between that point and Pueblo, Colorado, there is little to interest you. In many places the soil looks rich, but there is practically no rain, and only by irrigation can anything be grown. Then the crops are magnificent, but that is only in places favorably located, and then it requires money. In this section, which a few years ago, was peopled with those from the east in search of cheap lands, but in a few seasons it starved them out. There are immense cattle ranges here. On them the cattle feed the year round, burrowing into the snow for the dry grass. You will remember that the prairie grass is just as nourishing and acceptacle to cattle after frost as in summer. But when a heavy snow comes the cattle can get no food, and they leave these immeasurable plains and gather along the line of railroads, finding some sort of companionship in the works of man, and then die by hundreds, often thousands, of hunger and thirst, and their bones are gathered to be sent to us as "bone dust." Many sections for miles it is utterly barren—not an earthly thing growing except the sedge brush and a peculiar looking cactus. In all this length of land you never see a tree, except a growth of cottonwood along the few streams. At Pueblo they have at the station a section of a tree labeled "Pueblo's great tree," and it is a wonder, no doubt, to any one who had never been anywhere else; and I saw still standing a few cottonwood trees of a few feet in diameter.

I wrote of the want of rain. You can better appreciate it when I say that last year there were three hundred and thirty perfectly clear days.

As you go northwards from Pueblo to Colorado Springs, you are constantly ascending until you reach the latter point, when you are about 7,000 feet high. But before you reach the point, you travel, at some distance from the road, a part of the Rocky mountains. These were covered with snow, and shone like the silver that is imbedded in them. It was a beautiful sight in the midst of, to us, a balmy day; and the bright, clear, white of the snow, was shaded down into the dark of the deep chasms and caverns. Then we traveled near to a range, brown in its rugged barrenness; but high above it, towering like a mountain of solid silver, was the Pike's Peak, so often named in years gone by. Snow always rests on it, like a crown of silver glory; but now, a new fall of snow whitened all its towering sides. The wind seemed to be blowing on the summit of the Peak, for every few moments clouds of snow would be blown from it, and go sailing off into the air.

I stopped for three hours at Colorado Springs, on the beautiful, level plateau, with fine, broad streets—a pretty place, and a great resort, both in summer and winter, for invalids and persons with weak lungs. I presume the place makes a living on strangers. Pike's Peak looks as if it overhung the town, but the top is fifteen miles away. Near the base is Manitou, where are springs of considerable repute, and scenery to delight the eye. Very near it is the "Garden of the Gods," and at the entrance stands immense columns of reddish sand stone, and called the "gates." How many thousand years they have stood watch there, no one can tell—but so long that these ragged sides are worn into furrows by air and rain. Much of the garden is level, and thousands of grotesque figures, hewn by time from the solid rocks, stand silent witnesses of nature's greatness.

There has been no effort on the part of man to beautify these grounds, and no matter how great his skill, he could, at his best, only detract from the grandeur and beauty which bears the imprint of nature. Pike's Peak is 14,000 feet above the sea, and Uncle Sam keeps an observatory on the top. Until memory fails in the decrepitude and senility of age, I shall never forget what I have seen, but still I need not be so garrulous to your readers about it. No human can appreciate any description and no human could make one. I reached Denver about night, and as I had two days here I utilized the time. I have stated its altitude, and it has about 100,000 people, and yet is a far more quiet city than Atlanta. Do not imagine there are no crowds, for the streets are thronged with people and vehicles. But the streets are not paved at all. They were so black and beautifully rounded that I thought, with western extravagance, they were of asphalt, but it is just the soil, and so the vehicles travel without distracting you with their noise. There is so little rain that mud is almost unknown. A sudden storm may make the streets muddy for an hour, but it soon dries. The atmosphere is so dry that the earth never freezes. There is not moisture enough. When snow falls it is dry, and there is rarely moisture enough to pack it. You never, I am told, suffer with cold here as you do east. It is so dry that you do not feel uncomfortable, but look out for your nose and ears, they will freeze before you are aware of it. You will think the site of the city is rugged like Atlanta or Athens. I thought so. On the contrary it is almost perfectly level and the city beautifully laid out. It has been cold for two days, I suppose, from the running water being frozen, but I wear the clothing I have worn all the fall, with a light overcoat not often buttoned. The sun is as bright as our own sweet southern sun, and the air so stimulating that your nostrels tingle as it enters. It is in itself a joy to breathe such an atmosphere. In all this broad land I have never yet seen a place except home, of course, where I would prefer to live, yet there are prettier and wealthier looking places, but the very air seems to bring new life to you and with it renewed hope. You know, of course, that the wealth of this place has been made by the adjacent mines, and many of the residences indicate it, but most of them are unpretentious. I saw Trinity Methodist church, just being completed, and it must have cost more than the value of half a dozen of the best churches in Atlanta. The capitol is a graceful building of yellow stone, but does not look new. The grounds are not large, but beautifully improved. No "boom" has ever struck Denver, but everything is on a solid basis. The stores are very fine, and the class of goods exposed indicates the wealth of the purchasers. The streets, too, are resplendent with beautiful women. I took a walk of miles that afternoon, and stood at many a corner taking in the beauties, and I have never seen a greater number of beautiful women anywhere. It is possible the sealskin jackets and cloaks may have helped to beautify them. I don't think a woman could be downright ugly in a sealskin sacque. How often I have wished for some one to talk to about what I see, and daily my thoughts go to the best loved at home, and I long that she could see and enjoy of all I do, and then, too, she would see so much more than I do, and her pleasure be so much more intense. I enjoy things because I am obliged to. She because she loves to. Wait "until my ship comes in" if you want to know of an untold pleasure increased beyond measure.

I have written enough, but tonight they celebrate the election of Harrison by a jollification. They say that some democrats voted in this state, but it is hard to realize it. I was compelled to go out for six blocks, and I had to take the middle of the street like a Georgia cracker to get along. There must have been thousands in line, and tens of thousands packed every street. The general impression is here that the republicans are in for another quarter of a century, and it is the conviction of northern democrats that the president let "his candy drop" when he made "tariff reform" the battle cry. He is right, but the people were not prepared for it. One other mistake, I think, was made—that is the presence of Messrs. Carlisle, Mills and others from the south to teach these people "tariff reform." No matter how wise he may be, the advocacy by a southern man of anything cannot draw a republican to him, and will make the average I and especially a war "dimocrat," cool, at least. I am a democrat for reasons that are fully understood south. I have never wavered even towards an independent, but today I had rather trust the average republican north than the Tammany democrat, and most of the others. They cannot be counted on when needed. But I must be excused for talking politics. To-morrow is Sunday and I was going so worship in the heart of the "rockies," and hoped by that means to get up a little which would interest your readers, but a telegram today warns me that I am needed at a certain point on the 15th, which it is impossible to reach if I spend that day as I intended, but perhaps I will. I wanted to see all that was possible of this country, for the probabilities are that I must take a rest shortly after the fourth of March, and I think if I could spend the balance of my time on the Pacific coast, I would feel that I was fully even with Uncle Sam, and be satisfied. I am in the enjoyment of excellent health, and if I had as much money as I have health, I would not speak to Jay Gould.

BLUE RIDGE AND ATLANTIC R. R.
TIME TABLE NO. 6.

To take effect Sunday, Sept. 23, 1888. Eastern Time.

STATIONS.	50 Daily	52*
	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Tallulah Falls	7 35	6 30
" Turnerville	7 50	6 45
" Anandale	8 05	7 00
" Clarkesville	8 20	7 12
Arrive Cornelia	8 45	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	53 Daily	51*
	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Cornelia	10 55	10 15
" Clarkesville	11 15	10 35
" Anandale	11 25	10 45
" Turnerville	11 40	11 00
Arrive Tallulah Falls	11 55	11 15
	A. M.	P. M.

*Wednesday and Saturday.

W. B. THOMAS, President and General Manager.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, WRAPS, ETC.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE

IN THE WAY OF

BARGAINS!

—AT THE—

"SURPRISE" STORE.

READ —OUR— BARGAINS —IN— CLOAKS

READ —OUR— BARGAINS —IN— HATS!

READ —OUR— BARGAINS —IN— Toboggans!

READ —OUR— BARGAINS —IN— WRAPS

He is Coming! WHO? Santa Claus!

And in order to give him a right royal reception, we desire TO CLOSE, as near as posrible, our entire stock of

CLOAKS AND MILLINERY.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SANTA CLAUS!

We will sell on Monday morning and after, as long as they last, 118 dozen Fine Felt Hats, walking shapes, Turbans, Dress shapes, etc., all colors, Browns, Navy, Black, etc., at

15c EACH

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

Santa Claus!

We will sell 48 dozen Fine French Felt Hats and Bonnets, also pinked Cloth Hats and Bonnets, goods worth from $1.25 to $2, at

45c EACH

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SANTA CLAUS!

We will sell 39 dozen of the Finest Imported French Felt Hats, all the nobbiest shapes, extra wide Silk binding, finest Fur Felts made, value $2 and $2.50, at

95c EACH

CLOAKS

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE LOST!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS!

250 Ladies' all wool Beaver English Walking Jackets at $2.90, reduced from $4.

43 Ladies' "Newport" Jackets left. They shall go at $3.

116 Ladies Fine Welton Cloth Jackets, welted seams; were $6, now $4.

$4.75.

$4.75 will buy a fine child's cloak.
$4.75 will buy a fine Misses' wrap.
$4.75 will buy a fine ladies' wrap.
$4.75 will buy a fine ladies' Newmarket.
$4.75 will buy a fine ladies' Raglan.
$4.75 will buy a fine ladies' Jacket.
Value in every instance double.

See our bargains in Plush Jackets!
See our bargains in Plush Wraps!
See our bargains in Plush Coats!

Fine Astrakan Wraps at $9; Satin lined, elegant quality, worth $15!!

Over 2,000 Children's School Cloaks sacrificed at less than the cost of the cloth they are made of.

THEY MUST GO!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

Santa Claus!

100 dozen fancy feathers worth 50c, at 15c each.

80 dozen all wool hand knit Toboggan Caps at 16c.

65 dozen finer quality at 23c.

40 dozen still finer at 29c.

71 dozen finest made at 37c.

JERSEYS

TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS!

A good Jersey at 25c.
All Wool Jersey at 50c.
Pleated front Jersey at 75c.
Our "Challenge" Jersey is the best $1.00 Jersey in the land.

—THIS WILL BE—

The Week for Jerseys

—AT THE—

SURPRISE STORE!

Beaded front Jerseys at $1, very fine Braided Jerseys at $1.25.

Silk Plush at 59c yard.
Silk Velvets at 60c yard.

Our "Beauty" corset at 25c.
Our "Bianche" corset at 40c.
Our "Surprise" corset at 50c.
Our "Broadway" corset at 75c.

"SURPRISE" STORE.

LUMBER!

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS

MANTELS, MOULDINGS, SCROLL WORK, NEWEL BALUSTERS, RAILS, WINDOW GLASS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, ETC.

REMEMBER, I MANUFACTURE MY OWN GOODS, AND AM HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

we us W. L. TRAYNHAM 74 Decatur St., ATLANT, GA.

Name this paper. nov18—d3m sun wed

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

THE LINEN STORE,

Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets, a Full Line of

Household Linens

Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIAM ERSKINE.

6m

AT THE PUBLIC CRIB.

MEN EMPLOYED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN GEORGIA,

Who May Be Affected by the Change of Administration—The Names and the Salaries.

Who in Georgia will be affected by the change of administration in the federal government?

No one can tell exactly.

The heads of departments who receive fat salaries will be in more danger of losing them than their clerks whose salaries are moderate and are usually paid to experienced and skillful men.

District Attorney Ben Hill will probably be the first important federal officer to leave the service in Georgia. His term expires March 31st, and it is hardly likely that Mr. Harrison will reappoint a democrat. The salary of the office is $6,000.

The chief office of interest to Georgians is that of General A. R. Lawton, minister to Austria.

District Attorney Dupont Guerry, in the southern district of Georgia, was appointed for four years in 1886, and his commission expires in 1890, or at the will of the president, who may prefer to see a republican drawing the $6,000 per annum.

Marshal Nelms's commission expires on the 29th of January, 1890, or at the will of the president. His salary is $6,000 a year if the fees of the office will make it. They have fallen somewhat short of that amount this year. His chief clerk and deputy, Mr. O. E. Mitchell, has a salary of $2,400 if the fees will make it, and they have not come up to the mark this year.

The following are the deputy marshals. They make from $30 to $70 a month:

F. F. Cape, Gainesville; J. A. Findley, Gainesville, G. W. Grant, Alto; A. C. Godfrey, Tallulah Falls; W. Y. Carter, Oak Bower, Hart county; John Knox, Lexington; J. O. Hunt, Jefferson; W. J. Abercrombie, Douglasville.

Field deputies—E. C. Murphy, Atlanta; J. C. Johnson, Atlanta; W. N. McDonald, Atlanta; C. S. Kellett, Atlanta; M. W. Scott, Cartersville; J. L. Edmundson, Spring Place; L. N. Tinsley, Dalton. T. W. Kellog, Canton; I. C. Campbell, Jasper; J. E. Findley, Ellijay; G. D. Tankersley, Ellijay. J. E. Stephens, Ellijay.

As the fees are withheld till the semi-annual settlements the marshal and his deputies have to borrow money in the meantime.

The principal positions in the department of the collector of internal revenue for Georgia are as follows:

T. C. Crenshaw, collector, salary	$4,000
And perquisites which make it about $4,500.	
Walker Dunson, chief deputy	1,600
Clerk Bernard	1,200
Clerk A. P. Perry	1,200
Clerk T. J. Waddell	1,200
Clerk Homer Dozier	1,200
Clerk Henry R. Harris, Jr.	1,200
Clerk Leers	1,200

Deputy Collectors—Frank Flynt, $1,200; John R. Ware, Gainesville, Ga., $1,200; J. B. Strong, Cornelia, Ga., $1,200; J. W. Alexander, Ellijay, $1,200; J. C. Tumlin, Cartersville, $1,200; M. A. B. Tatum, Trenton, $1,200; W. H. McAfee, Dahlonega, $1,200; J. H. Ringer, Griffin, $1,200; Henry Harris, Newnan, $1,200; George A. Cabaniss, Macon, $1,200; John R. Forrester, Lexburg, $1,200; T. L. Gantt, Athens, $1,200; L. T. Moses, Raiding Deputy, $1,200.

There are 75 or 80 storekeepers and gnagers, three of whom received $3 a day and the rest $2 a day.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

W. H. Chapman, revenue agent, $10 a day and expenses, traveling over the three states of Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

There are twenty-nine presidential postoffices in Georgia. The places and salaries are given below:

Atlanta, $3,400; Albany, $1,700; Americus, $1,600; Augusta, $2,900; Athens, $1,900 Bainbridge, $1,400; Barnesville, $1,100; Brunswick, $1,800; Cartersville, $1,300; Columbus, $2,500; Cuthbert, $1,200; Dalton, $1,400; Gainesville, $1,500; Griffin, $1,600; Hawkinsville, $1,300; LaGrange, $1,400; Macon, $2,800; Madison, $1,300; Marietta, $1,600; Milledgeville, $1,400; Newnan, $1,400; Quitman, $1,000; Rome, $2,100; Savannah, $3,200; Thomasville, $1,700; Valdosta, $1,200; Washington, $1,200; Waycross, $1,100; West Point, $1,100.

The inspectors department of the Atlanta division including the states of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina employes the following persons:

Chief Inspector W. W. Simpson, $2,500; Asbury Coward, Yorkville, S. C., $1,600; J. H. Griffin, Oxford, Ga., $1,600; M. V. Moore, Lenoirs, N. C., $1,600; T. B. Stubbs, Montgomery, Ala., $1,600; Richard Turnbull, Monticello, Fla., $1,600; Henry Booth, Montgomery, Ala., $1,600; J. E. Alexander, Enterprise, Fla., $1,600; Clerk Inspectors office Fred Thrasher, $1,200.

The inspectors in addition to their salaries are allowed $4 per day while traveling on the business of the department.

The chief inspector has in addition to his salary an allowance to cover actual expenses while traveling on the business of the department.

The railway mail service is somewhat different from other departments. The amount of technical information that has to be mastered is equal in difficulty to the learning of a trade.

This has heretofore precluded wholesale removals in this department. Over half of the men hold over from the Arthur administration. On the Western and Atlantic route 12 of the 21 men are republicans.

Nevertheless, as there have been removals and appointments in this department for political reasons, it is interesting to see the names of the 140 who are at work in Georgia.

Superintendent B. M. Turner, who has five states under his supervision, receives $2,500 a year, and the chief clerk's receives $1,400. The railway mail clerks receive from $1,300 to $600, according to miles run and grade of clerk.

Here is the list:

B. M. Turner, superintendent.

E. P. King, chief clerk, acting superintendent.

T. C. Banks, chief clerk.

Watson Fuller, J. H. Hester, A. M. Bain R. E. Barry, J. A. White, Charles E. Turner, detailed to office of the superintendent railway mail service.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

J. S. Montgomery, Albany to Thomasville.

A. L. Dearing, J. E. Woodward, J. H. Spurlin, Atlanta to Birmingham.

F. M. Kimball, J. F. Buse, Henry Burns, Atlanta and Macon.

E. G. Thomas, F. J. Allen, E. L. Landrum, W. J. Tipton, J. C. Boynton, A. E. Beasley, W. O. Logan, D. A. Small, L. C. Boyd, J. H. Milner, Howard Lamar, Atlanta and Montgomery.

W. S. Milner, James L. Wells, R. R. Billups, John W. Woodruff, James B. Aaron, J. D. Mattox, A. L. DeLoach, H. T. Gilmore, Atlanta and Savannah.

T. R. Harper, J. S. Harper, T. P. Beard, A. C. Warren, M. E. Galvan, R. S. Eggleston, J. M. Sheehan, Atlanta and Augusta.

James D. White, Augusta to Sandersville.

L. C. Belcher, Augusta to Millen.

W. F. Gay, John W. White, H. W. DeLoach, W. J. Carswell, S. J. Vason, Brunswick to Albany.

E. Y. Swanson, Camack to Macon.

B. F. Carter, John W. Merrill, Cartersville to Talladega, Ala.

J. F. Blodgett, S. N. Dykeman, H. M. Robinson, W. H. Vondall, D. A. Shumate, Wallace Rhodes, T. B. Ferris, G. D. Hall, R. A. Meyers, F. R. Bartord, M. G. Allredge, W. R. Wilson, D. D. Quillian, J. L. Killain, B. H. Simmons, R. T. Allison, J. C. Davenport, E. C. Hawes, J. A. West, W. H. Faulkner, Atlanta and Charlotte.

E. S. Hill, J. W. Scott, T. A. Lester, J. T. Miller, W. D. Wood, M. J. Conley, W. W. Wood, Geo. T. Lewis, T. A. Carrigan, C. G. Bradley, M. H. Bunn, T. W. Jones, W. B. Shea, G. W. Shaw, H. S. Moore Jr., J. M. Simmons, J. W. Setze, A. J. Blackburn, J. H. Young, L. C. Peeples, W. G. Smith, Atlanta and Chattanooga, Western and Atlantic road.

J. B. Lumpkin, T. A. McClung, Atlanta and Chattanooga, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

Jules Grimer, James Tomlinson, Dupont, Ga., to Gainesville, Fla.

John C. Adams, Eatonton to Gordon.

W. M. Hawkins, J. P. Welborn, Murphy, N. C., to Marietta, Ga.

J. B. N. Winborn, Gainesville to Social Circle.

J. T. Holtzclaw, D. M. White, Birmingham, Ala., to Columbus, Ga.

R. H. Long, Griffin to Carrollton.

A. M. Baldwin, Greenville to Columbus.

W. A. Massey, J. M. McMichael, Macon to Albany.

J. S. Wiggins, H. B. Steel, B. E. Goolsby, W. R. Tyler, Ira S. Clary, E. A. Hawkins, Jr., Atlanta and Brunswick.

L. N. Johnson, Henry Glover, George Fort, Eugene Lehman, T. G. Champion, W. E. Chaney, Macon to Montgomery.

A. R. Rozar, E. H. Chambers, J. L. Henry, John Rooney, Macon to Union Springs, Ala.

E. J. Hightower, Smithville to Blakely.

O. C. O'Farrell, Lula to Athens.

L. A. Harper, Tocoa to Elberton.

B. R. Johnson, Q. T. Manning, W. T. Livingston, Waycross to Chattahoochee, Fla.

The route from Wilmington, N. C., to Jacksonville, Fla., runs through east Georgia with about fifty clerks, only eight of whom are from Georgia:

J. W. Reid, Athens to Union Point.

H. N. Gallaher, Tennille to Dublin.

J. T. Hunt, Madison to Macon.

E. E. Beckham, Griffin to Columbus.

S. R. Fenn, L. D. Wise, Abbeville to Louvale.

N. C. Carr, Jr., C. P. King, Atlanta to Fort Valley.

R. A. Close, J. W. Webb, Chattanooga to Carrollton.

A. D. Clarke, Macon to Cordele.

From every section of the land reports come praising Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

THE "OLD-TIME" DARKY.

We, who lived in ante-bellum days, often recall amusing characteristics of the old plantation darky. Religious meetings and funerals were greeted with rapture, serving as a vent for their emotional natures. White people who would at times attend these gatherings, often heard extraordinary assertions during the progress of an "experience meeting." Old Uncle Stephen made himself famous by the following tirade:

"I b'leves in prayar, I was bint on finin' Jesus, and I prayed and prayed, I never stopped. I prayed at wurk, I prayed when I was gwine to wurk. All de time I was prayin,' and bless de Lord, one morning I was blowin' my fire, but a prayin.' I blowed and prayed, prayed and blowed, den I look roun' and dar set my Jesus, right ahind de homing mortar, as white as a bag of cotton."

Poor old soul, his honest ebony face was quivering with emotion, and to him, his dream was a reality. Ever afterwards the negroes would speak with awe, "Unc' Steben done see Jesus."

A little picininny of three years, who was a pet with his mistress, would regularly kneel at evening to say his prayers, being fed from her table he had rather a high-toned appetite. His first effort with the Lord's prayer was quite novel; on reaching the phrase "Give us this day our daily bread." little Charlie made no halt, but called out his bill of fare, by adding "bistits, batteo takes, waffleds, jay birds, wabbits, tustards, butter and lasses."

Aunt Sylva was a typical southern cook, large and comfortable looking, and quite a character in her day, a queen in her culinary domains, kind hearted to a fault. No one in distress ever appealed to her in vain. Laughter or tears came at will, blessings or curses always near the surface.

For a wonder she made no religious pretensions, and the negroes finally regarded her as a lost soul.

On one occasion her little grandchild wa dangerously ill; a Catholic young lady wished to administer baptism. Auntie was doubtful and sought advice from "Ole Mis." On being assured that it could do the child no harm, she returned to his bedside and satisfied the young lady by saying:

"I'se willin' Miss Sallie, Ole Mis say it won't make a d—m bit of difference."

Her eccentricities and quaint speeches would fill a volume.

When freedom was proclaimed, she never deserted her old home, but was faithful to life's end.

And we remember her fondly, giving many thoughts to the old auntie, dead this many a day.

The ties which existed between a kind master and a faithful servant, future generations will never comprehend. Both are fast passing away, a few of each remain; but age has placed his silver seal on their heads, and old "Father Time's" scythe is bright with his reaping, as he gathers them home, "one by one." And they are not sorry to go, for the present is a rushing panorama; to them the real life was lived long ago. Sometimes when the hush of twilight lulls the world to rest, and the bright fires have ceased to glow, and the dying embers are turning gray, they dream dreams of a by-gone life. Of the dead years so far away, when youth-time sang glad songs of hope at the dawning of the early manhood, and again the radiant sun of Hope casts a golden glow on a future laden with many noble aspirations. No clouds mar the clear dome, or obscures the dazzling god of ambition who beckons the eager soul to drink from his laurel wreathed fountain; but alas! with light drawn from a heart grown old before its time, they realize the past is gone, the present is bare and cold.

Blessed, but bitter memory, recalling faces to be seen never until "the mists have cleared away."

They feel and know how true the lines of the poet who said:

"Steep, and hung with strife,
Is our narrow path of life;
And our death, the dreadful fall,
Through the dark awaiting all."

MRS. K. E. SCHUMAKER.

Catarrh causes discharge from the nose, bad breath, pain between the eyes, coughing, choking, ringing noises in the ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by purifying the blood, cures catarrh.

A REMARKABL CESE

The Well-Known Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Procured from the Natural Springs of Carlsbad, Better than Any of the So-Called Blood Purifying Remedies.

The cashier of M. Guggenheim's Sons, 96 and 98 Franklin street, one of the largest import houses in the United States, writes under date of June 30th, 1888, as follows:

For years I have suffered from abscesses, which always formed on the back of my neck, and had to be cut from time to time to obtain relief. I used all sorts of blood purifiers, but without avail. The abscesses would always reappear. I suffered very much pain until my physician advised me to use the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salts (powder form). I used this for about four weeks, and since that time I have been entirely free from disease. My complexion cleared, and I have enjoyed good health ever since. I cannot speak too highly of this really valuable remedy, and have recommended it to all my friends, who also speak of its wonderful effects as a laxative.

Yours very respectfully,
I. MEYERS.

Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, in a paper read before the Ninth International Medical Congress, speaks of the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form), as follows:

My experience with the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Powder in constipation, diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, etc., has been such that I may truly say, that no remedy which I have ever used has given me so much pleasure and profit as this particular one.

Dr. Lustig, in his book on the action of Carlsbad Water, says:

I may here state that in chronic abdominal ailments, constipation, gastric catarrh, dyspepsia, diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, diabetes, gout and rheumatism, we know of no more efficacious, rational or simpler remedy than the Carlsbad Migeral Water and the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. A person can at any time of the year, without the least interruption to business, and with very little cost, not only remove any of the above ailments, but also prevent their further development by the use of this remedy.

The genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Powder is put up in round bottles. Each bottle comes in a paper cartoon and has the seal of the city of Carlsbad and the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, around the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. Pamphlets and Dr Toboldt's lecture mailed free upon application Eisner & Mendelson Co., 6 Barclay street, New York, Sole Agents. eosun

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall Street.

Your Antidote Is Just What You Say It is, and I Hope Every One Will Have an Opportunity to Try It.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., January 4, 1888.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. My Dear Sir: I have been very negligent in this one duty. I can say that I have never varied one iota from your directions, and took your Antidote regular from first dose of Antidote. I never had the least desire or appetite for morphine, of which deadly drug I was a slave for three years previous to the above date, taking it three times daily. I was becoming such a victim to it that my life was a burthen to me, but am happy to say I am a free man today, and shall ever be thankful to you and your Antidote, and am ready to bear witness to its virtues at any time, and will correspond with any one who may wish to make a trial of your Antidote, for it is just what you say it is, and I do trust and pray that every one who is addicted to the awful habit of morphine may have an opportunity of getting relief in the way I did. Yours with many thanks, W. S. MITCHELL, Editor and Prop. The Johnson City Enterprise.

Lucy Hinton the Leader.

Lucy Hinton tobacco, manufactured by T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va., is finest and best chew sold. Beware of imitations. 3m

Two cent stamps for salebusiness at Constitution office.

COMFORT IN DEFEAT.

BILL ARP WANTS TO IMPORT NORTHERN REPUBLICANS.

He Thinks the Southern Article Too Scarce—The Backwoods Philosopher Tells of Advertising Schemes.

These northern republicans who are meandering around, talk very hopefully of the situation. They say that General Harrison is a gentleman and a Christian, and has no prejudices against the south, and though he may have friends to reward, he has no enemies to punish. They say that he has force of character and great firmness, and will be president and run the machine. They say that northern people will be more willing to come south, and they will come, and by their conduct and dealing will command our respect and confidence, and break up the solid south.

Well, we are willing to have it broken up in that way. There is no issue in politics that is half as big as a reconciliation between the north and south. A northern man said to me, "I am making investments here, and I expect to move here and bring my family. I am a republican, and have been all my life. It is the next thing to my religion. The more republicans you get down here the better it will be for you. They will be a breakwater between you and any oppression you may fear from General Harrison's administration. They cannot harm you without harming us. It is the best solution of the negro problem. If he is put over you he will be put over us. We expect to have some influence with the administration, and that influence will be for the good of your whole people."

There is some comfort in that kind of talk. I don't mean any offense, but I couldn't help thinking about that wicked old fellow who dreamed he died and went to the bad place and saw the old devil and the infernal fires and the little devils shoveling in the sulphur, and he saw hundreds of his old acquaintances, and when he waked up he was all in a sweat of perspiration and was so thankful it was a dream. He told it to the boys and one said, "was the fire oncommon hot, Uncle Jake." "Powerful hot," said he, "but then it wasn't so bad as it mout have been, for every white man I saw had a nigger between him and the fire."

So I reckon we had better begin to import a good lot of our northern brethren and put them in front about next April and tell the administion to fire away. Our southern republicans will do pretty well, but there are not enough of them to go around. Nabor Freeman has promised to stand in front of me, but his limited diameter would not protect the flanks of my corporosity. Our Cartersville republicans are generally thin in flesh and it will take about two to cover one Cleveland democrat. Governor Bullock would suit me mighty well but I understand that Governor Brown has had him engaged for three months back. Old Joe is always ahead. My friend A. L. Harris would make a splendid bullwark for a whole family and I hope he will remember me when trouble comes.

A Tallapoosa Yankee said to me, "We are going to build another town right away. We have got Tallapoosa established and she is solid as bed rock. Town property has not shrunk a dollar. Our glass works have been rebuilt and our furnace is nearly completed and we have lots of smaller industries and there will be hundreds of Michiganders and other ganders down there this winter. We have added four hundred and ninety thousand dollars to the taxable returns of Haralson county in two years. In two years we have built a town of nearly 3,000 inhabitants, and expect to double it in two years more; and now we are going to build another town at Bluffton, ten miles below Cave Spring. Here is the plan and elevation of the hotel, which is to cost seven thousand dollars. The hotel is the first house that we build, and we get a first-class man to keep it. The stomach of a rich man is the first thing to work on. Get him satisfied with himself—feed him well—and he will trade. When a northern man comes down here with his pocket full of money and finds a poor, dirty hotel, and none of the comforts he left behind him, he gets disgusted and wants to get away as quick as possible. If you Cartersville people had any gumption, you would build a twenty thousand dollar hotel the first thing, and have hot and cold baths and gas light, and you would paint up that front block, and paint that old depot, and make the town look attractive. We will have a bigger town at Bluffton in two years than you have got at Cartersville, and three-fourths of the people will be live yankees that mean business. You have got the best county in Georgia—I have been all over it and know all about it—and your natural wealth is just immense. There is nothing like it or equal to it that I have seen in all my travels, but your people are asleep; you don't advertise; the northern people don't know anything about you; you have spent three or four hundred dollars on printers ink and think you have done wonders. We spent seventy-five thousand dollars in advertising the first year in Tallapoosa, seventy-five thousand dollars in cash, and we got five dollars back for everyone we put out. Old Zack Chandler when he was governor of Michigan got the legislature to appropriate two hundred thousand dollars for printers ink for advertising the state, and the result was an increase of four hundred thousand in her population in four years by immigration and eighteen millions in the value of her property. It takes people to make a town, and if you don't call them they won't come. If you can get half a dozen live yankees to locate in your town and hire them to go back and drum for you, and furnish them with half a million little pamphlets with some pictures in them and plenty of information about your county, and then see the principal railroad lines and arrange for excursion rates to Cartersville and return your little old hotel couldn't accommodate half the people who would come,

"My friend," said I, "you alarm me. Your picture is beautiful, very beautiful, but—" "But what?" said he. "Well, I was thinking," said I, "that—that maybe too many would come and crowd us out. You see we are raising right smart children ourselves and we want your clever northern friends to come down and mix up and invest and all that, but we don't want a freshet. Let's sorter divide this thing about half and half. We haven't got any seventy-five thousand dollars but if we knew that a thousand dollars or so spent in printers ink would double our population and set a thousand little wheels in motion and that your people when they come would pay us back what we spent in calling them to this paradise, I think we could raised the money. I think they ought to pay it back, don't you? Why the northern and western people are filling up Texas so fast that the state has quit calling and some of the townships require an immigrant to bring his credentials of good character with him just like they require a health certificate when the yellow fever is around. In some towns a man has to make an application for naturalization papers and they vote on it, and if he is blackballed, he must travel further. They say they want to preserve the purity of their politics and their religion. But we are not that particular here in Cartersville. We are still calling and we will tote fair and divide. We had a big town meeting the other night and nominated a unanimous ticket for mayor and council and we put in five democrats and three republicans. We took a Scotchman and a Dutchman and mixed them up with the white men and you can hardly tell the difference, and we are all going to pull together for our town and our county. While you are up north working for Blaffton, tell those ganders to come and see us."

"I will," he said, "I will, I like Cartersville, but she is slow, awful slow. Good by."

BILL ARP.

A slight cough is very troublesome and a tight, binding one is more so. Either of these can be stopped by using Brewer's Lung Restorer.

A Clear, Beautiful Complexion.

If the Kidneys or Urinary Organs are the least deranged, the skin looks dark, muddy, sallow and thick. Stuart's Gin and Buchu acts directly upon those organs, carrying off all impurities from the kidneys, liver and stomach, leaving a clear, smoothe and beautiful complexion. It relieves nervousness, sleeplessness, cures dyspepsia, headache, heartburn, expels malaria, tones up the system. It is a splendid toule for the weak and debilitated, and a certain cure for gleet, whites, female troubles, diabetis, stone in the bladder, brick dust, Bright's Disease, inflammation of the kidneys. It relieves at once nausea, sour stomach; cures all kidney and bladder troubles, dropsy, incontinence of urine, loss of appetite, general debility, and relieves rheumatic pains. One bottle will convince you of its worth. Mr. W. A. Culver, of West End, says it is the best kidney and stomach medicine in the world. STUART MANUFATURING Co., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by druggists Sun tf

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Fetzer & Pharr.

TODAY OUR STORE IS FILLED WITH GRAND BARGAINS. COME

WE would rather have the clothing trade of Atlanta than be President! We are working for it, and we are getting it. Perhaps you do not trade with us now, but never mind, you will come to us sooner or later—in all probability sooner. We don't believe in half wool. We don't believe in shoddy. We don't believe in killing good quality with poor workmanship. For that reason we want your trade, and for that reason we will get it. For the balance of this week we give you choice from a dozen new lots in

OVERCOATS

Bought at closing prices, and our price is in the same proportion. You would pay us double the price for them without a murmur, but we buy as we sell, and these were a happy purchase. Suits on same line.

UNDERWEAR.

FETZER & PHARR,

Clothiers and Men's Outfitters,

12 WHITEHALL STREET.

BOOTS! SHOES! SLIPPERS!

JOHN M. MOORE

No. 33 Peachtree Street.

MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE FOOTWEAR.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION.

TELEPHONE 177:

GRNAD REPBULICCIARROS.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH IN CIGARS

Advertise a good article. Advertising costs money. It don't pay unless there is merit to back it. But where there's merit push ahead. Therefore, we say: Buy "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents. No such equivalent for your money under any other brand anywhere.

MONEY WASTEDIN CIGARS.

Lots of money gets wastd on second rate cigars. Not a dollar of it comes to "Grand Republic" Factory, New York. Save your money and your temper by buying "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents. They are the best in the whole United States for quality and price combined.

"A SNAP IN CIGARS."

That is what everybody says who smokes "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents. They just sweep everything before them.

'A SMOKE FOR A SONG."

So excellent are the "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents, att he prices, that they are indeed a luxurious smoke for a song.

"A PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS."

After smoking "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents, we know what your thoughts will be without paying the penny for the guess. You'll say they are the best Cigars you ever smoked for anything like the money. You will buy them again and again, and you'll tell your friends all about them. This viv a voce advertising is atribute to merit, and a powerful factor intheir great success.

"SWEET ARE THE SPICY BREEZES."

That are wafted from the "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents. Sweet, too, is the temper of the smoker—a sweetness born of the goodness of the Cigars themselves and the reflection of how small a sum he is out of pocket on them.

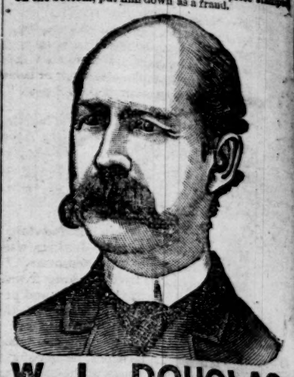
GEO. P. LIES & CO.,
Factory 200, 3d District of New York

W. A. RUSSELL, Wholesale Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated Nicoli i Cent Cigs

SHOES.

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearer against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only calf $3 SEAMLESS Shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet, easy as hand-sewed and WILL NOT RIP.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 POLICE SHOE. Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a Hand-sewed Shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. Best Calf Shoe for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $1.75 YOUTH'S School Shoe gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by G. H. & A. W. Force 33 Whitehall street, and Price & Foster Maritte street, sa su tu th

To Columbus, Ga., and Return
— ACCOUNT —
Chattahoochee Valley EXPOSITION
— VIA THE —
Atlanta & West Point Railroad

Atlanta to Columbus and return, good for five days, $3.10

Good to return until December 24, $4.30

Trains will run between Atlanta and Columbus as follows:

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Atlanta	5:45	1:20	Lv. Columbus	8:10	4:10
Lv. Newnan	7:03	2:42	Lv. Opelika	2:38	5:35
Lv. LaGrange	7:50	3:45	Lv. W. Point	3:20	6:18
Lv. W. Point	8:35	4:16	Lv. LaGrange	3:45	6:43
Lv. Opelika	9:25	4:55	Lv. Newnan	4:43	7:38
Ar. Columbus	10:40	6:5	Ar. Atlanta	6:00	9:0

For further information apply to
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, G. P. A., Montgomery, Ala.
CECIL GABBETT, G. M., Montgomery, Ala.
nov 22-6t

GEORGIA'S "OLD ROMAN."

A BRAVE MAN'S FIGHT AGAINST BAYONET RULE.

How General Ruger Forced Governor Jenkins to Retire From Office—The Great Seal of the State Saved by the Governor.

For The Constitution.

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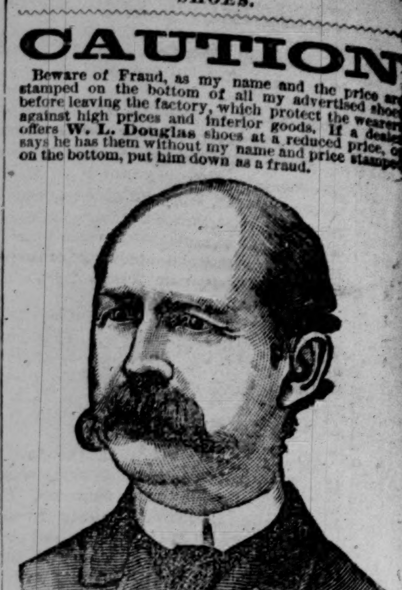

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Lv. LaGrange	7:59	3:45	Lv. W. Point	3:20	6:18
Lv. W. Point	8:35	4:16	Lv. LaGrange	3:45	6:43
Lv. Opelika	9:25	4:55	Lv. Newnan	4:43	7:48
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GEORGIA'S "OLD ROMAN."

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"The books and papers I herewith transmit to your excellency that they may resume their places among the archives of the state. With them I also deliver to you the seal of the executive department. I derive high satisfaction from the reflection that it has never been desecrated by the grasp of a military usurper's hand, never been prostituted to authenticate official misdeeds of an upstart pretender. Unpolluted as it came to me, I gladly place it in the hands of a worthy son of Georgia, her freely chosen executive, my first legitimate successor."

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Before this happy event occurred Governor Jenkins had exhausted every effort to test the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws. His arrest was ordered by the provisional governor, but officials everywhere disregarded the order, and Georgia's old Roman was permitted to come and go without being disturbed by any interference with his movements.

The Georgia legislature enthusiastically indorsed his conduct in a series of resolutions, and a fac simile of the seal of the executive department, wrought in solid gold, was presented to him in the name of the grateful people over whose destinies he had presided so wisely, and whose rights he had so bravely defended.

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Georgia's governors, from the colonial era down to the present time, have been conspicuous for courage, integrity and statesmanship, but the bright and stainless record of Charles J. Jenkins for wisdom, fidelity and fearless patriotism will forever stand out in bold relief as one of the most glorious chapters in the history of this proud commonwealth.

THE OLD COLONEL.

WAYS OF DETECTIVES.

How They Pick Out a Criminal in the Largest Crowd.

From the Boston Record.

"What are you doing there?"

The man to whom it is addressed is a short, thick-set man; there is nothing about him to attract attention. He is the most commonplace man I have met for some time. He is simply leaning against a pile of boxes, trunks and the like, at a railroad station. Upon first glance he looks like a sleepy, old fellow, who may have drank more than a flagon of rum, or he may have walked a long distance, and therefore he is fatigued. As any one approached him in the crowd he looked sharply, and then seemed to become oblivious.

That man is one of the sharpest detectives in the state of Massachusetts.

"What are you doing there?" is the question again.

Quickly, without moving a muscle, without looking up again, he answers, in a low, distinct voice: "Don't speak to me now; I'm watching a man." I moved away.

Presently the crowd gets thicker. The sleepy gentleman by the trunks becomes suddenly aroused. He moves about very rapidly among the people. What will he do?

Hardly is there time to walk ten paces when he has disappeared. The train thunders into the station and the people went aboard. The man was nowhere.

That night one of the boldest burglars was arrested and lodged in jail. He was arrested on that train, and by the sleepy man.

The arrest was accomplished thus: As a rough-looking man with a tin-pail in his hand walked quickly from the depot to the train the detective followed him closely, and just as he was about to put his foot on the steps he tripped and fell to the platform. In an instant the detective fell on top of him.

The two men were assisted into the car, and then the detective apologized for having falling on him. They sat down together in the smoking car, the old-fashioned detective took out of his pocket a lot of cakes and apples, and they began to eat and talk about the news.

"That was a bad bit of work those fellows done there in Boston. Did you see the evening papers?"

"What do you mean?" said the man.

"Why, that safe burglary last night."

"Was there a burglary?"

"Yes; didn't you hear of it? Why, they stole over $100,000 worth of cash securities and bonds from the —— bank."

"Indeed! Any arrests?"

"Not yet, but the officers are close on the track of the leader of the gang."

"Are they? Do they think they have the right man?"

"Yet, they are watching a man in East Boston by the name of Ridgewood, a noted burglar."

Just at this moment a man arose from the seat behind and walked out of the car. He passed on into the next car.

"That's our man," whispered the detective to his apparently injured companion. The two men arose and passed into the next car after the fellow who had arisen.

They caught up to the man as he was going out of the next car. The train was stopping at a small station. The man got off. He was arrested.

"How did you know that Mas Ridgewood?" was asked of the detective.

"Because when I mentioned his name he started and left the car. There is something about a criminal that gives him away to a practiced eye. I saw that man on the platform; he was walking up and down. He did not walk more than eight feet before he would turn and walk back again. At this I became aroused and watched him closer.

"It was when I tripped up my friend, that I wanted to avoid suspicion, the burglar was behind us; the man who fell first is one of the best detectives in Boston. He was dressed like a workingman and carried a pail. When we fell the man whom we were watching did not notice us, but hurried to the cars; all the other people stopped and looked on.

"The man went directly to the smoker and lit a cigar nervously; he drew his hat over his eyes and nestled down in his seat, apparantly engrossed in his newspaper. The man read the same paper for a long time; he did not seem to be interested in it at all, although his eyes were intently upon it. They were only on one spot. We sat down in front of him and began to eat apples and talk. When I mentioned the name of Ridgewood he started from his reverie. I looked him square in the eye. He got up and left the car. He was our man.

"Oh, about the eight-foot walk? Well, you see an old criminal who has done time will never get out of the habit of walking up and down as he has done so long in his cell. He will only go about eight feet; that is the regulation length of the cells. He does this unconsciously, and even though he may guard himself against it, before he knows it he will begin to walk up and down.

"Of course," said the detective, "no man gives himself up to justice—no criminal tells the detective that he is the man. We are compelled to judge from our experience. A criminal has a certain look, a peculiar way of moving secretly, even in public places—in hotels, at theaters, all over. No one but a skillful man in criminal work can tell the difference, but their actions are readily apparent—they become a larger part of the criminal's nature; he can not cast off himself."

"Then there are other things; certain well known criminals have," he added, "a distinct style of work. The crime is always carefully investigated and the detectives learn the methods of the different men. It is a school. I cannot explain it to you unless you are a close observer of human nature.

"A criminal in walking along the street will unconsciously turn his head and give a quick glance backward, almost every so often, generally within every 100 steps. I can tell a man instantly when I enter a crowd. That's why these fellows hide away; they know that if they appear in public that they will be recognized."

Many People refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

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A FREEMASON IN DRESSES.

THE PRESENCE OF TWO WOMEN AT A LODGE.

How the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, of Doneraile, Ireland, Was Elected a Member of a Lodge.

There was much gosssp in Masonic circles yesterday over the publication of a story in The World to the effect that grand lodge of Scotland had been called upon to discipline two of its members for permitting two women to witness and overhear a part of the ceremony and proceedings of a Masonic lodge while in session. The report stated that a past grand master escorted two women to the organ loft in Freemason's hall, in Edinburg, on the occasion of the funeral lodge held there, and while the lodge was "tiled in the third degree." The story, as it first appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette, was shown to Frank R. Lawrence, grand master of the grand lodge of this state. "It is highly improbable that any ladies were admitted to a lodge while it was in session," said Mr. Lawrence. "There is too little information contained in the Pall Mall Gazette to base any opinion upon. But if it is true that any member allowed ladies to witness the workings of the lodge contrary to the rules they will certainly be punished to the fullest extent."

Colonel E. L. M. Ehlers, grand secretary of the grand lodge, was found at his office in the masonic temple at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. He said he could not see what offense had been committed unless the funeral services, to which the public is admitted here, are open only to Masons in Scotland. "There is either nothing in this story, or else the London paper has not received full information on the subject," remarked the colonel. "It looks as though somebody was trying to make a sensation out of nothing. But it may turn out that if all the particulars of this affair were known it would put an entirely different aspect on the case from what appears at present."

Robt. Maccoy, the Masonic bookseller and publisher, has been one of the foremost spirits in trying to associate women with the order. He formulated the system of the organization known as the Order of the Eastern Star, founded by the late Robt. Morris, the Masonic lecturer and poet, which popularly termed, "Hen Masonry." This was intended for women, but the order has never been recognized by Masons in this country. "It is all nonsense," declared Mr. Maccoy with emphasis when the story referred to was shown him. "There was nothing done by these Scotch Masons to cause them to be turned out if all the facts are stated."

The publication of this story that women have been allowed to peer behind the veil of mystery which envelopes Freemasonry has now added new interest to the legend that once on a time a women was initiated into the order. In the office of the grand secretary of the grand lodge, in the masonic temple, hangs an oil painting of a woman dressed in Masonic regalia. It was presented to Colonel Ehlers, and is the portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, the heroine of this legend. She is said to have received, about the year 1735, the first and second degrees of Freemasonry in lodge No. 44, Doneraile, Ireland. The circumstances of this initiation were first published in Cork in 1807, and it is claimed that they were sustained by an eye-witness to the ceremony. Subsequently they appeared in a memoir published by Spencer, the celebrated Masonic bibliopole, in London. Mrs. Aldworth, nee Elizabeth St. Leger, was the youngest child and only daughter of the first Vicount Doneraile, of Ireland. The lodge in which she was initiated was an aristocratic lodge consisting principally of the gentry and most respectable and wealthy inhabitantr of the country around Doneraile. The communications were usually held in the town, but during the mastership of Lord Doneraile, brother of Mrs. Aldworth, the meetings were held at the Doneraile house, his residence. Spencer relates this story of the affair:

"It happened on this particular occasion that the lodge was held in a room separated from another by stud and brick work. The young lady being giddy and thoughtless, determined to gratify her curiosity, and made arrangement accordingly. With a pair of scissors (as she herself related to the mother of our informant) she removed a portion of a brick from the wall, and placed herself so as to command a full view of everything which occurred in the next room. She thus witnessed the first two degrees in Masonry, which was the extent of the proceedings of the lodge that night.

"Becoming aware from what she heard that the brethren were about to separate, she felt alive to the awkwardness and danger of her situation and began to consider how she could retire without observation. She became nervous and agitated and nearly fainted, but so far recovered herself as to be fully aware of the necessity of withdrawing as quickly as possible. Being in the dark she stumbled and overthrew something—a chair or some ornamental piece of furniture. The crash was loud and the tiler, who was on the lobby or landing on which opened the doors both of the lodge-room and that where the young lady was, gave the alarm, burst open the door and, with a light in one hand and a sword in the other, appeared to the terrified and fainting lady. He was soon joined by the members of the lodge present, and luckily, for it is asserted that but for the prompt appearance of her brother, Lord Doneraile, and other cool members, her life would have fallen a sacrifice to what was then esteemed her crime. The first care of Lord Doneraile was to resuscitate the unfortunate lady without alarming the house and endeavor to learn from her an explanation of what had occurred. Having done this, many of the members being furious at the transaction, she was placed under guard of the tiler and a number in the room where she was found. The members reassembled and deliberated as to what was to be done.

"For over two hours she could hear the angry discussion and her death deliberately proposed and seconded. At length the good sense of the majority succeeded in calming in some measure the angry and irritated feelings of the members. It was resolved to give her the option of submittting to the Masonic ordeal to the extent she had witnessed (Fellow-craft) and if she refused the brethren were again to consult. Miss St. Leger, exhausted and terrified by the storminess of the debate, gladly and unhesitatingly accepted the offer and was initiated.

Sister Aldworth, as she was called, came into a large fortune by her marriage, and the poor in general and the Masonic poor in particular had good reason to be thankful for her numerous and bountiful acts of kindness.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

Recommended by Physicians

of all schools for the brain, nerves and stomach.

Depressing Morals.

Robert Louis Stevenson will contribute "a Christmas sermon" to the December Scribner's, in which the following occurs: "It was the moral man, the pharisee, whom Christ could not away with. If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it, they are wrong. I do not say 'give them up,' for they may be all you have; but conceal them like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better and simpler people."

To the Deaf.

A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing, by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 MacDougal st., New York.
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For Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

NEW ORLEANS. November 16, 1888.

The Factors and Traders Insurance company of New Orleans gives notice that it has ceased doing business in the state of Georgia, and of its intention to apply for the withdrawal of the bonds held by thetreasurr of that state belonging to the company.
E. A. PALFREY,
nov19 9t mon President,

SHADE TREES.

Silver Poplar, Tulip Poplar, Beech, Silver Maple Sugar Maple, Box Elder, Sweet Gum and Elm. All good for street and lawn planting at Atlanta Nurseries, W. D. Beatie proprieto. Take S. Pryor street dummy car. nov23-fri,sun,wed,fri

LARKIN AND MARIA.

By Will N. Harben.

For the Constitution.

"W'en folks set umse'ves up ter say 'at er darkey hain't got feelin's des de same ez white folks, I tells um 'bout 'Ria en Larkin. Ain't none uv um gwine ter spute wid me den; no, sah, dey cayn' git roun' dat p'int.

"You see 'twuz dis erway," old Edward continued, complacently marking the interest his colored hearers exhibited in his words, as they sat around his cabin door one Sunday afternoon. "De ain't none er you young sprouts 'at knowed Larkin, do some er yo' maw's en paws do I 'speck.

"We all b'longed to Marse John Paxton den, 'twuz long 'fo' de war, way down in middle Geo'gia. He had so many niggers, his hatter ax um sometime is dey his'n or do dey b'long ter somebody else.

"Larkin wuz des de fines' young darky on de plantation. De wuzn't nuffin' 'at anybody lay dey han's to 'at he couldn't beat um at it. He wuz erhead w'en it come ter makin' shuck collars, en door-mats, en brooms, puttin' in split bottoms in cha'rs, en mendin' shoes. Marse John say time en ergin 'at nobody 'cep' Larkin kin half-sole his boots fur 'im.

"'Bout dis time Larkin shyin' his eye mighty 'spicious at 'Ria, de purty yaller gal 'at wait on de table in de big house. De wuzn't no doubt in my mind 'at 'Ria wuz willin', too, fur she mighty ready ter hang back wid 'im atter meetin' broke up eve'y Sunday.

"Well, suh, Marse John tuck us all by 'sprise one day. 'Twuz des atter de fambly had eat er big watermellon in de dinin' room, en de preacher wuz in dar wid um.

"Marse John sen' fur Jim en Luke en Tobe en Dave en Larkin. Den he call fur 'Ria en fo' mo' women ter jine um. All de while folks laugh fit ter kill der-se'ves w'en dem niggers come slouchin' in de room, de las' one er um feard 'at dey gwine git de lash fur sompen wurr dey done.

"W'en dey all stan'in' in two roas, lak Marse John put um, fac'in' one nurr des like dey gwine dance de Firginey reel, Marse John say:

"'Folks de is gotter be some marryin' done on dis plantation—de is too many er you people living by yo'se'ves. Des cast yo' eye at big Ma'y dar, she's fat en forty, en ain't nuver knowed w'at 'tug ter have er husban'. En Tobe los' all his teef wid age, en haint tried martermony yet.

"'Now, parson, git yo' book ready, en w'en I count six, dese folks mus' choose der partners.' Wid dat Marse John 'gin ter count, 'one, two, free, fo', five, six;' den he holler out:

"'Choose yo' partners!'

"'En he haint no mo'n got de wo'ds out'n his mouf 'fo Larkin en two mo' niggers jump at 'Ria lak dogs at er bone. 'Ria scream lak you stickin' er knife in 'er, en jerked way from um all 'cep Larkin, en put er head ergin his breas' en kep on cryin'.

"Ol' Marster seem lak he feel kinder sorry for 'Ria, fur he quit laughin' all at once, en he order Dave en Jim ter stan' back. Den he say:

"'Larkin, does you want ter marry 'Ria?

"En Larkin say, 'yes, marster,' so low you could'nt hardly hear 'im. Den Marse John look at ole mistis pow'ful curis en say:

"'Ria is you willin' ter marry Larkin?' En Ria say 'doubt lookin' up:

"Yes, Marse John.'

"Well, suh, I aint nuver yit seed white folks look so serious over er triflin' matter. Ole miss put er hankercher up ter er face en Miss Lucile, my young mistis, wuz actu'ly cryin.'

"Den Mars John look lak he try ter make light uv it en couldn't, fur his voice tremblin' mighty strange w'en he say:

"'Well, I reckon de res' uv you don't care 'bout gittin' married, so nobody won't take part in dis 'cep' 'Ria and Larkin. But we'll put it off tell nex' week en den have a big time en plenty t' eat.'

"En w'en de time 'rive 'twuz er gran' weddin' en infare. 'Ria wuz dressed out in a fine silk dress en Larkin had on bran'-new broadcloth en calfskin boots. De supper wuz in de big house dinin'room, en dar wuz 'nough t'eat fur a reg'ment er soldiers. After dey done married dey all tu'n loose ter dancin' in de barn, en hit lasted tell mos' day.

"Now I'm gittin purty ol' en I seed consider'ble marrid people, bofe white en black; but dem two wuz certenly de mos' happies' I ever come er crost.

Larkin look lak he do mo' wo'k' en ever en 'Ria wuz de some way. Well dey live long dat way fur twenty year. Den come de trouble fur us all.

Marse John got ter speculatin'—folks say he not satisfied wid w'at he had, en want ter git rich. He wuz erway in New Orleans fur er mont' atter time. One day we all hear at de plantation at us darkeys all gwine ter be sold ter pay off Marse John's debts.

Ol' mistis mos' 'stracted, en Miss Lucile walkin' de flo' en cryin' lak 'er heart brake. De lan' en slaves hatter go; de wuzn't no way gittin' roun' hit. Judge Bacon wuz pinted receiver by de law. But all dis didn't come up ter w'at we hatter went thoo w'en de day come fur us slaves ter be sold on de block at de courthouse. De wuz a pouful big croud f'om all sides. Des lak hit wuz er haugin'.

I'm tellin' you de trufe. I wuz more sorrier fur Larkin en 'Ria 'an I wuz fur myse'f. I reckon 'twuz kase dey take on so.

Dar wuz er nigger trader f'om Louisiana ready ter buy six ur us; en he wuz wrigglin' roun' in de croud, axin' questions en lookin' at us. De folks in dat settlement wuz mighty lackin' er money dem times, en we know 'at some er us boun' ter be tuck way f'om home.

Dey put Larkin on de block fust one, en dey 'gin ter bid up on 'im. Somebody start at eight hundred dollars, den de trader say eight fifty. 'Twuz ergin de rules fur um ter open der moufs while dey on de block; but Larkin clean forgit de rules; en we'n dey got ter biddin' hot en high on 'im, his eyes got plumb full of water en he t'ar open his shirt at de neck en twis' his hat twix' his han's lak 'twaz er rope—Larkin 'pear lak he gwine ter die wid er spasm.

En we'n de trader say "leven hundred dollars,' Larkin des bend down to'ds 'im en beg 'im——

"'Now, marster, ef you buy me you mus' buy 'Ria, suh; she's my wife. Dar she is wid de red head-cloth on.'

"De waz consider'ble talkin' mongst de white people, en er farmer wid er plantation jinin' we all's bid 'leven hundred en fifty. Larkin look at 'im powful glad, den de trader say—

"Tweive hundred!"

Larkin look at 'im ergin en say—

"'Ef you buy me, suh, fur God sake take 'Ria, too, suh. I wouldn't be no 'count 'doubt 'er, en she is er mighty faithful woman; ax 'er mistis, she tell you so.'

"De auctioneer tell Larkin ter dry up; but twasn't no use; ev'ry time de trader raise de bid Larkin beg 'em ter buy um bofe. Twixt um all en de 'citement dey run Larkin up ter sixteen hundred dollars en de trader got 'im.

"Larkin jump off'n de block en git on his knees 'fo' de man en pled wid 'im ter buy 'Ria too. Dat trader des kick de po' darky lak he er chunk er wood, en say:

"'Git erway! Don't 'sturb me! I haint here to buy women; I des got orders fur men.'

"Larkin look lak he stark, ravin' 'stracted. He went ter 'Ria en dey cry togerr lak chilern.

"Dey hatter take 'Ria ter de block by main fo'ce, w'en hit come 'er time, en den she couldn't stan' up she so weak. Marse Sam Hadna, ol' miss' brer, bid 'er in en give 'er ter ol' miss kase she sech er favorite wid de fambly; en he bought me too, kase I didn't bring much; I wazn'e ve'y stout en I reckon dey feared I gwine ter die.

"Marse Hanna bought de plantation too, en deeded it ter ol' miss; so de fambly went back dar ter live wid only er few niggers.

"So Larkin en 'Ria wuz parted. Dey tuck 'im way down ter Louisiana ter he'p um make sugar cane.

"Ria 'fuse ter live in de big house whar ol' miss want 'er ter stay. She went back ter de same cabin whar her en Larkin uster to live. Way in de dead er night I hear dat woman rockin' 'erse'f en talkin' lak she speakin' wid ha'nts. She go 'bout de place 'dout talkin' ter anybody wid 'er head hangin, down.

"She got mighty thin en peaked; en Ol' Miss couldn't git 'er ter eat much. Den terrectly she got down wid de brain fever en de doctor couldn't keep 'er f'om dyin'. 'Twuz er sad day fur us all wen 'Ria was put in de groun'.

"De war come on den; en w'en 'twuz over, all de darkeys wuz free. Den hard times set in. Masse John told me I at liberty ter strike out fur myse'f ef I want er go. But I didn't leave um den, fur I wuz 'bout all dey had lef'.

"'Bout six mont's atter de surrender one evenin' to'ds dusk all de fambly wuz out in de ya'd. We seed er ol' raggety darkey comin' up de big road. W'en he got ter de bars, he clomb throo um, en den look up at de big house. Den he look at de row er cabins, whar de darkeys uster live, en he limp erlong wid his stick tell he come to Ria's house.

"He stopped at de do' en knock on't wid his stick. He stan' still er minute en listen, den he tap ergin. But nobody didn't open it, so he pull de ol' rusty chain out'n de hole, en push de do' open en go in.

"Purty soon he come out in front en count de cabins wid his finger; den he go back ergin en look in de do'. Den he tu'n roun' slow en stumble long up ter whar we all stan' in'.

"He tuck off his ol' hat en stan' 'fo' Marse John bowin' en tryin ter steady hisself wid his stick. Look lak his clothes 'bout ter drap off'n his body, dey so ragged en he's so thin

"'Marse John, has you forgot me?' he say tryin' ter smile.

"Marse John des shuck his head, en look at, 'im ve'y straight, en tell 'im he cayn't 'member 'im.

"'I's Larkin w'at uster b'long ter you,' de ol' darkey say. Den we all shake 'im by de han', en ol' miss 'pear pow'ful put out kase he lookin' so sick.

"Dey he'p 'im inter de big house, en give 'im er seat in er big arm chair, in ol' Miss' room. Den Miss Lucile en ol' Miss make haste ter git 'im some wa'm victuals t'eat.

"Dey fetch 'im some coffee en light-bread toast en tell 'im ter eat hit en den lie down en res' hisse'f, as he is sick en mus' be careful wid hisse'f.

"But ol' Larkin wouldn't tech de toast nor de coffee. He stan' up en ax ol' Miss:

"'Miss Laura, whar's 'Ria?'

"Ol' Miss tu'n 'er head way en aint said nuffin. Den Larkin git ter shakin lak he tuck wid chills, en he say:

"Masse John, whar is 'Ria?'

"Nobody wouldn't tell 'im nuffin 'bout his wife bein' dead; so he walk out do's—dey couldn't 'suade 'im ter set still.

"Den dey all walk roun 'hind de big house, whar de slaves all wuz buried, en ol' miss put er han on his arm, des lak he wuz er white man, en lead 'im ter 'Ria's grave wid 'er name on de white sign at de head.

"Ol' miss des look down at de grave, w'at had grass en flowers growin' on it, en 'gin ter cry, en Larkin know what she mean.

"He des fall down by it en moan, en moan, en cough, lak he 'bout ter strangle wid his tears. Marse John en me hatter tote 'im twixt us in de house en ol' miss fix 'im his bed. He never lef' it. De doctor came, but he say 'twaz no use, de ol' man done broke down wid trampin' so far, en his heart broke, too.

"He died de next day, en he wuz laid 'side 'Ria under de trees 'hind de big house.'"

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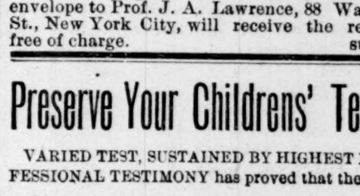

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ATLANTA, NOV. 19, 1888.—THE FIRM OF Hunnicutt & Bellingrath is this day dissolved by mutual consent, L. L. Hunnicutt withdrawing from said firm.
C. W. HUNNICUTT,
A. BELLINGRATH,
L. L. HUNNICUTT,
J. E. HUNNICUTT.

THE REMAINING THREE PARTNERS WILL continue the business under the same firm name and assume all liabilities and collect all assets of the old firm, and respectfully request a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to the late firm.
C. W. HUNNICUTT,
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Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

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At the Academy of Music. New Orleans, Tuesday, December 18, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $600,000.

100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars each. Halves, $20; Quarters, $10; Eigths, $5; Twentieths, $2; Fortieths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $600,000 is	$600,000
1 PRIZE OF 200,000 is	200,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZES OF 25,000 are	50,000
5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	50,000
12 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	60,000
25 PRIZES OF 2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF 800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF 400 are	80,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of $1,000 are	100,000
100 do. 800 are	80,000
100 do. 400 are	40,000
THREE NUMBER TERMINALS.	
99 Prizes of $800 are	$79,200
99 do. 400 are	39,600
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900 do. 200 are	180,000
900 do. 200 are	180,000
3,146 Prizes, amounting to	$2,118,800

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REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

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Best manufacturing site about Atlanta, several acres fronting the W. & A., G. P., and E. T., roads, near Exposition mill. Will be sold low.

A genuine bargain can be had in a splendid 7 r h nearly new, water, gas, modern improvements, belgian blocks, pavements, sewers, everything complete, large lot, pleasant surroundings and desirable in every way, in the very center of the city. Will be offered for only two or three days.

A good 8 r h with all the advantages of the above and the largest lot so near in. Must be sold.

We have a special bargain in a choice Peachtree lot in the city, near enough in, large and delightfully situated. Can be bought low for good reasons.

Large lot on Peachtree in North Atlanta; the best on the market. We offer it for few days at much less than was offered for it last year. Now is the accepted time.

New 4 r h Luckie, on corner, large lot and a nice home, only $1,250.

4 r h cor Pine and McAfee, 50x163, $1,300.

Four 2 r houses on lot 87x200; rents for $38 regularly; property that will advance and prove a good investment, at $3,200.

Five 4 r houses in nice condition, on good street, rented to good tenants at $42.50, large lot, 150 feet front, terms easy. $5,000.

8 r h Walton street, belgian blocks, sidewalks, sewers, etc., large lot, renting for $25. $3,000.

Filmore street lot 50 feet front, 4 r h, $1,200.

A new 2 r h, coal and wood house, fine water, Larkin, $400.

Chamberlin street, near Young; a new 4 r h nicely furnished; a charming little home, good lot, $1,500.

Two beautiful, large, vacant lots on Gordon street, West End, on car line; a bargain at $1,500.

5 r h 100 feet front, Simpson street, $2,500.

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New 7 r h, Decatur, Ga., acre lot, near the depot, east front, nice location, $4,000.

550,000 Acres of Choice Pine Timber Lands in Florida. Greater part quite accessible to railroads and water transportation. These lands were selected with great care, and are among the best in the state, and will be sold very low.

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NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FACILITIES.

Send for circulars and references. MISS C. ELDER, 102 E. Madison St., Baltimore, Md wed sat

His Wedding Fee.

Geo. Alfred Townsend in Baltimore Home Journal.

Some years ago, when marriage licenses had to be paid for, the Marylanders and Virginians rode across the narrow frontier in the valley and married for nothing in Pennsylvania. Of course they gave something to the preacher for his trouble.

The consequence was that all the preachers on the Maryland side of the line became as lean as geese and the preachers across the line in Pennsylvania grew as fat as turkey gobblers. But there was one preacher near Waynesboro who did not grow fat. Garrick Howton, who did the largest business, became leaner and leaner the faster he married people. He was too mean, the people said, to enjoy life like a good Methodist itinerant or a rubicund priest. No chicken coops were agitated at his approach. No little pigs squealed and got under their anxious mammas when Garrick leaned over the sty and surveyed them.

Nobody knew just what sect or church Garrick belonged to there, where everybody was his own theologian.

He called his church the Zionskites and was the only one of it—the bishop indeed—except his son, Weasley Howton, whom he called the "deacon."

The church building did not exist, though branches of the Zionskites body were said to be "furder west" by both the bishop and the deacon.

Inquisitive people hinted that there never would have been as many as two Zionskites except for the fat marriage fees which were to be had along Mason and Dixon's line, and that Bishop Garrick Howton only ordained his son Weasley into the priesthood reluctantly that he might occasionally take some recreation himself and not miss any runaway couples which should arrive between midnight and morning.

All people far or near understood that the Howtons would marry anybody, the delivery of the certificate being conditional on the payment of the fee; and pains were taken to impress strangers that in the Zionskites's discipline the certificate was a part of the ceremony itself.

A story was started and grew that old Howton married children for the sake of his fees.

This story came up from sorrowing and brokenhearted parents in Virginia and from the rich manors and hamlets of Frederick in Maryland. The Pennsylvanians never veined these reports because it was none of their business.

That was the golden age, when the people of every state did to the people of every other state just what they pleased, and the boundary line made outrage justice or simplicity criminal.

As time advanced Bishop Howton became a widower, and his mind was set on marrying again.

It may have been the example of marrying children under age, torn from their parents by their own disobedient impulses or the powerful sinister influence of man, or it may have been the childish beauty of Eunice Howton, his distant relative, which doomed her to become the Bishop's wife when she should be old enough to receive his orders and not bring the laws of Pennsylvania down upon his head. The bishop bid d his time.

Eunice was hardly fifteen, a slender, grey eyed blonde, whose feet, touch the ground as they would, turned into lines of grace and music seemed to be playing as she walked or moved, to such harmonies did she bend; while in the action of head upon her delicate neck and even in the motion of her lips there appeared to be violin music whistled by her spirit as the upland zephyrs played upon it and her heart desired to dance.

The country people said that this was because her mother had been an actress and a dancer.

Somewhere back in the undiscerned past vagueness of a large world it was said that Bishop Howton had been a show manager and that his orphan cousin had married a French dancer who was in his strolling company.

This cousin had been left to Garrick, who had kept him down and nearly starved him, repressing his spirits by an avarice and superstition which lay across each other, and finally retired Garrick from the show business a complete failure, while his ward, set free by matrimony, made a nice little fortune keeping a dancing academy with his wife.

When the parents died something of the husband's inherited tenets caused him to repent, though he had never done anything bad, and in the weakness of dying he gave his child to his relative to be her trustee and the trustee of a respectable little fortune.

The poor dancing teacher thought the word "Bishop" covered a regenerate heart.

The bishop was merely a capitalist in marriage fees.

This is considered reasonable humility.

Some of the schoolboys called him Old Yoketinoki, because he yoked so many couples.

What education he had picked up avarice and illiterate association has chased out of his head; like an old country Dutchman, he could spell joists for his barn joyce and talk about the breechman on his horse when he meant breeching.

As time advanced Garrick grew deeply in love with Eunice, and forgot to give spiritual restraint to his son.

"At seventeen sharp," old Garrick Howton often repeated to himself, looking at Eunice with the threefold passions of love, avarice and superstition.

Often when an old man falls in love it seems to him like holiness, when it is only foolishness.

In that way Garrick threw himself back into his natural state before he became an avaricious scoundrel or a self-frighted hypocrite. He got to believing in the religion he practiced upon. He feared night solitude and ghosts. He believed that his monstrous passion was a sacrifice on his part for the sake of securing Eunice's soul.

"I should be the devil's prize without her," mused Garrick Howton. "The children I have tied in wedlock of despair, the unformed souls I have manacled to selfish fiends, the headstrong schoolgirls I have made the legal slaves of hideous skinflints, and who have in a few months awakened to everlasting repentance and horror, would troop into my lonely home among these mountains and drive me crazy with their curses. I should go mad! But Eunice, she will guard my door and warm my heart and bring other angels like her from heaven to my relief and comfort."

It was plain that the hypocritical old gentleman was becoming slightly hysterical.

Weasley Howton had been notified by his father that he must go west and establish his own congregation of the peculiar Zionskites.

He was sent to the garret to study discipline and thoroughly contemplate the scriptures.

One day Eunice stole up into the garret, while the bishop was marrying a one-eyed man of sixty to a maid of eighteen, and she met a different scene there from the penance and prayer she had expected.

Weasley was rigged out in a suit of theatrical clothes taken from Eunice's parents' trunks, and was executing a wild and fantastic jig.

The bishop had told Eunice that in the said trunks was the devil's wardrobe. The young people locked the door and examined the wardrobe thoroughly.

What places are garrets for rain and love! How it drops upon the roof! How it goes pit-a-pat in the heart! How the heart is raining suddenly through the eyes and the roof is beating with the palpitations of the wind!

Old men seldom go to garrets. Bad old men like Garrick Howton never do.

Next week Weasley Howton was to start for Indiana and be an apostle on the Wabash.

His trunk was packed and his ticket for the stage was to be paid for over the great national road from Hagerstown to the far west.

"Fifty dollars fare!" exclaimed the bishop, as he walked the upper porch; "what a sum of money! But the next week it shall be made up out of Eunice's fortune, which will then be mine, with her fadeless beauty, till death do us part. The rascal!"

As he looked there came a cloud of dust up the Leistersburg road from the south, where somebody was driving hard—somebody in a desperate hurry.

"It looks like a runaway couple," exclaimed Garrick Howton, reaching for his eyeglasses. But the shade of the North mountains, where the sun was going down, put a belt of blackness upon the landscape, like the moon's total eclips. When the sound of the wheels came to the door and Garrick heard the knock' he descended and found a strange man in the parlor, which had no lights.

"Sare," the stranger said, "I have ze honaire to say zat I am in loave. But ze lady is too leetle: she have not ze grad age. It will be all ze same; because she loves me and her fathair have so much shame he nevair will say nothing. I give you fifty dollaire to make me her husband at once, sare!"

"Fifty dollars!" the bishop's avaricious heart responded. "It is Weasley's whole fare. The good demon must have sent this man here."

Then the business piety returning the bishop spoke aloud and most unctuously:

"What are the names of the parties? Marriage, my brother, the apostle says, is honorable in all—Hebrews xiii, 4. I see not that I may not be honorable in thee."

"Ze names are on certificates we have filed. Ze fee I pay you is extraordinare, monsieur. For ze fiftvy dollaire we make two demands—Au premiere zat you marry zo bride veiled! Au second, zat you sign two certificates for us, to protect ze lady and moi meme."

"The age of the bride?" ask Garrick Howton.

"What mattair zat? You have made ze wife at fourteen many a time. My bride is sixteen, saire. Come, ze money! Here is zo money."

He felt the bank bill in his hand, and it dried up his compunctions of heart; he felt a quill put in his fingers, and the stranger, with something like a fusee, made a flame that contained brimstone and seemed yellow and blue.

"Eternally be mine, as zis papair you sign," the strange man exclaimed. "I mean ze lady child, ze lady, parbleu."

The voice had a deep, sepulchral tone in it, and by the foreboding flame Garrick saw a person whose forehead was all in patches, with French moustaches under his nose and blackened eyebrows drawn nearly through to the edge of a colorless, inky wig.

"You must give me some name," spoke the bishop as he signed, "although I cannot read by such a light."

"I am ze Marquis Bellsbub."

"Bring in the lady!"

Low laughter seemed to be circling around the apartment as the uniting words were said by the bishop's faltering and fatigued tongue. Loud laughter broke from the carriage windows as the scoundrel drove away.

"Here, Weasley! Enice! Lights! Lights!" exclaimed old Garrick Howton. "I have got my last marriage fee."

No voice replied; the dark mountains through the windows showed bridal wreaths of stars upon their forbidding brows, like the awful presence of the Marquis who had but now departed with childhood's purity in his false black eyes and wig.

The bishop took fire and lighted a candle. He saw a paper lying upon the floor with his signature to it. He read with horror that he acknowledged the sale of his soul to Beelzebub for a thousand years.

"Ha! ha!" he cried, "Satan has dropped the contract he entrapped me to sign. To the fire—to the fire with it!"

A voice seemed to sound from the garret on the wailing of the wind.

"You signed two such certificates. You have married Eunice to the devil."

"Father," cried Weasley Howton next morning, "Eunice is not to be found. Will you forgive her if she has married—if she has married me?"

Bishop Howton lay on the floor dead.

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ATRICALS THIS WEEK.

Three attractions, each very fine in its line, will appear at the operahouse this week. The first one, Monday and Tuesday, with matinee, will be

Around the World in 80 Days.

It is another marvelous spectacular production. But it is something more than that, it is an amusing story, the dramitization of the great novel of the famous Frenchman, Jules Verne, a novel so interesting that it was translated in all the living languages and read by millions. The Kiralfys mounted it and made a fortune out of it, but could never be induced to come south. M. Fleming their stage manager, took then; the great play and presents it with as much perfection as it can be done in the south. The company was in Norfolk two weeks ago, and the Norfolk Virginian thus spoke of it:

"Around the World in Eighty Days" is the wild vagaries of an enthusiast, brimful of the most intense imagination, regardless of time, place or action, but all blended together like a fairy enchantment, now here, now there, now everywhere and there, too, make up a glorious compound of fun, brimful of excitement, from the orient to the occident, between the antipodes, blossoms one minute in tropics and frigid scenes, next in the arctic, with a kind of moonlight as a novel accompaniment. The spectacles are gotten up in the most superb oriental style, and with an exhilarating ballet of lovely women in intricate marches and movements. The whole piece is a conception of the renowned Kiralfys, with the help of Gustave Dore in the magnificent scenery, painted by artists of the first order of merit and ability. The company consists of forty people, the costumes are superb and costly, and all the appointments go to make it one of the grandest spectacular dramas ever placed upon any stage. The plot of the play is something like a crazy quilt combination—very little regard for continuity, but in every case brimful of attraction and fun for the millions. It is a kind of display seen only once in a lifetime, and calculated to please all who witness it.

Box office open for reserved seats, and those who register after four o'clock will be apt to be one of the wall flowers among the lookers-on."

Madam Janauschek.

Wednesday and Thursday this great tragic actress will appear in Atlanta in her farewell tour through the south. This will be a fine opportunity for those who have never seen the distinguished artist, as also for those who want to admire once more her fine acting. She will appear Wednesday, and at the Thursday matinee in "Meg Merrilies," the dramatization of the famous novel of Sir Walter Scott, Guy Mannering, and Thursday night in a fine production of the great Shackspearean play, "Macbeth," in which she will personate Lady Macbeth. We would like to write such a notice on the appearance of the grand artist as would fittingly describe her talent, but we think that none could excel the following from the critic of the New York Tribune:

"Mme, Janauschek may be said to be the last of the great Gothic genuises of a rapidly closing era of the drama. Her career in this country, entered upon when she had gathered the most enduring laurels of histrionism in Europe, has been both an arduous and an honorable one. She has held the legitimate drama up when all the rest of her contemporaries were running to French hysterics or English blood-and-thunder. Her Lady Macbeth is the grandest of the decade. Her Brunhilde is alone, in our recollection, the most massive, the most archaic, the most heroic of the mythical heroines. Her Elizabeth outranked Ristori's, and was wrought of finer metal. And in such memorable impersonations as Phedre and Medea she combined the massive strength of the German school with the finesse and delicacy of the French. Mme. Janauschek has taken some allowable liberties with the old play of "Guy Mannering." These changes are judicious and in keeping with the progress of good taste. She plays the piece in four acts instead of three, as formerly done, and in the last scene brings the climax up to a short and effective situation.

Miss Lizzie Evans.

Once more we welcome "The Little Electric Battery" among us. This charming little bundle of sprightliness will present Friday at night and Saturday at matinee, her new play, "The Buckeye" and Saturday night "Our Angel." "The Buckeye" has been played through Texas and lately in New Orleans, and the press everywhere is unanimous in certifying that it fits the gracious little soubrette like a glove. The New Orleans Picayune says that "it gives her a chromo for cute ways, her fun, her singing and dancing, and her touches of pathos that come in streaks through her fun." "The play," it adds, "is a good one and well acted."

Everybody knows what a charming actress is Miss Lizzie Evans. She is not only a soubrette of the first class, but she has this particular merit that she can just as well moisten your eyes with tears as convulse your sides with laughter. She combines emotion and fun so gently that one does not know what he likes the most in her, and she is the favorite of every lady, especially of the ladies and children.

"Topaz" Blood Pills cure all blood diseases, scrofula in all forms. See advertisement. Investigate it.

A CARD.

We wish to notify the people of Georgia that JOHNSON'S UNIVERSAL CYCLOPEDIA has just been revised at a cost of over $60,000, making it nearly twelve years later than Appleton's, much more reliable and about half as expensive. Our work is rapidly supplanting the other Encyclopedias in home, school and office. We sell Appleton's (exchanged for Johnson's) at half off. A. J. JOHNSON & Co., 11 Great Jones Street, New York.

BARBARA FISHER, WITCH.

THE END OF A NOTED PENNSYLVANIA CHARACTER.

The Way She Used Her Alleged Supernatural Powers Over Her Immediate Community—An Object of Great Fear.

Harrisburg Letter in the New York Times.

The death is reported of Barbara Fisher, the famous witch woman of northern Lancaster county, in whose supernatural powers young and old members of a certain class of residents in that section had the greatest faith. She was nearly ninety years old and had lived alone in a rude hut in the mountains a few miles from Reinholdsville for more than sixty years. The belief in witches and the power of certain persons to drive them away still prevails to a surprising degree among the simple Dutch farmers of not only Lancaster but neighboring counties, and Mother Fisher was one of the most confidently consulted of many "witch women," one at least of whom is to be found in every farming community.

The writer saw Mother Fisher two years ago in her hut. She was then active and apparently physically strong, but much bent and wrinkled. Her hair was as white as snow, and long white hairs grew from her chin in such profusion as to almost give them the dignity of a beard. Her eyes were as bright and sharp as a hawk's, and altogether she was a most striking person to look at—a typical witch herself, and, in fact, she possessed the power, according to the belief of the people in her community, of bewitching her neighbors, their cattle, their wells, or what she chose, a qualification that made her an object of great fear to them as well as of veneration. It was during the writer's visit to that peculiar community that he had an extraordinary illustration of the credulity and superstition of its people. A well-to-do farmer had brought suit before a justice of the peace to recover damages for the loss of a dog, which he gravely charged her with having killed by bewitching it. The justice, instead of refusing to consider such a charge, put the case to trial, and on the evidence presented gave judgment against Mother Fisher. The woman had the reputation of being a vindictive witch, and she lived alone in a small cabin, her family and neighbors shunning her. The charge made against her by the farmer was that she had bewitched his dog and refused, to drive the witch away until he paid her a certain sum of money. He refused, and upon his refusal the dog began running wildly about in a circle, suffering great agony, until it at last fell down from exhaustion and died. A large number of witnesses were examined in the case, and all gave testimony as to having been sufferers from the defendant's powers of witchcraft. One witness swore that he had been solicited by the defendant not to appear in the case on behalf of the plaintiff, and that he had refused to comply with her request. A few days afterward his well became dry, and his cows gave bloody milk. His baby, which at the time he refused the defendant's requets was fat and healthy, had refused to be suckled, and had grown so puny that its death was hourly expected. To cap the climax of this remarkable trial, the defendant, after hearing the evidence, confessed herself guilty of the charge. The justice gave the farmer judgment for $3 and the costs of the suit.

Mother Fisher had a curiosity in a strange volume printed in the German language and over 300 years old. It was called "The Wonder Book," and it was brought from Germany by a female ancestor, who came to Lancaster with the Dunkers in 1719. That ancestor was also a noted "witch woman," and there had been one in the family ever since until the death of Barbara Fisher, who was the last of her line, she having never married. "The Wonder Book" was a ponderous volume, bound in boards, and its heavy covers secured by brass clasps. No other hand but hers was ever permitted to touch the precious book, and from it she drew her inspiration for "wonder-working." This shrewd and cunning beldame could never be induced by any offer to try her powers on a stranger or on any one who lived outside of the neighborhood in which she lived, every resident of which she knew. Her neighbors went to her for consultation and advice from miles around. To her husbands took their wives, parents their children, lovers their sweethearts or themselves for treatment for all ills, for the removal of evil spells, and for charms they believed to be potent in love and business, or in the satisfying of vengeance. If a child were deformed demented, tongue-tied, blind, "liver-grown," or unnaturally afflicted in any way a visit to Dame Fisher was never delayed. For a child to be "liver-grown" is an ailment that seems to be peculiar to the disease vocabulary of these "witch women." What it is does not seem to be exactly known to anybody, but if a child is ill and the parents consult a "wonder worker," and she tells them it is liver-grown, they consider that misfortune has fallen heavily on them, and the sympathy of their friends and neighbors goes out to them indeed. A liver-grown child means that some witch is visiting it with her worst spells, and the greatest powers of the wonder workers must be invoked to break these spells and render them powerless for the future.

Only a short time ago in the busy borough of Columbia, the second largest town in Lancaster county, the wife of a well known and prosperous business man consulted a witch woman of that place, her baby being ill. The witch woman went through certain "pow-wow" ceremonies, and then informed the mother that the child was liver-grown. The grief of the mother was great, and increased as the charm of the witch woman failed in efficacy, and the child still remained under the spell. Brooding over her affliction, the poor woman lost her reason. She became so violent that she was placed in the state insane asylum in Harrisburg. She died there a week later, raving over the affliction that had befallen her babe.

It was not the application of humanity alone that Dame Fisher was called upon to minister to by her neighbors. If a farmer had a breaching cow, if sheep had the murrain, if crops looked bad, old Barbara's aid was sought at once. A horse was never stolen in the neighborhood while Dame Fisher lived there which she was not asked to recover, and the catching of the thief was also desired. That was a serious undertaking for her; but she never hesitated a moment to both catch the thief and recover the horse, provided the owner of the stolen horse would first give her three hairs from its tail. These hairs, she insisted, must have been picked up in the stall the horse had occupied and dropped there by the horse itself, and not hairs that might have been kept on hand in case of an emergency. As stolen horses are not in the habit of carefully dropping three hairs out of their tails in their stalls as a precaution against possible visits of thieves, the finding of the desired number was not always an easy thing to do. But, if the hairs were obtained, Dame Fisher would proceed at once to get back the stolen property and bring the thief to justice. She cut the hairs so they would be of equal length, and then tied them together in the middle. At sunset the owner of the stolen horse must take the hairs to his barnyard, place them on a shovel and light them at both ends. Whichever way the two ends of the hairs turned as they burned indicated the direction the thief had gone. The short ends of the burned hair were then to be buried in the barnyard. This ceremony placed a spell on the thief that prevented him from getting beyond a certain limit and finally forced him to turn and drive or ride back in the direction he had gone until he came to the farm where he had stolen the horse. In spite of the fact that no horse thief ever came back with any of his plunder after thus placing him under a spell, except he was accompanied by a constable, Barbara Fisher always got the credit of fetching him back. If the thief or horse never appeared Dame Fisher simply told the person she was using her power for that he lacked faith in her or had deceived her with the hairs, either of which was sufficient to destroy her power.

Dame Fisher did not scruple to use her wonder worker powers for evil as well as good. She would for the proper fee give an applicant a charm to ward off lightning from the building, or one that would make his enemy's cows give bloody milk. She would bring lovers together and marry them happily, or separate man and wife, just as her customer desired. She would undertake to restore a person to health or to prostrate a whole family with illness with equal readiness. Whether it was to scatter blessings or call down evils she did not hesitate to act according to the wishes of her patrons and the size of the fee, and, as strange as it may seem, she succeeded in maintaining such implicit confidence in her powers in a community where she had lived and operated for more than sixty years that at her death her reputation as a wonder worker was as great and unquestioned as it ever had been.

"Topaz" Liver Pills cure biliousness, sick headache, etc. Invaluable to ladies, being a mild and safe aperient laxative. Investigate it.

Boom!

From the New York Evening Sun.

The new and industrial south does not crouch down and moan over Harrison's election; on the contrary, quite the reverse.

Several of the "magic" cities of that section are much given to newspaper advertising of their merits. A number of these advertisements appear in the latest issue of the Manufacturers' Record, and very buoyant and dazzling they are.

Dallas, Texas, proclaims itself "the largest city in the largest state in the greatest republic on earth." Evidently Dallas is a big town. And she is growing. The population in 1880 was 10,350; at present it is 49,700; and "she claims that her population will be 100,000 in five years." Crops are good, living cheap, lands low and climate splendid. She invites a visit; no trouble to show goods.

Great are the magic cities of the new Alabama Great is Anniston, which doesn't mind saying she is "the model city of the south." Enjoying the "best, healthiest, and most invigorating climate in the world," as well as the most lavish natural advantages, she claims to be "the center of the iron and cotton industry and mineral wealth." Great is Bessemer. The first lot was sold April 12th, 1887; it has now "400 different structures, some of them business blocks that would highly credit a city of 100,000 population." The site of this booming town "is superb, unusually attractive, unimpeachably healthy." Its rolling mills, iron furnaces, boiler works, fire-brick plant, and the like are enormous, and "no city of its age was ever so favored with railroad transportation." Great is Decatur, also of Alabama. Population in March, 1887, 1,200; in July, 1888, 7,000. Thirty navigable rivers accessible, trunk lines of railroads galore, forty manufacturing enterprises afoot. Call and see us.

Great is Sheffield, Ala., "the iron manufacturing center of the south," with "five completed blast furnaces," a "first-class daily newspaper," all sorts of factories and shops, good water, free public schools and churches, drainage excellent. health and climate unsurpassed, splendid opening for men of push.

Great is Rome of Georgia, not Italy. "Of all the growing cities of the growing south, Rome presents the greatest opening for money-making investments." Rich farms, exhaustless mineral deposits and forests, seven railroads, two rivers, lowest death rate, no catarrh or consumption and "no better society to be found anywhere." Send for circulars.

Great is Roanoke City, Va. Population in 1880, 400. in 1888, 12,000. High land, fine buildings, lots of railroads, "more mineral wealth within easy reach than in any city in the south," full of business, no debt to speak of, "most delightful and the healthiest climate in the world," famous watering places near by if, in some unaccountable way, you should happen to get sick.

Great is the new industrial south!

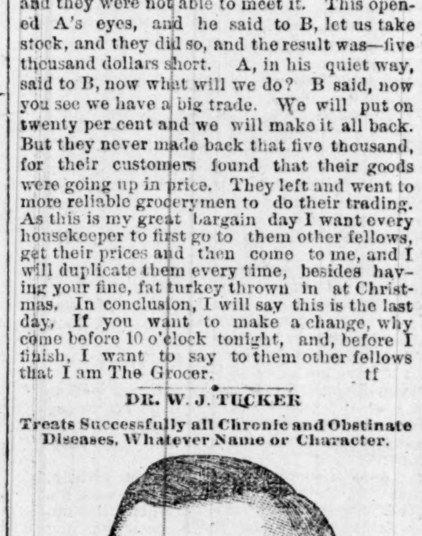
"Topaz" Chinchona Cordial is the greatest cure for malaria, chills and fever, and swamp fever, in the market. Investigate it.

If Your Old Sore Back Horse Needs Moving Go at Him With a Curry Comb.

Some one is kicking; some one is awful mad, and it's all about J. J. Duffy, the only first-class grocer in Atlanta or in the southern states, giving his customers a fine fat turkey for a Christmas present. Now, I don't care how mad them other fellows get I am going to give my customers a fine fat turkey for Christmas. They have stuck to me and I am going to be on hand when Christmas comes around, and my advice to the people of Atlanta is this: If them other fellows don't do as I do, why quit them and come and do your trading with the only live groceryman in Atlanta. Now, I will give you four reasons why you should do so: First—I am liberal. Second—I am the cheapest grocer in Atlanta. Third—I sell purer and better goods than any other grocer in the city. Fourth—I am not an imitator and never pry into any other groceryman's business but my own. I want to tell you a tale about two young men who started a grocery business. It's a long time ago. The boys had a plenty of capital to make the business a success, but they wanted to gobble up the whole town, and here's where they made a mistake. I will style the boys A and B. A was a nice easy-going man and believed everything B said. B was a kind of a weld, go-ahead fellow, and nothing would do him unless he had the whole trade of the city, and to this end he advised A to put goods down below cost. This had the required effect. They done a big business until one day a draft came and they were not able to meet it. This opened A's eyes, and he said to B, let us take stock, and they did so, and the result was—five thousand dollars short. A, in his quiet way, said to B, now what will we do? B said, now you see we have a big trade. We will put on twenty per cent and we will make it all back. But they never made back that five thousand, for their customers found that their goods were going up in price. They left and went to more reliable grocerymen to do their trading. As this is my great bargain day I want every housekeeper to first go to them other fellows, get their prices and then come to me, and I will duplicate them every time, besides having your fine, fat turkey thrown in at Christmas. In conclusion, I will say this is the last day. If you want to make a change, why come before 10 o'clock tonight, and, before I finish, I want to say to them other fellows that I am The Grocer. tf

DR. W. J. TUCKER

Treats Successfully all Chronic and Obstinate Diseases, Whatever Name or Character.



Chronic Female Diseases.

Leucorrhœa, Painful and Irregular Menstruation, Suppression or Excessive Menses, Prolapsus or Falling of the Uterus, Chronic Constipation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Pain and Tenderness in the Ovaries, Nervous Depression, Weak Back, Nervous and Sleepless Nights, Shortness of Breath, Vertigo, Palpitation of the Heart, Cold Feet, Sick and Nervous Headache, and a hundred other symptoms.

Diseases of Men.

A large experience in treating diseases peculiar to men has enabled Dr. Tucker to perfect a system of treatment which never fails to effect a cure when directions are adhered to. Those who are suffering with organic weakness, night emissions, loss of power, nervous debility, irritable disposition, aversion to society, weakness in the back, loss of muscular power, dimness of vision, melancholy, epilepsy, impaired memory and a general flagging of all the vital powers induced by youthful indiscretion, or the excesses of maturer years, are speedily cured.

Treating Patients by Correspondence.

By his original system of diagnosis it is rarely necessary for Dr. Tucker to see his patients. Many patients can be better treated that way than by meeting the physician direct. Patients should always give age, sex, married or single, complexion, height, present and former weight (as near as possible) and occupation. Follow this with history of case in your own language, giving all particulars and symptoms, inclosing stamp for reply. Address,

W. J. TUCKER, M. D.,
su wky 9 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga

Two cent stamps for sale at Constitution business office.

Catarrh in the Head

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody, more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds combined with impure blood. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the most common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at the cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues and giving healthy tone to the whole system. Hundreds of testimonials prove that a positive cure for catarrh is found in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For 25 years I have been troubled with catarrh in the head, indigestion and general debility. I concluded to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me so much good that I continued its use till I have taken five bottles. My health has greatly improved, and I feel like a different woman." MRS. J. B. ADAMS, Newark, N. J.

"I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised and took two bottles. I am completely cured of irregularities and constipation, catarrh and bronchial affections." H. H. DURGAN, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dangerous tendencies characterize that very common affection, catarrh in the head. The foul matter dropping into the bronchial tubes or lungs is very liable to lead to bronchitis or consumption. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do but little good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. The powerful action of this medicine upon the blood expels the scrofulous taint which feeds and sustains catarrhal disease, while it buildsup the affected membrane.

Cures Catarrh

"I had the worst symptoms of chronic catarrh for two years. So troublesome was it that I could not smell nor taste. I found Hood's Sarsaparilla a speedy cure, and now I am free from this awful disease." J. H. SAMMIS, Bay Shore, N. Y.

"For several years I had a catarrhal affection in my throat, and had tried several medicines but could find nothing to help me. I must say I was very much benefited by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and would recommend it very highly." ELIAS P DEVRIES, Omaha, Neb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

G. W. ADAIR.................AUCTIONEER

8-ROOM COTTAGE-8

South Pryor Street.

I will upon the premises on

Wednesday, Nov. 28, '88, at 3 O'Clock,

One of the coziest, nicest, central cottages in the city, at the junction of Pryor, Fair and Brotherton streets; the house has 8 rooms, closets, pantries, water, gas, etc.

This place is near in, good lot, nice shrubbery, on street car line, has paved street, water and gas main all down, and is just the place that customers inquire for. Neat and nice and accessible to business, churches, schools, etc.

Titles perfect. Terms cash, or ½ cash, and balance 12 months, 8 per cent interest.

G. W. ADAIR,

17 18 20 22 25 27 28

G. W. ADAIR, - AUCTIONEER

Brumby Farm. Six Tracts.

I WILL SELL AT THE COURT HOUSE ON Tuesday, 4th of December, 1888, part of land lot No. 152, 2 miles west of West End, 4½ miles from court house and ½ mile north of U. S. reservation on main public road. The property is divided into 6 tracts of from 4½ to 16 acres. Tract A has 5 room cottage and 16 acres, 10 under high cultivation; land very rich. "F" has 4.68 acres, all cleared and 1 room cabin. "B" has fine grove set in grass, 7.19 acres. "E," "D" and "C" in woods, beautiful building sites on public roads; watered by nice branch in the rear.

These lots are just such places as I have constant inquiry for by persons who want nice outside houses accessible by public roads, convenient to schools, churches and the accommodation trains of the Central railroad.

The titles are indisputable.

Get a plat and go out and examine it; lots all staked off: make your selection and be at the court house at 10 o'clock, sale day.

Terms ⅓ cash, balance 12 mo. 8 per cent interest.

nov 18 25 dec 2 4 8p G. W. ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR.................AUCTIONEER

BRUMBY FARM!

SIX TRACTS.

I WILL SELL AT THE COURT HOUSE, ON Tuesday, 4th of December, 1888, part of land lot No. 152, two miles west of West End, 4½ miles from courthouse and ½ mile north of U. S. reservation, on main public road. The property is divided into 6 tracts of from 4½ to 16 acres. Tract A has 5-room cottage and 16 acres, 10 under high cultivation; land very rich. "F" has 4.68 acres, all cleared, and 1-room cabin. "B" has fine grove set in grass; 7.19 acres. "E," "D" and "C" in woods, beautiful building sites, on public roads; watered by nice branch in the rear.

These lots are just such places as I have constant inquiry for by persons who want nice outside homes accessible by public roads convenient to schools, churches, and the accommodation trains of the Central railroad.

The titles are indisputable.

Get a plat and go out and examine it. Lots all staked off. Make your selection and be at the courthouse at 10 o'clock sale day.

Terms—⅓ cash, balance 12 months, 8 per cent. interest. G. W. ADAIR.

18 25nov 2 4 dec

G. W. ADAIR.................Auctioneer

Hulsey Property,

—ON—

Courtland Av., Between Wheat & Houston

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES ON TUESday, 27th November, 1888, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a lot 75x365 feet; lays well, fine garden, shade trees in front, alleyway to rear, has on it a well constructed 10-room dwelling.

This is one of the best large, roomy lots for an elegant private residence near the center of the city.

Good surroundings, convenient to business, street cars, water, gas, etc., etc. Get a plat and go and examine it, and attend the sale. To customers who have been inquiring for a large central residence lot, take notice. This is your opportunity.

nov6 13 20 25 27 8p G. W. ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR.................AUCTIONEER.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES ON WEDnesday, 28th November, 1888, at 4 o'clock, the very

BEST BUILT AND FINEST RESIDENCE

in the city, on the corner of Whitehall and Garnett streets, lot 52x133 feet to an alley.

The first floor has dining room, beautifully frescoed and wainscotted, large glass front China closets with every conceivable convenience for a dining room, conservatories, cook room, heating furnaces, with attachments in every hall and room, wide hall, cool and roomy.

Second floor: Wide hall, black walnut stairs, two large, elegant, oil finished, frescoed double parlors, bed and bath room.

Third floor: Four large bed rooms.

The house has marble mantles, gas and fixtures, inside blinds, front and back verandas.

The hardware, locks, fastenings, etc.; are all of the most substantial and expensive materials.

The entire residence is constructed of the best hard pressed brick, oil finished slate roof.

The painting and frescoing is of the most substantial and tasty workmanship.

It was built for a gentleman's home, without stint. The inclosure is of granite and brick base and iron railing.

Sewerage, drainage and walks all perfect and well arranged. Is in the heart of the city, has street cars, water, gas, belgian block all down and paid for; is on a corner lot, and is peculiarly adapted for a physician's home.

The property will be sold on its merits without reserve. Call in and I will show the property. The more you examine the more you will like it. Titles perfect. Terms one-half cash, balance 12 month, 8 per cent. 17, 18, 20, 25, 27, 28 8 pg.

KIDNEY and all uriuary troubles easily quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Severest cases cured in seven days. Sold $1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Docuta Mfg. Co., 112 White street N. Y. Full directions.

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in the Head

Dangerous tendencies characterize that very common affection, catarrh in the head. The foul matter dropping into the bronchial tubes or lungs is very liable to lead to bronchitis or consumption. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do but little good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. The powerful action of this medicine upon the blood expels the scrofulous taint which feeds and sustains catarrhal disease, while it builds up the affected membrane.

Cures Catarrh

"I had the worst symptoms of chronic catarrh for two years. So troublesome was it that I could not smell nor taste. I found Hood's Sarsaparilla a speedy cure, and now I am free from this awful disease." J. H. SAMMIS, Bay Shore, N. Y.

"For several years I had a catarrhal affection in my throat, and had tried several medicines but could find nothing to help me. I must say I was very much benefited by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and would recommend it very highly." ELIAS P. DEVRIES, Omaha, Neb.

Sarsaparilla

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HON. FRANK HALL OF DAHLONEGA—The North Georgia Agricultural college is in a better condition than ever. Indeed, the people of the state do not appreciate what a rich possession it has in that magnificent institution. Nearly fifty counties are represented in the attendance, and middle and south Georgia have particularly large representation. The attendance from the southern counties is continually increasing on account of the health inducements offered in the country surrounding us. When our new building is completed and furnished, we will be prepared to hold our own with any similar institution in the south, and our military feature offers an advantage which but few other southern colleges possess. I have offered a bill to insure the building and pay a janitor, and I suppose the house will appreciate the necessity of its passage.

HON. WM. CLIFTON OF SAVANNAH.—Look out for Fleming duBignon for governor two years hence.

HON. TOM MCINTYRE OF THOMASVILLE.—I understand that Hon. W. J. Northen will be in the race for governor next time. If he is he will wake the boys up down in my section. The fact that he is a leader among the farmers will stir them up throughout the state, and their strength, when they turn out, generally controls in southwest Georgia. I would like to see Henry G. Turner make the race, for I consider him the greatest of living Georgians.

HON. JOS. LAMAR OF AUGUSTA.—The new capitol building if simply grand and its magnificence far surpasses my expectation. It should be furnished in keeping with its splendor.

MR. TURNER OF FLOYD.—Our people are more interested in the disposition of the Western and Atlantic railroad than in any other legislation. They seem to be in favor of a release of the road and opposed to paying the lessees for any betterments. That was an issue in the election up there. I told them that I thought the state ought to carry out its contract with Joe Brown, whatever it might be—betterments or no betterments.

About the only legislation I have for Floyd is a charter for the North and South street railway. They got a charter from the superior court, but they want a legislative charter. The proposed charter gives them the right to build their street car lines through Rome and the suburbs, and to use dummies if they desire.

The bill granting the charter would probably have been reported by the committee on railroads today, but I told them to hold it back so as to give any parties who may oppose it a chance to be heard. I favor the granting of the charter, but it is natural that the Rome Land company, which owns the older street railway and dummy line, should be opposed to it. I suppose they will be heard by the committee.

MR. KNIGHT OF LOWNDES.—We are more interested in the price of cotton than anything else. I am president of our local Farmers' Alliance, and I take an interest in everything that affects the farmer. I think the farmers in the house will be disposed to favor whatever is reasonable and what is for the good of the farmers.

COLONEL PRIMUS JONES OF BAKER.—The agricultural interest in my section is on a standstill. I think, however, there is a good prospect for improvements. The farmers are going into intensive farming, and that will improve things. We are too far from the railroad to do anything in truck farming. Truck has done a great deal for Dougherty county where they have access to the railroads. Watermelon growing has been profitable, though the melon raisers complain this season that high freights and lack of cars have made it unprofitable. The net proceeds of the crop is from five to ten cents a melon. Even at five cents apiece it is profitable business, and some of them made money this year in spite of the difficulties.

I raise the first bale by extensive farming, planting early and working fast. I think that the seed has a good deal to do with it. I use what we call "the little black seed." It is a hardy, prolific cotton, limbs well, but does not run so much to stalk and leaf. It is the hardiest of the prolifics, and will bear crowding in the row. It came originally from middle Georgia, and one or two of us have been planting it for several years.

MR. HARRELL OF WEBSTER.—Our people are more interested in railroads now than in anything else. Preston has had a railroad from Americus for some time, and when the Columbus Southern is completed we will have communication with Columbus and Albany. I notice a marked improvement in the condition of our farmers. They are effecting it by a more rigid economy, by raising more of what they consume, and by the use of fertilizers. They generally use the manipulated fertilizers, as they think the extra cost is made up by the difference in the crops.

MR. SMITH, OF DECATUR.—The thing that interests our people most is the Brooklyn tobacco syndicate. This syndicate went down to Gadsden county, Florida, adjoining Decatur county, and planted 800 acres in Sumatra tobacco. They expected to raise 400,000 pounds, but their general superintendent told me that it would be about 350,000. They say it is equal to the finest Havana smoking tobacco, and they are paying 30 cents a pound for it to other tobacco raisers. It is worth a dollar a pound to them for they manufacture every pound of it. Half of Decatur county has a soil and climate just as well adapted to this tobacco as Gadsden county, Florida. Our farmers raised a good deal this year, and they are getting thirty to thirty-five cents a pound for it. It will be an important industry in future.

MR. TUCK OF CLARKE.—The most interesting subject in Clarke is the city election of Athens. The people of our county are great on politics. There is an interesting race for mayor between Dr. Hunnicutt and Mr. George C. Thomas. The question of prohibition does not enter into the race at all. It is more of an issue between the ins and the outs.

Athens has increased largely during the past few years; a great many people have moved into town from the country to get the benefit of the educational facilities. The public schools have been in operation about two years and are working well.

C. M. CANDLER, of DeKalb, chairman of the committee on education: The state of Georgia ought to support her system of public schools more liberally, or abolish it.

The present system as supported by the state has been successful only in breaking down large private schools, and has given no substitute for them. The system is in my opinion well nigh perfect—it only lacks money to make it efficient.

The state is, in my opinion, rightly committed to the cause of common schools for its children—but it ought to provide a thorough system as required by the constitution. Individually, I favor at least six months terms—then, if desirable, let there be local option or taxation for longer terms.

The school fund ought to be permanent and certain—not contingent upon the fluctuations in the whisky traffic, crime, the amount of guano inspected in the state, or the number of circuses that visit the state.

The last house passed a bill levying a general tax for the support of common schools, but it was defeated in the senate.

In my opinion the present general assembly will do much toward providing better financial support for our schools.

This general assembly will doubtless also make a proper disposition of the portion of the land script fund due the colored people of the state.

THE WIDOW WATKINS.

M. Quad in Dhtroit Free Press.

On a wild mountain road between the Yadkin river and Salisbury, N. C., I came upon an humble cabin in which resided the Widow Watkins and her three children, the oldest being a boy of 15 and the youngest a girl of 5. I had heard of the widow while ten miles away. Her husband was a justice of the peace and something of a religious exhorter, and what he didn't know about the history of America wasn't worth looking up. His mule ran away with him one day and fell into a ravine and both were killed. The widow, as one of the natives expressed it, was the well "fixedest woman in four counties," having a small farm all clear and considerable personal property. Half a mile from the house I met Jeremiah, the boy spoken of. He was bareheaded, barefooted, coatless, vestless, and so freckled that it was hard to say what his natural complexion was. He rose up off a rock as I approached, made an awkward bow and said:

"Cribbins, stranger."

"Cribbins to you, my boy. And who may you be?"

"Jerry Watkins."

"Son of the widow, eh?"

"Yaas. Be you' he'un!"

"Yes."

"From the no'th?"

"Cum to see ma?"

"Yes; I'll stop for dinner."

"Glad on't. Gwine to hev' chicken. Ma sent me out to meet you 'un."

"Many thanks to both of you."

"Say!" he continued as he trotted along beside me, "I like you 'un; you 'un wears white shirts and clothes, and I'll jigger (bet) you 'un cum to marry ma?"

I laughed, and he was much put out for a moment. Then he said:

"Wish you 'un would. Then I could hev a gun. If you 'un will I'll mind everything you say."

"Perhaps your mother doesn't want to marry again."

"Mugs! She'd marry you 'un like lightning. Say! If you 'un has her, you 'un will git me a gun, won't you? Say! I saw a b'ar yesterday Say! I know whar I could shoot a powerful lot o' coons. Say! I'll speak to ma fur ye if you 'un will promise the gun."

The widow was at the door to give me welcome. The second child, who was a 10-year old girl, was barefooted and freckled and towheaded, and the younger one had on only a single garment and was rolling in the dirt.

"Cum right in an' squat," said the widow as we shook hands. "Pete McCoy was saying last night that you was headed this way and would stop. Ar' ye thirstable; May, jostle him over a glass of buttermilk. We'll cribbins (eat) in about an hour."

We talked about the weather, the state of the roads, etc., as she bustled around to get dinner, but pretty soon Jerry went out doors and called:

"Ma! ma! Cum outer yere!"

"Jerry, you shet!" replied the mother.

"Ma! will you'un marry he'un!" continued Jerry,

"Now, Jerry, if yer don't stop yer guzzum I'll skin yer alive!" she exclaimed as she stood in the door and flourished a skillet at him.

Jerry made off and sat down on a log, and the widow turned to me to explain:

"Don't pay no seriousness to he'un, sir. Jerry wants a new pop right bad, and I do say that I am dun tired of this yere gittin' along alone, but I'm not gwine to offer myself to anybody."

Just before dinner the oldest girl made friends with me, materially assisted by some candy, and she suddenly bawled out:

"Ma! ma! gwine to marry him?"

"Now, Molly!" chided the mother.

"Wish yer would!" added the youngest, who went by the name of Nancy.

"Now, Nancy! While I do go fur to say he 'un is the smartest looking stranger I've seen fur a year, mebbe he'un don't think shucks of me."

I kept fighting shy of the main question, and bye-and-bye we sat down to dinner. The blessing had been scarcely asked when Jerry, who had made a tremendous effort to wash his face and comb his hair, looked up at his mother and asked:

"Has he'un asked you yit?"

"Jerry!" she chided.

"But don't he'un want yer?"

"Jerry!"

"But don't I want a new pap and a gun!" he loudly demanded.

"Don't serious him," she said to me as she helped me to the leg of a chicken. "While I will go fur to declare that I have seventy-six acres of land, three mewls, a cow, thirty-two hogs, four stacks of hay and $28 in cash, I've allus sorter disagreed with second marriages. They mayn't be happy."

"Your husband was a good man, I've heard," I replied.

"Yes. A pumpkin is aood—good 'nuff fur a pumpkin. He knowed considerable, and thar' was considerable he never knowed. He was all goodness—too much of it. Never made a hundred dollars in his life."

"You must have been quite a business woman to have got along so well."

"You jigger! I can turn a dollar as well as the best of 'em. While I will go fur to say second marriages are not allus happy, the man who gits me won't git no sitter nor complainer."

I managed to turn the subject for awhile, but as soon as dinner was over Jerry took his mother into the other room for a consultation, and Molly came and sat down beside me and asked:

"Do you'an like ma?"

"O, yes."

"And she likes you. Wish you was my pap. Mebbe you will be by tomorrow."

I went out and sat down under a tree to smoke a cigar, and pretty soon Jerry came out. He had a business look all over his face as he said:

"I've axed ma if she would hev ye?"

"Have you? You are real kind."

"And she says she will."

"Indeed!"

"And now about that gun? When shall I git it?"

"Say, Jerry, did you ever have a dollar all at once?" I asked.

"Lor' no—nor two bits!"

"If I'll give you a big silver dollar will you let up on the gun until I come again?"

"Will I! Hoop snakes and bad fighters, but I will!"

I gave him the dollar and he dashed through the house to show it to his sisters, and then started on a run for a neighbor's two miles away. When I returned to the house and said I must be going I was met by such an avalanche of protests that I had to agree to stay until next day. That night I "sat up" with the Widow Watkins. I got round to it after awhile to state that I was living with my third, and had three sets of children numbering five in a set, and that I couldn't possibly see how I could make her my wife. I was very sorry, but helpless, and I hoped she would let me send her a new gingham dress from Salisbury.

"That's honest and straight," she said in reply. "While I will go fur to say I like yer looks, and I believe we could live happily together, if ye can't marry, why, ye can't. Ye would if ye could, wouln't ye?"

"Quicker'n scat!"

"That's next to it, and I'll go fur to say that I'll wait five years on ye and see how things turn. Mebbe I'll wait six, but I'll say five fur sartain. I'd as lief be a fourth as a second wife."

And she is waiting, while Jerry writes that "guns hev got so cheapless that he kin git one fur five dollars."

The belles of society see the propriety
Of SOZODONT'S claims to attention.
Intense their delight, since they see their teeth white
So they give it most flattering mention.
Leading songstresses and actresses
Are among its benefactresses.

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with price and book on how to [illegible] M. M. MAUCK, Atlanta, [illegible]

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, ETC,

IN REGARD TO ENGAGEMENT RINGS, in either diamond, solitaires or clusters, we offer a most attractive stock, just suited for this purpose. Our diamonds were recently bought in Europe by our Mr. Stevens, PERSONALLY, and imported direct to Atlanta. We, therefore, can save you the middle man's profits in these goods. See our stock before buying.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers,
47 Whitehall Street.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR NO CHARGE. WOOD, METAL AND PHOTO ENGRAVING FOR ALL CLASSES OF ILLUSTRATIONS. SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.
FRANK L. HENRY, ATLANTA, GA.
20½ E. ALABAMA STREET, ROOM 12.

POPE, THE HATTER.

Imported English Derbys.

JEWELRY.

The line of Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry offered by Messrs. Freeman & Crankshaw is pronounced by all the largest, most elegant and decidedly the lowest in price of any house in the south.
31 Whitehall.

JACOBS' DRUG STORE.

OUR PRICES,

Which Are Not Met and Cannot Be Met by parties with

ENORMOUS EXPENSES,
Mortgaged Stocks,
DISHONORED CREDIT

All Promises to Do So to the Contrary Notwithstanding.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

QUININE PILLS OR CAPSULES	One grain	6c doz.
	Two grains	10c doz.
	Three grains	15c doz.
	Five grains	20c doz.

These Capsules are filled Powers' and Weightman's Quinine, and the Pills are of McKesson and Robbin's make.

Compound Quinine Capsules ..... 25c doz.
(Composed of Quinine, Dover's Powder and Camphor an old and certain cure for colds.)

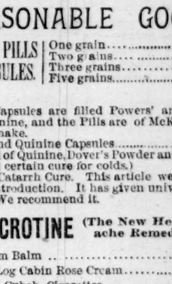
Certain Catarrh Cure. This article we have sold since its introduction. It has given universal satisfaction. We recommend it.

BRADYCROTINE (The New Headache Remedy) **30c.**

Ely's Cream Balm	38c
Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream	39c
Marshall's Cubeb Cigarettes	20c
Other makes Cubeb Cigarettes	10c
Sage's Catarrh Cure	38c
Certain Catarrh Cure	82c
Canadian Catarrh Cure	40c, 80c and $1.60c
Epic's French Cigarettes	75c
Brown's Bronchial Lozenges	15c
Jacobs' Bronchial Troches	15c
Composed of Cubebs, Licorice and Marshmallow.	
Carbolic Smoke Balls	$1.75
Turlington's Balsam	10c
Hiinrod's Asthma Cure	85c
Wyeth's Hay Fever Tablets	50c
Hall's Catarrh Cure	65c
Jacobs' Eucalyptus Compound	25c
(Prescribed daily by leading specialists.)	
Schiffman's German Asthma Cure	40c and 85c
Sanford's Radical Cure	85c
Upham's Asthma Cure	40c and 65c
Wedemeyer's Catarrh Cure	85c
Warner's Asthma Cure	65c
Lemon Hot Drops, liquid and candy	20c
Culter's Inhalers and Inhalant.	
Cushman's Menthol Inhalers.	
Kidder's Pastilles	30c
Piso's Catarrh Cure	40c
Shiloh's Catarrh Cure	40c
Whitcomb's Asthma Cure	$1.25
Langell's Asthma Remedy	85c
Marshall's Catarrh Snuff	20c
Jacobs' Celebrated Potash Tablets	15c
(These are made by Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, and are of superior quality to those sold at 25c.)	
Pierce's Nasal Douches	50c
Forest's Juniper Tar	18c
Jacobs' Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	75c
(Superior to Scott's and holds nearly double.)	
Townsend's Hay Fever Cure	50c
Hair's Asthma Cure and Pills	$2.63

All goods in proportion. Send for price list. Medicine glasses given to customers.

JACOBS' FRAGRANT COLOGNE.



Six-oz. bottle 50c. Same size as Hoyt's Dollar. We don't know how to make anything more refreshing. After using it you will not want anything more fragrant or invigorating. In fact it is midway between an Extract and Cologne; and also put up in 25c., $1.00 and $1.25 bottles, and in hundreds of different styles, cut glass, etc.

JELLY of GLYCERINE

—AND—

WHITE ROSES!

PRICE. 25C.

(The disagreeable effects of harsh winds, sudden exposure to great heat or cold, as chapping, chafing sunburn and freckles, are completely overcome by the free use of this preparation. Glycerine used alone, with many skins, is irritating, but when pure and combined in the proper manner it has marvelous power in rendering the skin SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING.)

JACOBS' DRUG STORE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ......6 20 am	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Memphis ......12 20 pm
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cincinnati 2 10 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Hot Springs and Asheville...... 6 40 am
*No. 11, from Cincinnati and Nashville 12 30 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ......12 35 am
*No. 16, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ...... 9 20 pm	*No. 15, for Macon ...... 8 00 am
*No. 15, from New York, Knoxville and Alabama points...... 7 30 am	*No. 16, for Knoxville, Asheville and Chattanooga...... 10 05 pm
*No. 12, from Macon ......12 05 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ...... 2 45 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

*No. 3, fast express, from Waycross, Albany, Savannah and Macon ...... 6 40 am	*No. 2, for Macon, Savannah, Eufaula and Albany ...... 6 50 am
No. 15, accommodation from Griffin.... 7 25 am	*No. 14, for Macon ...... 9 10 am
‡No. 17, special Sunday accommodation from Griffin ...... 7 35 am	*No. 12, for Macon and Columbus, Albany and Eufaula ...... 2 15 pm
*No. 11, from Macon ...... 9 58 am	‡No. 18, special Sunday accommodation for Griffin ...... 3 00 pm
No. 19, accommodation from Hapeville 1 40 pm	*No. 4, fast express for Savannah, Albany, Waycross and Brunswick ...... 7 15 pm
*No. 1, through express from Savannah and Macon ...... 5 40 pm	No. 20, accommodation for Hapeville ...12 01 pm
*No. 13, from Eufaula, Albany and Macon ...... 9 (0 pm	

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*... 6 32 am	To Cha'tan'oga*. 7 50 am
From Marietta... 8 35 am	To Marietta.....11 45 am
From Rome.....11 05 am	To Chat'ano'ga*. 1 35 pm
From Chat'ga..* 1 45 pm	To Rome...... 3 45 pm
From Marietta... 2 58 pm	To Marietta...... 4 40 pm
From Chat'ga*... 6 37 pm	To Chat'ano'ga*. 5 50 pm
From Chat'ga*...11 13 pm	To Chat'ano.ga*.11 15 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Mont'g'ry*.. 6 50 am	To Selma........ 1 20 pm
From West Poi't..10 30 am	To West Point.. 4 (0 pm
From Selma..... 6 00 pm	To Montg'm'ry*..11 30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*... 6 30 am	To Augusta*.... 8 00 am
From Covin't'n*.. 7 55 am	To Decatur...... 8 55 am
From Decatur....10 45 am	To Clarkston ....12 10 pm
From Augusta*.. 1 00 pm	To Augusta*...... 2 45 pm
From Clarkst'n... 2 20 pm	To Covington..... 6 20 pm
From Augusta*.. 5 45 pm	To Augusta*..... 11 15 pm
From Decatur.... 4 45 pm	To Decatur....... 3 45 pm

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

From Lula ...... 8 00 am	To Washington..* 7 10 am
From Was'ing'*..11 00 am	To Athens...... 4 30 pm
From Was'ing'*.. 9 40 pm	To Washington*. 6 15 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From Stark'ille*. 6 40 am	To Birm'gham*.. 1 05 pm
From Tal'poosa... 9 30 am	To Tallapoosa.... 5 (0 pm
From Birm'm*... 5 32 pm	To Starkville*....11 00 pm

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv Atlanta......12 10 pm	Lv Clarkston..... 1 25 pm
Lv Decatur......12 32 pm	Lv Decatur...... 1 48 pm
Ar Clarkston.....12 57 pm	Ar Atlanta...... 2 20 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Fort Valley 3 00 pm and 8 40 pm	To Fort Valley 7 15 am and 4 00 pm

*Daily—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 13 & 15 BROAD ST., N. Y.
—MEMBERS OF THE—
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE.
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
Transactions made at any of the above Exchanges and carried on margin for customers when desired. Interest allowed on deposit accounts.

The Tolleson Commission Co.
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STOCKS AND BONDS

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JONES AND FULLER
STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS,
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THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
Of Atlanta, Ga.
—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—
Capital and Undivided Profits,
$375,000.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.
Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

$10,000.00
TO LOAN
On commercial paper and on city and farm property.
Mortgage or purchase money notes bought.
WANTED
STOCKS AND BONDS
City, State, County, Railroad Stocks and Bonds.
FOR SALE
Mortgage Note and all other Local Stocks and Bonds.
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BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. State bonds all kinds for sale or exchange.

W. H. Patterson,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER.
24 South Pryor Street.
I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH NEW GEORGIA 4½ per cent bonds in exchange for 6's, due 1st of January next, on reasonable terms, or to sell the former and buy the latter for cash.
All other investment securities bought and sold. Money to loan on real estate mortgages. Low rates and no delay.

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OF ATLANTA, GA.,
COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $440,000.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
—TRANSACTED—
Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is respectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings' Department. Interest paid on time deposits. oct 15 tf

IRON WORK.
IRON FENCING, ROOF CRESTING, COLUMNS, Brackets, Railing, Grate Bars, Sash Weights, Grates.
RICE BROS.,
sun—1t Calhoun Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.
PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 24, 1888.
New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid	Asked	R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked
New Ga., 4½ 30 year	108¼	109¼	Ga 6s, 1910	112	—
Ga. 6s, 1889	101	102½	Ga. 6s, 1922	114	—
Ga. 7s, gold	105	—	Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	113	—	C., C. & A. 1st	104	—
S. C. Brown	105	—	A. & C. 1st	117	119
Savannah 5s	104½	—	A. & C. Inc	101	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	123½	—	W. of A. 1st	100	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	106	—	do. 2d	105	107
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	120	—	Ga. Pac. 1st	108	111
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	113	115	Ga. Pac. 2d	45	50
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	111	113	Am'cus, Prest. & L'mkn 1st 7s	104	107
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	102	M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Atlanta 5s	105	—	Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926	92	94
Atlanta 4½s	100	—	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Augusta 7s	110	112	Georgia	198	200
Macon 6s	110	114	At. & Char.	80	—
Columbus 5s	102	—	Southwest'n	129	130
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			S. Carolina	5	15
Atlanta Nat'l	300	—	Central	129	130
Merch'ts B'k	140	145	Central deb.	99	101
B'k State Ga.	140	—	Aug. & Sav.	127	129
Gate City Nat.	142	—	A. & W. Pt.	108	110
Capital City	97	100	do. deb.	102	103½
RAILROAD BONDS.			C., C. & A.	20	20
Ga. 6s, 1897	107	—			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The preliminary agreement reached yesterday, which practically ends the southwestern rate war, was the occasion of an unusually strong opening this morning, the temper of the room being decidedly bullish with considerable foreign buying. There was considerable excitement, and the business done in the first half hour was as much as has been done in many a full day's business, and the first prices were from ⅛ to ¾ per cent higher than last evening's figures, which was followed by further advances of small fractions in the early trading. Wheeling and Lake Erie showed marked strength, and moved up over one point, while the advances in the rest of the list were confined to small fractions only. Free realizations became noticeable, however, and the heavy selling of New England knocked the price of that stock off rapidly, and encouraged a further attack by the bears, and the market quickly retired to below the opening, Western Union and Lackawanna being also conspicuously weak. Lake Shore then became a strong feature, and prices in the general list gravitated back to a level of the opening figures. New England, however, continued to yield and it was not until toward the close that any improvement was made in the stock. Richmond and West Point later dropped materially for no apparent cause, but the general market closed fairly active, and steady to firm at irregular changes for the day, which were about equally divided between the gains and loss of fractions only. New England, however, is down 2 and Richmond and West Point 1⅛ per cent. The day's business foots up 249,000 shares.

Exchange steady but firm at 485½@489. Money easy at 2. Subtreasury balances: Coin $156,253,000; currency, $14,572,000. Governments dull but firm; 4s 128½; 4½s 108⅞. State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	104	N. O. Pac. 1st	94½
do. Class B 5s	107	N. Y. Central	107⅝
Ga. 7s mortgage	104	Norfolk & W'n pre	45¾
N. C. 6s	120	Northern Pacific	24¾
do. 4s	91	do. preferred	58⅝
S. C. con. Brown	106	Pacific Mail	37
Tenn. settlement 3s	71	Reading	47⅝
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Alleghany	15¾
Virginia consols	35	Richmond & Dan.	—
Chesap'ke & Ohio	—	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	25½
Chicago & N. W.	110½	Rock Island	106
do. preferred	141	St. Paul	63¼
Del. & Lack	136¾	do. preferred	105
Erie	25¾	Texas Pacific	22½
East Tenn., new	9	Tenn. Coal & Iron	33¾
Lake Shore	100¾	Union Pacific	62¾
L. & N.	55½	N. J. Central	90¼
Memphis & Char.	56	Missouri Pacific	77¾
Mobile & Ohio	9	Western Union	83¼
N. & C.	81½	Cotton oil trust cert.	55⅛

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. ‖Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 24, 1888.

Consolidated net receipts today 40,001 bales; exports to Great Britain 23,003; to France ——; to continent 19,641; stock 723,873.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
November	9.58@ 9.60	9.53@ 9.54
December	9.59@ 9.60	9.53@ 9.54
January	9.73@....	9.66@ 9.67
February	9.85@ 9.86	9.78@ 9.79
March	9.96@....	9.89@ 9.90
April	10.05@10.06	9.98@ 9.99
May	10.14@11.15	10.07@10.08
June	10.23@....	10.16@10.17
July	10.30@....	10.24@10.25
August	10.30@10.31	10.30@10.31

Closed barely steady: sales 62,800 bales.
Local—Market firm; middling 9⅛c.
The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	223
Air-line Railroad	51
Georgia Railroad	239
Central Railroad	
Western and Atlantic Railroad	3
West Point Railroad	78
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	50
Georgia Pacific Railroad	40
A. and F	
Total	774
Receipts previously	42,336
Total	44,060
Stock September 1	459
Grand total	44,519

SHIPMENTS.

Shipped today	418
Shipped previously	25,313
Taken by local spinners	2,921
Total	28,652
Stock on hand	15,867

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	774
Same time last year	831
Showing a decrease of	57
Receipts since September 1	44,060
Same time last year	75,600
Showing a decrease of	31,540

NEW YORK, November 24.—[Special.]—Henry Clews & Co.'s circular says: Liverpool opened steady at unchanged figures and gained partially 1-64, and closing quiet and steady. Our market opened at about yesterday's closing prices, but the orders were largely to sell. The tone was quiet and easy during the early trading and the situation was taken advantage of by the bears to make a raid and bring out long cotton on stop orders. The commission houses have their books filled with orders to stop cotton on the way down and today a number of them were reached, thus adding to the weakness. The decline reached about 8 points from the highest of the day and the close was barely steady at the lowest figures. The receipts were estimated today at 40,000 against 36,000 last year. Spot cotton is off 1-16, in our market 9 15-16. The southern markets are easy. Crop in sight November 24, 2,878,904, last year 3,550,102; plantation receipts last week 263,225; visible supply 2,139,012; last year 2,754,205.
JOHN S. ERNEST.

NEW YORK, November 24—Hubbard, Price & Co. in their cotton circular to-day, say: The market from the opening showed signs of weakness and refused to support better foreign advice. The bears discovered the presence of a large opportunity and succeeded in depressing prices until the close, which was at the lowest of the day.

NEW YORK, November 24—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,139,042 bales, of which 1,888,842 bales are American, against 2,754,205 bales and 2,281,206 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 159,722 bales. Receipts from plantations 263,225 bales. Crop in sight 2,878,094 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 24—12:15 p. m.—Cotton dull limited inquiry; middling uplands 5⅝d; middling Orleans 5¾; sales 8,000; speculation export 1,000; receipts 40,000; American 25,000; uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 27-64, 5 28-64; November and December delivery 5 23-64, 5 24-64; December and January delivery 5 22-64, 5 23-64; January and February delivery 5 23-64; February and March delivery 5 23-64; March and April delivery 5 24-64; April and May delivery 5 25-64, 5 26-64; May and June delivery 5 27-64; June and July delivery 5 29-64; futures opened dull at a decline.

LIVERPOOL, November 24—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,300 bales; uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 27-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 24-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 23-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 23-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 23-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 24-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 25-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 27-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 29-64, sellers; futures closed quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, November 24—Cotton easy; sales 131 bales; middling uplands 10 15-16; middling Orleans 10 1-16; net receipts 996, gross 2,467; stock 114,015.

GALVESTON, November 24—Cotton easy; middling 9¾; net receipts 2,857 bales; gross 2,857; sales 1,512; stock 60,755; exports coastwise 3,287.

NORFOLK, November 24—Cotton quiet; middling 9½; net receipts 3,754 bales; gross 3,754; stock 46,503; sales none; exports to Great Britain 5,326.

BALTIMORE, November 24—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9⅞; net receipts none bales; gross 1,867; sales —; to spinners —; stock 19,601; exports coastwise 150.

BOSTON, November 24—Cotton quiet; middling 10½; net receipts 491 bales; gross 458; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, November 24—Cotton dull; middling 9 7-16; net receipts 1,857 bales; gross 1,857; sales none; stock 23,776; exports coastwise 426.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24—Cotton firm; middling 10¼; net receipts 102 bales; gross 252; sales none; stock 5,533.

SAVANNAH, November 24—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; net receipts 5,395 bales; gross 5,395; sales 600; stock 118,750; exports to continent 1,600; coastwise 213.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 16,442 bales; gross 16,920; sales 1,500; stock 204,485; exports to Great Britain 11,339; to continent 11,541; coastwise 1,579.

MOBILE, November 24—Cotton dull; middling 9½; net receipts 3,241 bales; gross 3,241; sales 700; stock 24,746; exports coastwise 875.

MEMPHIS, November 24—Cotton quiet; middling 9½; net receipts 5,020 bales; shipments 3,970; sales 6,100; stock 97,597.

AUGUSTA, November 24—Cotton easy; middling 9½; net receipts 2,662 bales; shipments 1,251; sales none; stock 21,165.

CHARLESTON, November 24—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; net receipts 2,514 bales; gross 2,514; sales 400; stock 64,207; exports coastwise 3,5.0.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, November 24.—Wheat was lower today. The opening was 1c below yesterday's close, and almost immediately began to weaken and declined 2c. Some covering by shorts checked the decline, and an advance of 1c was made, but later it ruled easier, and closed 2⅜c lower than yesterday.

Corn ruled quiet and weak. The opening sales were a shade lower, after which a decline of ⅞c followed. The market then ruled steady and closed ⅞c lower for December and 1⅛c lower for November than yesterday.

Oats were fairly active and prices advanced ½c soon after the opening. Later the market became quiet and easier and prices declined ⅝c from outside figures, closing weak at inside prices.

Pork was unsettled. Early sales were made at 5c advance, and later the market showed more strength, advancing 12½@15c, but near the close prices settled back 5@7½c, closing quiet.

Lard was moderately active, and prices ruled 2½@5c higher.

Ribs were steadier, but closed about at the opening.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
November	—	—	105
May	109½	109⅞	108⅛
CORN—			
November	40½	40½	39⅛
May	38⅞	—	38⅝
OATS—			
December	27⅛	27⅜	26⅞
May	31⅝	31⅝	30¾
PORK—			
November	—	—	14 47½
May	14 17½	14 87½	14 80
LARD—			
November	8 45	8 50	8 50
May	8 37½	8 42½	8 40
SHORT RIBS—			
January	7 42½	—	7 45
May	7 60	7 65	7 62½

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 24, 1888.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 24—Flour—Best patent $6.50; extra fancy $6.25; fancy $6.00; extra family $5.75; choice family $5.25; family $5.25; extra $4.75. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.15; Georgia red $1.00. Bran—Large sacks $1.00; small $1.00. Corn Meal—Plain 65c; bolted 65c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits—$4.00. Corn—Choice white 65c; No. 2 white Tennessee 63c; No. 2 mixed 62c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 42c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales $1.10; No. 1 large bales $1.10; small bales $1.10; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, November 24—Flour, southern quiet and steady; common to fair extra $3.35@$4.00; good to choice $4.10@$6.65. Wheat heavy and lower; No. 2 red November $1.02¾; May $1.10¼@$1.12. Corn weak and lower; No. 2 November 47¾; May 47½@48. Oats weak; November 32; December 32½@32¾; May 35¾@36; No. 2 mixed western 30@32½. Hops weak state 19@26.

BALTIMORE, November 24—Flour nominal; Howard street and western superfine $2.85@$3.50; extra $3.55@$4.65; family $4.75@$5.50; city mills superfine $3.00@$3.50; extra $4.10@$4.50; Rio brands $5.75@$6.00. Wheat, southern firm and scarce; Fultz $1.08@$1.12; longberry $1.10@$1.16; western weak; No. 2 winter red spot 98½. Corn southern steady; arrivals mostly new; white 55@56; yellow 50@51.

ST. LOUIS, November 24—Flour dull and nominal; XX family $3.90@$4.00; patents $5.75@$5.95. Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash $1.00½; November $1.00½; December $1.01⅛@$1.01⅜; May $1.07¼@$1.08¼. Corn active; No. 2 mixed cash 35⅛; November 36; May 35¼@35⅝. Oats lower; No. 2 cash 26 bid; May 30½@30⅝.

CHICAGO, November 24—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; patents $6.75@$7.00; winter $5.50@$5.75. No. 2 spring wheat $1.04⅛@$1.05; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red $1.04½@$1.05. No. 2 corn 39. No. 2 oats 26⅝.

CINCINNATI, November 24—Flour quiet; family $4.50@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$5.50. Wheat dull; No. 2 red $1.02. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 43. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed 29.

LOUISVILLE, November 24—Grain steady. Wheat No. 2 red $1.02; new No. 2 longberry $1.03. Corn, No. 2 mixed 41½; do. white 46½. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 27½.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, November 24—Provisions weak. Pork $15.00. Lard, prime steam quiet 8.25. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 7.25@7.35; long clear 7.50@7.60; clear ribs 7.62½@7.75; short clear 7.85@7.95. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.50; long clear 8.60; clear ribs 8.62½@8.75; short clear 8.50@8.80; hams 11@13½.

LOUISVILLE, November 24—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear rib sides 8.75; clear sides 9⅛; shoulders 7.50. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 8⅛; clear sides 8.37½; shoulders 6⅝. Mess pork $15.00. Hams, sugar-cured 11¾@12½. Lard, choice leaf 10¼.

NEW YORK, November 24—Pork slow; mess $15 75@$16.25. Middles dull; short clear 8 37½. Lard barley steady; western steam spot 8.87½; city steam 8.10.

CHICAGO, November 24—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $14.50@$14.60. Lard 8.50. Short ribs loose 7.45@7.65. Dry salted shoulders boxed 7.37½@7.50; short clear sides boxed 8.00@8.12½.

CINCINNATI, November 24—Pork dull; new $15.00. Lard strong at 8.30@8.42½. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 7.75. Bacon firm; short ribs —; short clear 9.37½.

ATLANTA, November 24—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 13¼. Lard—Pure leaf, tierces 11¼; refined 8¾.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 24—Coffee, choice 18½c; prime 18½c; good 18¼; fair 17¾; low grade 15½. Sugar—Cut loaf 9c; powdered 9c; standard granulated 8c; standard A 7¾c; extra C 7¼c; yellow extra C 6¾c. Syrups—New Orleans choice 50@55c; prime 35@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c. Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 10c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 10c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $15.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 11c. Matches—Round wood ₩ gross $1.15; ₩ 200 $2.50; ₩ 300 $3.50; ₩ 400 $4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rice—Choice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 12½c; factory 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio cargoes common to prime 13½@17. Sugar easier; Louisiana open kettle choice 5½; strictly prime 5@5 11-16; prime 5 fully fair 4¾@4⅞; good common 4⅝; centrifugals, plantation granulated 6 13-16@6⅞; choice white 6⅝@6 7-16; gray white 5⅞@6; off white 6 5-16; choice yellow clarified 6 1-16@6¼; prime do. 5⅞@5 15-16; off do. 5¾. Molasses quiet and steady; Louisiana open kettle fancy 43; choice 41@42; strictly prime 38@40; good prime 35@37; prime 31@33; common 25; good fair 2 @30; fair 27@28; common to good common 25; centrifugals prime 24@25; prime to good prime 16; fair to good fair 15@15; inferior to good common 15@16. Louisiana syrup 25@31. Rice in good demand; Louisiana ordinary to good prime 3⅝@5⅛.

NEW YORK, November 24—Coffee options closed lower; December 13.90@14.25; spot Rio quiet; fair cargoes 16¼. Sugar raw quiet and firm; centrifugal 96-test 6⅛; fair to good refining 5⅛; refined steady and quiet; C 6⅛; extra C 6⅜; white extra C 6⅜; yellow C 6⅛@6⅜; off A 6⅝@6¾; mould A 7⅛; standard A 6⅞; confectioners A 7⅛; cut loaf 8; crushed 8; powdered 7½; granulated 7¼; cubes 7¼. Molasses nominal; 50 test 50@53. Rice firmer and active; domestic 4¾@6⅜; foreign 4⅝@4⅞.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 24—Eggs—22@22½. Butter—Choice Tennessee 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@30c; young chickens large 13@20c. Irish Potatoes—$2.25@2.50. Sweet Potatoes—50@75c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 8@10c. Onions—$2.50@$3.00. Cabbage—1½@2c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, November 24—Apples $2.50@$3.00 per bbl. Lemons—$4.00@$4.50. Oranges—$2.50@$2.75. Cocoanuts—4½c. Pineapples—$1.50 ₩ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00; grapes 7@8c ₩ pound. Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London $3.25; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—8@9c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—15c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 4@5c; sundried peaches 8½@10c; sundried peaches pealed 11c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, November 24—Turpentine firm at 42½; rosin firm; strained 80; good strained 85; tar firm at $1.50; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.35; yellow dip $2.25; virgin $2.25.

NEW YORK, November 24—Rosin quiet and steady at $1.02½@$1.07½; turpentine lower and easy at 46½.

CHALESTON, November 24—Turpentine nominal at 42½; rosin firm; good strained 80.

SAVANNAH, November 24—Turpentine firm at 43; rosin firm at 85@90.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, November 24—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.25@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well-buckets $3.50@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2¾c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed; wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, November 24—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$150; 15½ to 16 hands $150@$200.

CINCINNATI, November 24—Hogs active and higher; common and light $4.50@$5.35; packing and butchers $5.10@$5.35.

Whisky.

CINCINNATI, November 24—Whisky active and firm at $1.14.

ST. LOUIS, November 24—Whisky steady at $1.14.

CHICAGO, November 24—Whisky $1.20.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, November 24—Ties—New arrow $1.30; bagging—2 lb jute 13½; 1¾ lb 13; 1½ lb 12½.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The following is the weekly bank statement:

Reserve increase	$720,075
Loans decrease	2,176,800
Specie increase	177,700
Legal tenders decrease	60,590
Deposits decrease	2,410,700
Circulation increase	25,100

Banks now hold $12,141,475 in excess of 25 per cent rule.

The Sunday Constitution, twenty-four pages, best Sunday paper in America, $2 a year, post paid; $1 for six months. Subscribe immediately.

A Great Dry Goods House.

You will notice on another page that the enterprising firm of M. Rich & Bros. have recently made extensive purchases of bargains in every department. From the reputation of this staunch house and its acknowledged reliability, it is commended to you as worthy of your most careful consideration. Such opportunities are rare, and the thoughtful person will test before they lightly pass them by. Give this house a trial, for they are well prepared to make good any of their offers, as their store is one of the largest in the south. They buy from manufacturers exclusively, besides importing direct, and their facilities, in all respects, are unsurpassed. So seize this golden opportunity. You will not regret it.

Don't wait till the last day to register for city election; go Monday morning and register. Books open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., at City Clerk's office, 12 W. Alabama and 33 Marietta street.

POPE, THE HATTER.

Style for Old Gentlemen.

Ewbank's "Topaz" Cinchona Cordial, $1. The gem of Nerve Tonic.

DOUBE DAILY TRAINS

And cheap rates for the Exposition at Columbus via Griffin and Georgia Midland road. Trains leave Atlanta 6:50 a. m. and 2:15 p. m. Arrive Columbus 11:25 a. m. and 7:05 p. m. Returning, leave Columbus 1:05 and 4:10 p. m. Arrive Atlanta 5:40 and 9:00 p. m.
Sun 18, 25.

Ewbank's "Topaz" Liver Pills, 25 cts. The most elegant aperient and laxative Pills of the Nineteenth Century.

REGISTER FOR THE CITY ELECTION

BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS for mayor, one alderman and six councilmen will be opened on Wednesday, the 7th day of November next, at the following places, to-wit: One set at the city clerk's office, corner Hunter and Pryor streets; one set at number 12 West Alabama street, and one set at number 33 Marietta street. Said books will be kept open, at above mentioned places, every day (Sundays excepted) from eight o'clock a. m. until five o'clock p. m. from Wednesday the 7th day of November, until Saturday the 1st day of December, and will be closed at 9 o'clock p. m. Saturday December 1st, 1888.
J. H. GOLDSMITH,
Saturday October 27, '88. City Clerk.

MARIETTA & NORTH GEORGIA R'Y.
Schedule in effect May 16, 1888.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	7 50 a m	3 45 p m
Leave Marietta	8 50 a m	4 50 p m
Arrive Canton	10 14 a m	6 16 p m
Arrive Jasper	11 29 a m	7 30 p m
Arrive White Path	1 14 p m	
Arrive Murphy	3 08 p m	

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 2.	No. 4.
Leave Murphy	9 55 a m	
Leave White Path	11 50 a m	
Leave Jasper	1 42 p m	4 45 a m
Leave Canton	3 00 p m	6 (0 a m
Arrive Marietta	4 21 p m	7 21 a m
Arrive Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	6 37 p m	8 35 a m

All trains daily except Sunday.
july14-dlm F. B. CHANDLER, G. P. A.

ALBERT HOWELL, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 7 and 8 Fitten Building,
Marietta and Broad Streets,
tf Atlanta, Ga.

W. C. Adamson. R. D. Jackson.
ADAMSON & JACKSON,
Lawyers, Carrollton, Ga. Engaged in general practice and have extra arrangements for collections in Carroll, Haralson, Heard and adjoining counties. july6-tf

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Gate City Bank Building,
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Attorney and Special Agent in Georgia for the
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
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Rooms 32 and 34 Gate City Bank Building.

Howard E. W. Palmer. Charles A. Read.
PALMER & READ,
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Traders' Bank Building, Decatur Street. 6m

HENRY JACKSON. TOM COBB JACKSON.
JACKSON & JACKSON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Railroad, Insurance, Banking and Commercial Law.
Attorneys for Gate City National Bank, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, West Point Terminal Company, Gate City Gaslight Company, and the Atlanta Home and other insurance companies.
Offices removed to Gate City Bank Building, corner Alabama and Pryor streets, Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 65. Elevator to rooms. Telephone No. 250.
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The Christian Moerlein Brewing Co.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Capacity 350,000 Barrels Yearly.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF

LAGER BEER.

For Sale Everywhere in Atlanta.

Particular attention is invited to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grade of imported and domestic hops and malt, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is a genuine and pure old lager; does not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being absolutely free from all adulterations is invariably prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the convalescent, the weak and the aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Australian trade exclusively, but, with our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our customers throughout the world.

MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati Exposition over all competitors, proving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the world. The barrel beer of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any beer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen Pints, and is guaranteed to keep in any climate.

Emil Selig, Atlanta Agent.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
jan14—d6m

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 11th, 1888.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily, except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6 50 am	7 15 pm	2 15 pm	9 10 am	†6 15 pm	*3 00 pm	†12 01 pm
Arrive Hapeville	7 13 am	7 38 pm	2 40 pm	9 35 am	†6 52 pm	*3 31 pm	†12 30 pm
Arrive Griffin	8 20 am	8 43 pm	4 01 pm	10 43 am	†8 20 pm	*5 00 pm	
Arrive Macon	10 25 am	10 50 pm	6 15 pm	1 00 pm			
Arrive Columbus, via Griffin	11 25 am		7 05 pm				
Arrive Eufaula via Macon	3 47 pm		4 58 am				
Arrive Albany	2 40 pm	4 00 am	10 20 pm				
Arrive Savannah	5 00 pm	6 15 am					
Arrive Thomasville via Albany	6 45 pm	6 45 pm					
Arrive Waycross via Albany		9 15 am					
Arrive Brunswick via Albany		12 50 pm					
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah	8 00 am	12 00 n'n					
Arrive Jacksonville via Albany		12 00 n'n					
Arrive Gainesville via Albany		4 10 pm					

For Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7 10 am	8 20 pm					
Leave Eufaula	11 00 am	1 23 pm		11 00 am			
Leave Albany		10 50 pm	5 00 am	11 45 am			
Leave Columbus, via Griffin	1 05 pm			4 0 pm			
Leave Macon	1 00 pm	3 10 am	9 15 am	5 25 pm			
Leave Griffin	4 01 pm	5 11 am	11 8 am	7 20 pm	* 7 45 am	† 5 15 am	
Leave Hapeville	5 15 pm	6 15 am	12 43 pm	8 33 pm	* 9 05 am	† 6 41 am	† 1 10 pm
Arrive Atlanta	5 40 pm	6 40 am	1 10 pm	9 10 pm	* 9 35 am	† 7 25 am	† 1 40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta. Through Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Waycross via Albany on 7.15 p. m. train.
Through car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin on 2.15 p. m. train.
Tickets for all points and sleeping car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.
For further information apply to
SAM B. WEBB, Trav. Passenger Agent, D. W. APPLER, General Agent,
ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent. E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pas. Agent. Savannah, Ga

Savannah Fast Freight and Passenger Line

Between NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and all points south and southwest, via CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA and OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This line is operated under one management between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA, and can therefore offer the

Best and Most Expeditious Freight Line Between These Points

The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and elegant steamers thence. Passengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire first of the merits of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail ride. Fare from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, $24. Round trip tickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October 31st.

TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

The magnificent iron steamships of this line are appointed to sail for November as follows:

NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH.
Pier 35, North River 3 p. m.

City of Augusta	Thursday,	November 1
Tallahassee	Saturday,	November 3
Chattahoochee	Tuesday,	November 6
Nacoochee	Thursday,	November 8
City of Augusta	Saturday,	November 10
Tallahassee	Tuesday,	November 13
Chattahoochee	Thursday,	November 15
Nacoochee	Saturday,	November 17
City of Augusta	Tuesday,	November 20
Tallahassee	Thursday,	November 22
Chattahoochee	Saturday,	November 24
Nacoochee	Tuesday,	November 27
City of Augusta	Thursday,	November 29

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

Chattahoochee	Friday,	Nov. 2,	4 00 pm
Nacoochee	Sunday,	Nov. 4,	6 30 am
City of Augusta	Tuesday,	Nov. 9,	7 00 pm
Tallahassee	Friday,	Nov. 9,	10 00 am
Chattahoochee	Sunday,	Nov. 11,	12 00 m
Nacoochee	Tuesday,	Nov. 13,	2 00 pm
City of Augusta	Friday,	Nov. 16,	4 30 pm
Tallahassee	Sunday,	Nov. 18,	6 00 am
Chattahoochee	Tuesday,	Nov. 20,	6 00 pm
Nacoochee	Friday,	Nov. 23,	8 30 am
City of Augusta	Sunday,	Nov. 26,	10 00 am
Tallahassee	Tuesday,	Nov. 27,	12 00 pm
Chattahoochee	Friday,	Nov. 30,	3 00 pm

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf—3 p m.

City of Savannah	Friday,	November 2
City of Macon	Tuesday,	November 6
Gate City	Saturday,	November 10
City of Savannah	Wednesday,	November 14
City of Macon	Monday,	November 19
Gate City	Thursday,	November 22
City of Savannah	Tuesday,	November 27
City of Macon	Fridayy,	November 30

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

Gate City	Sunday,	Nov. 4,	6 00 am
City of Savannah	Thursday,	Nov. 8,	9 00 am
City of Macon	Monday	Nov. 12,	1 00 pm
Gate City	Friday,	Nov. 16,	4 30 pm
City of Savannah	Tuesday,	Nov. 20,	7 00 am
City of Macon	Saturday,	Nov. 24,	9 30 am
Gate City	Wednesday,	Nov. 28,	1 00 pm

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)
Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m.

Juniata	Saturday,	November 3
Dessoug	Saturday,	November 10
Juniata	Saturday,	November 17
Dessoug	Saturday,	November 24

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

Dessoug	Saturday,	Nov. 3,	5 00 am
Juniata	Saturday,	Nov. 10,	11 00 am
Dessoug	Saturday,	Nov. 17,	5 00 am
Juniata	Saturday,	Nov. 24,	9 30 am

In connection with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co., we offer a first-class freight line from and to Baltimore, steamships sailing from each port every five days.

For further information, rates, etc., apply to
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C. G. ANDERSON, Agent O. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Frt. Agt., Savannah, Ga.
E. T. CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Savannah, Ga.
RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Agents, Savannah Pier, Boston.
W. L. JAMES, Agent, 13 South Third St., Philadelphia.
G. M. SORREL, General Manager O. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
D. W. APPLER, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
S. B. WEBB, Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager.

S
EVERYTHING SOLD AT FACTORY PRICES
SH

At the Piedmont Exposition in 1887 we carried off

FIRST PREMIUM
—FOR—
BEST DISPLAY,
which was wholly composed of
Grand Rapids Furniture.

We then determined to cast our lot permanently in Atlanta, for two reasons: 1. Because we found our efforts appreciated. 2. We thought if we could with a $325 bed-room suit carry off honors over (a so called) $1,000 suit, shown by another firm, it was a good place to settle in. We are here doing that sort of business right along. We opened a show-room upstairs in the Chamberlin & Boynton building, from where we furnished four hotels and several fine residences. Three months ago we took quarters in No. 7 Hunter street. We then opened up No. 5, and later Nos, 3 and 1. An appreciative public came to us in crowds and we took in the basement of Nos. 66 and 68 Whitehall street, where we now have all together over 7,000 feet of floor room, with a display of as fine furniture never approached before in the south. Such has been our history for one year. We think we are making friends daily, and we propose to show our appreciation of the confidence placed in us by giving the public the BEST GOODS at REASONABLE PRICES.

ATLANTA DINING ROOMS.

ANCIENT ART AND MODERN ELEGANCE AND CONVENIENCE.

The American Power of Adapting All Good Things to His Own Needs—The Dining Rooms of Several Fashionable Ladies.

Atlanta dining rooms! What does a dining room mean?

What sort of a place should it be?

A peep into some elegant homes in the city will tell us that a dining room means a place of luxury and comfort; a cheerful apartment where young society men can forget morning headaches, and society girls find a diversion from regrets over last night's ball.

What diningrooms we have, we progressive, new, old-fashioned Americans and what gowns we wear in them. Haven't you ever seen a girl in a Greek morning gown and Louis XV. slippers warming her toes by a colonial mantelpiece, as she looks up archly and informs you she is "fly," or some other thing in plain, unvarnished American slang. We are all nations in one, all costumes in one, all fashions in one. We have ancient grace with modern convenience. We sit in Queen Anne dining chairs and eat tutti frutti, but recline on Turkish divans, but we don't lie down to eat, as was the inconvenient ancient custom. We have high colonial dining room mantels, because they are artistic, but we don't have high beds that have to be reached by ladders. We wear Greek gowns, but we don't walk around sandaled and stockingless. We have ancient beaten gold punch bowls, but we don't drink the liquid directly from those vessels, and we use knives and forks in the same dishes, wherein the ancients were wont to dip their fingers. We have Turkish rugs and Persian ornaments, but we don't have harems (at least not anywhere save in Utah), and we see savage iron pots but we don't cook each other in them. The handsome dining rooms of Atlanta are models of model comfort and ancient art. Only half of the number seen could be described in one article and the others will be given next Sunday.

The Dining Room of Mrs. Livingston Mims has been recently decorated by Mr. Pause, and is a model of unique elegance. Mrs. Mims has used her own artistic taste in much of the decoration and designing.

The flooring of this room is of inlaid oak and walnut, in symmetrical patterns, and the large moquet rug, reaching to the inlaid bordering, is in dull reds and blues. The dado is of gold and bronze in a rich, bas relief fruit design of pomegranates and grapes. The walls are of Pompeiian red shading into dull blue overhead, and the freize with its dull red ground has bronze designs representing the heads of satyrs peeping from intertwined grape vines. The center piece, from the middle of which a beaten bronze chandelier is suspended, is a magnificent fresco in Egyptian blue and Pompeiian red arabesques. The archway of the bow window is of old English oak, carved in Greek patterns; and the bow window itself is a beautful work of art. The centre windows' design is a white lily and buds, on a dull blue ground, and the spaces on either side contain carved old oak buffets built into the walls. A bronze chandelier is suspended from the ceiling, and on either side of the bow window Persian lamps of exquisite workmanship and inlaid with jewels are hung.

The mantel is of brown and cloud gray marble, and, reaching up to the ceiling above, is a beveled mirror in a wide frame of carved bronze.

The table is of heavy walnut, handsomely carved and the carved walnut chairs are upholstered in Pompeiian red leather. The massive walnut sideboard and carved buffets in this room contain the rarest and most beautiful China and glass; Persian wine glasses of every color ornamented with rich arabesque patterns; Dresden dinner plates, with the pinkest and whitest and daintiest clothed shepherdesses and shepherds making love in the freshest posy sprinkled fields. Bohemian glass dessert dishes wreathed in pink roses, everything in fact a lover of rare china would delight in. Two Sevres cake plates, one containing a picture of Madame De Lafayette, the other of

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

EDMUND W. MARTIN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
No. 65½ Whitehall Street;
Atlanta, Ga.; Telephone 512. tod6t

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LEWIS W. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at Law, Atlanta, Ga. Room 19 Gate City Bank building. My health having very much improved, my friends will find me at my post, ready to attend to business.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 32 and 34 Gate City Bank Building.
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Walter Gregory. J. A. Hunt.
GREGORY & HUNT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Collections a specialty.

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LAGER BEER.

JACOB MOERLEIN, Treas. GEO. MOERLEIN, Vice-Pres.
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Moerlein Brewing Co.,
CINNATI, OHIO.
0,000 Barrels Yearly.
BEERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF
R BEER.
Everywhere in Atlanta.
NATION AL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grain and ale aged according to the most approved methods. It is a pure article of any injurious ingredients, and being absolutely prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Austrian and our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our customers.
IONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati ving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the RISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen delivered.
g, Atlanta Agent.
ERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

AILROAD of GEORGIA
ween Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla.,
ate points, or to Savannah, Ga.
ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 11th, 1888.
ains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily, except Sunday only.

7 15 pm	2 15 pm	1 10 am	6 15 pm	*2 00 pm	†12 01 pm
7 58 pm	2 40 pm	1 53 am	6 52 pm	*3 31 pm	†12 30 pm
8 43 pm	4 01 pm	3 43 am	8 29 pm	*5 00 pm	
10 50 pm	6 15 pm	1 00 pm			
	7 05 pm				
	4 58 am				
4 00 am	10 20 pm				
6 15 am					
6 45 pm					
7 15 am					
12 00 pm					
12 00 n'n					
12 00 n'n					
4 10 pm					

Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Millen, Eldredgeville, take the 6:50 a. m. train for Atlanta.

8 20 pm			
2 25 pm		11 00 am	
10 50 pm	5 00 am	11 45 am	
		4 0 pm	
5 10 am	9 15 am	5 25 pm	
8 11 am	11 8 am	7 20 pm * 7 45 am †	8 15 am
12 25 pm	12 25 am	8 50 pm * 9 05 am †	6 41 am † 1 10 pm
6 40 am	1 10 pm	9 10 pm * 9 25 am †	7 55 am † 1 40 pm

Between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Thomasville, Pullman sleeping car between Atlanta and Waycross via Albany on 7.15 p. m. train. Pullman sleeping car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin on 2.15 p. m. train.
Pullman car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

D. W. APPLER, General Agent.
E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pas. Agent, Savannah, Ga.

Freight and Passenger Line
ADELPHIA, and all points south and southwest, via CENTRAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
egment between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and ter the
ous Freight Line Between These Points
ute from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire nah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail ride. ston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, $24. Round trip good to return until October 31st.
IT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.
this line are appointed to sail for November as follows:

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

November 1	Chattahoochee	Friday, Nov. 2,	4 00 pm
November 3	Nacoochee	Sunday, Nov. 4,	6 30 am
November 6	City of Augusta	Tuesday, Nov. 6,	7 00 pm
November 8	Tallahassee	Friday, Nov. 9,	10 00 am
November 10	Chattahoochee	Sunday, Nov. 11,	12 00 m
November 13	Nacoochee	Tuesday, Nov. 13,	2 00 pm
November 15	City of Augusta	Friday, Nov. 16,	4 30 pm
November 17	Tallahassee	Sunday, Nov. 18,	6 00 a m
November 20	Chattahoochee	Tuesday, Nov. 20,	6 00 pm
November 22	Nacoochee	Friday, Nov. 23,	8 30 am
November 24	City of Augusta	Sunday, Nov. 25,	10 00 am
November 27	Tallahassee	Tuesday, Nov. 27,	12 00 pm
November 29	Chattahoochee	Friday, Nov. 30,	3 00 pm

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

November 2	Gate City	Sunday, Nov. 4,	6 00 am
November 6	City of Savannah	Thursday, Nov. 8,	9 00 am
November 10	City of Macon	Monday, Nov. 12,	1 00 pm
November 14	Gate City	Friday, Nov. 16,	4 30 pm
November 22	City of Savannah	Tuesday, Nov. 20,	7 00 am
November 27	City of Macon	Saturday, Nov. 24,	9 30 am
November 30	Gate City	Wednesday, Nov. 28,	1 00 pm

NAH.
agers.)

November 8	Dessoug	Saturday, Nov. 3, 5 00 am
November 19	Juniata	Saturday, Nov. 10, 11 00 am
November 17	Dessoug	Saturday, Nov. 17, 5 00 am
November 24	Juniata	Saturday, Nov. 24, 9 30 am

and Miners' Transportation Co., we offer a first-class freight line ing from each port every five days.
apply to
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Ga. S. B. WEBB, Passenger Agent,
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FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, ETC.

EVERYTHING SOLD AT FACTORY PRICES

Our Motto: Beauty, Utility, Durability and Economy.

NO SHODDY GOODS

SHARP & OUDERKIRK,

1, 3, 5 and 7 Hunter Street, and 66 and 68 Whitehall Street---Basement.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 414.

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—FOR—
BEST DISPLAY,
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We have adopted a motto, as shown above our name, and it has a significance. We believe a piece of furniture, for any any useful purpose, may be artistically designed—made substantially and sold to the public for cash at a small margin of profit. We have made arrangements with several of the largest manufactories in the world to handle their

FINE GOODS!

(Handling no shoddy)at a small percentage. The old fogy dealers at first laughed at the idea. They don't laugh now. We have found it successful.

Our Show Rooms

are thronged from morning tlil night by an appreciative public. Yet the place is so new that only a comparatively few of the citizens of Atlanta know as yet of our

WONDERFUL DISPLAY

Hourly ladies come in and remark, "We were told of your splendid goods," but like the Queen of Sheba, they confess the "half was never told." And "still there's more to follow." We are Scotch, and after twenty years in Chicago and other Northern cities we determined to cast our lot in the Chicago of the South, where we find the best climate of the continent. We like the town, we like the people, we are here to stay and we propose our stay to be for OUR MUTUAL BENEFIT.

The two preceding columns have been taken up setting forth a few facts the public will do well to ponder over. Now, make a note of a few other facts.

First, in regard to

PARLOR FOLDING BEDS.

We are exclusive agents for "The Andrews" and "The Brunswick." These beds are made in the two largest factories in the world. We carry more of them than was ever carried by all dealers in the city put together twice over. We sell them at factory prices. and everyone who buys is delighted. They are well ventilated, well constructed, handsome and cheap. It is a rare thing to pass our door without seeing a Folding Bed going in or out.

Eiderdown Quilts.

As agents for "The Cold Blast Feather Co.," of Chicago, we can sell these goods at prices never heard of before in the south.

—THEIR FEATHERS WHICH WE SELL ARE—

Absolutely Odorless,

and free from dust. Examine them and get our prices for pillows made up from selected ticking of your own choice.

IN FINE BED-ROOM SUITS

We emphatically state, we have the cheapest and best ever shown in the city. Grand Rapids Antique Oak Suits, from $40 upwards. These goods are not from the small concerns in that famous furniture center, but from the original world-renowned company, Nelson, Matter & Co., the firm that furnished the

PONCE DE LEON.
THE KIMBALL,
THE HOFFMAN,

and hundreds of other hotels in this country and Europe.

We are their exclusive agents. We have suits at $225 that Cinnati houses would ask $500 for; suits for $80 that the public have hereto fore paid $150 for. We have a line of sideboards in solid oak, cherry, walnut and mahogony, at prices from $20 upwards. Hall racks at half the price asked by other dealers for the same quality goods. Cheffoniers from $14 that are elegant in design. Extension tables in antique oak and walnut, from $14 that were never sold at less than $20 before. Massive ones at $50 that you would pay $80 and $100 for in Cincinnati.

Parlor furniture made to order or sold from stock of newest patterns. Book-cases from $15 of

NEWEST DESIGN
—AND—
PERFECT CONSTRUCTION

In addition to the foregoing, we want to add we have unquestionably the finest display of fancy Chairs, fancy Tables, Easels, Desks, and other artistic furniture suitable for

Holiday Presents

that this city has ever witnessed.

Brass beds at importers' prices.

OUR ART
Needlework Department

you will find referred to on same page as church notices. Ladies, remember that, and note also these facts:

1st. We handle no shoddy goods.
2d. We sell at factory prices.
3d. We mark goods in plain figures.
4th. We have no old shop-worn furniture.
5th. We have no sliding scale of prices.
6th. We sell from stock or ship direct from factory.
7th. We will furnish a single room, a house or a hotel complete.
8th. We are glad to show goods whether you buy or not.
9th. We allow no misrepresentation.
10th. Remember "quality is the test of cheapness."

A few more words and we are done for this issue. We have in our room over two thousand dollars worth of

"FINE ARTS."

The last picture that famed artist, FRANK BROMLEY, sold realized six thousand dollars. We have his "Source of the Yellowstone," a magnificent painting, handsomely framed, measuring about 68x72, which we will sell (if sold this month) at one-fourth its value, $275. At present we can use the money to advantage.

A large picture by C. E. COLBY, "The Source of the Colorado," also "Spring and Fall" in New Hampshire, by the same artist.

Two pictures by the celebrated Indian painter, "STOBBIE," one by "GEO. H. GAY."

The large picture of "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE," 75x100, handsomely framed, with FRENCH plate glass, "Jesus in the Temple," and "Faith," the work of W. A. SHARP, who is now in Europe, these will be sold at a price less than they will, after this month, because we need the money to send to the artist, who is now recovering from a serious illness abroad.

If the art lovers of the city miss this opportunity they may never get such a one again.

It will cost nothing to see them and the other beautiful things in our rooms, so please call at

1, 3, 5 and 7 Hunter Street,

and you will confess you have not merely encouraged an enterprising firm, but spent the time profitably and well.

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The flooring of this room is of inlaid oak and walnut, in symmetrical patterns, and the large moquet rug, reaching to the inlaid bordering, is in dull reds and blues. The dado is of gold and bronze in a rich, bas relief fruit design of pomegranates and grapes. The walls are of Pompeiian red shading into dull blue overhead, and the freize with its dull red ground has bronze designs representing the heads of satyrs peeping from intertwined grape vines. The center piece, from the middle of which a beaten bronze chandelier is suspended, is a magnificent fresco in Egyptian blue and Pompeiian red, arabesques. The archway of the bow window is of old English oak, carved in Greek patterns; and the bow window itself is a beautful work of art. The centre windows' design is a white lily and buds, on a dull blue ground, and the spaces on either side contain carved old oak buffets built into the walls. A bronze chandelier is suspended from the ceiling, and on either side of the bow window Persian lamps of exquisite workmanship and inlaid with jewels are hung.

The mantel is of brown and cloud gray marble, and, reaching up to the ceiling above, is a beveled mirror in a wide frame of carved bronze.

The table is of heavy walnut, handsomely carved and the carved walnut chairs are upholstered in Pompeiian red leather. The massive walnut sideboard and carved buffets in this room contain the rarest and most beautiful China and glass; Persian wine glasses of every color ornamented with rich arabesque patterns; Dresden dinner plates, with the pinkest and whitest of and daintiest clothed shepherdesses and shepherds [illegible] in the freshest posy sprinkl[illegible] Bohemian glass dessert dishes [illegible] pink roses, everything in fa[illegible] china would delight in. Two Sevres cake plates, one containing a picture of Madame De Lafayette, the other of Madame De Genlis, were exquisitely dainty. The borders around the paintings were old rose pink with gilt arabesques in designs of love knots, guitars, manuscript vases, tied with ribbons and numberless other dainty suggestions of homage and compliment.

An oddly shaped Chinese teapot many hundred years old, an epergne of opal bohemian glass in shell designs and a magnificent globe shaped rose bowl of irridescent cut glass were three elegant pieces.

The walls of the room are adorned with panels and fine paintings of game and fish, and the hangings are dull red and blue raw silk brocade.

Mrs. Clarence Knowles has an old English dining room that is very handsome. The floor is of inlaid oak, and is covered to the border with a moquet rug in contrasting tones of dull blue. The walls above the high wainscoting of carved oak are most exquisitely painted in autumn leaves in broad style. The leaves at the base of the design are in rich dark tones of purplish red, brown and gold, growing into delicate shades as the painting reaches the ceiling.

The massive open beam ceiling is of old English oak, as are also the dining table with its carved claw feet, and the old English chairs upholstered in tan Spanish leather. The colonial mantel, built into the right hand angle of the room, is of heavy carved oak, with a very high shelf above, which is a beveled mirror reaching to the ceiling. The tiles are terra cotta in small squares, and the wide hearth has a carved brass fender and andirons. In the opposite corner is a china cupboard built into the wall and have a beveled glass door, through which one sees glimpses of rare china and cut glass. The carved oak sideboard, occupying nearly half of the room on one side, is built into the wall, and the curve above is of bronze linerusta walton in a fruit design of grapes and pomegranates. The doors of the sideboard are ornamented with bas reliefs in fruit designs.

Tapestry curtains in dull shades of blue and gold are the hangings of the folding doors and the large square window opposite. The apartment in its perfect harmony and elegance would satisfy any artist in America.

Another handsome dining room is that of Mrs. Edward Poters. The deep wainscoting is of carved oak, the walls and ceiling are a delicate pinkish brown, the latter having a lattice work of oak tiling. The axminster carpet is in neutral tints, the chairs and dining table are of heavy carved oak in old English style, the latter being upholstered in brown leather. All the hangings are of raw silk brocade, in chocolate and cream. The oak sideboard is built into the wall and hand carved in bas reliefs of game and fruit, and the glass cupboards and shelves contain some rare old English family china. The square window to this room gives a most artistic effect. The oak arch above is carved in delicate designs, and the wide mantel with its carved shelves and beveled mirrors reaches to the ceiling, and is placed between the two wide windows of the alcove.

The tiles are in two shades of gold brown, and the hearth has an ornately carved fender and pair of fire dogs. The dozen partition brackets below the mantel shelf contain some tiles in white and black that are exquisite works of art. These tiles, the work of Mrs. Helen Plaine, tell the history of the Staten Schuykill club, the first club in America. Lafayette and Judge Richard Peters were contemporaneous members of this club. The paintings on these tiles are the work of a true and cultivated artist without the slightest suggestion of amateurishness.

Though it was not my intention to go out of dining rooms in this article, I must mention some other remarkable work of Mrs. Plaine's in this artistic home. The square hallway contains three doors and a wide fire place over which are panels of linerusta walton decorated in designs by Mrs. Plaine. The panel over the mantel has a spray of ivy and a chameleon most realistically painted. The first lines of Dickens' "Ivy Green" are in green and gold old English letters below the design. The door on the right has the words "Creeping where no life is seen," upon a panel picture of an old ruin. The pale moonlight landscape, the great solemn owl with outstretched wings, implying in his flight that the place is too desolate even for a bird of solitude, give the words a weighty solemnity. The next door panel is of ivy and birds against a summer sky background, and the fourth panel gives the picture of a golden sunset sea seen through intertwined ivy.

The folding doors in this hall also have beautiful panels of birds on apple boughs against an April sky, and the walls of the bathrooms, upstairs are also decorated by Mrs. Plaine. One is painted with a marsh scene against a pale blue-gray ground. In the foreground is a water lily covered pond, with storks drinking on its edge. The walls of the other room are painted in a sea scene, and the painting, with its foam capped waves and silver fishes, is a perfect and dainty piece of work. Mrs. Plaine does all the designing for her work.

Mrs. William Lowe's Dining Room.

is very handsome. The wood work is oak and mahogony, the flooring being inlaid with those two woods. The furniture is of heavy old English oak handsomely carved, and the large moquet rug reaching to the inlaid border is in dull blues and grays. The walls of chocolate brown have a freize of richly painted fruit on a gold ground.

The freize of purple grapes and brown leaves in dull tone above the carved oak mantel at one end of the spacious apartment is one of the richest and most artistic paintings I have ever seen in house decoration. The ceiling is of rich cream with a center painting in conventional designs, the largest figures being blue and gold horns of plenty, outpouring their garnered wealth of the grain fields and orchards. The sideboard, built into the wall and reaching up to the fruit frieze, is of carved oak. The three lower doors are carved in bas reliefs of fish and game, and the shelves and cupboards are filled with elegant china and cut glass from abroad. A magnificent punch bowl painted outside and in with gladiolis designs on a mottled gold ground was the center ornament of the lower shelf, and there were many exquisite dinner and dessert services in Sevres, Dolton and Dresden ware.

The Dining Room of Mrs. William Dickson

has all the woodwork and furniture of walnut. The chairs are carved and upholstered in pompeiian red leather; the velvet carpet is ruby red and tan; the walls of pompeiian red, with a dull gold dado, and the ceiling chocolate with gold and red arabesques. The carved mahogony mantel is let into the angle of the room and a mahogony buffet filled with rare glass and China occupies another space. The upper frames of the wide windows are filled with stained glass in red and gold; the raw silk red and gold curtains are hung from gold rods, and in one corner of the room a novel and pretty conceit is a fish net containing crabs and fish, suspended from one brass rod to another. Mrs. Dickson displayed exquisite taste in the china and glass she brought from abroad some months ago.

An ice cream comport of white dresden china, painted with pink roses and having a music box coacealed mysteriously in its base, was one of the most novel of her many pretty things. The music box only plays when lifted up, and the ices to be put in this dainty receptacle must be moulded in fruits colored in their natural hues.

A pink taper is first placed in the center of the comport, and over that a clear hollowed block of pink ice is put, then the ice cream fruits are laid over the pink ice, the delicate rose light showing through the fruits.

Verily, this musical dish and its tempting contents, in the hands of a lace-capped French maid, would tempt the gods themselves.

Mrs. Dickson's soup plates are fac similies of those at the white house, and are all ornamented with the coat of arms of the United States in different colors.

The fish set is exquisite French china, painted in marine scenes. The long oval dish contains a painting of a sun browned fisher boy drawing a sein in on the sea shore.

A set of cut glass, rock crystal tumblers carving at the top like morning glories, are fac-similies of those used by Louis XIV.

Some colweb lace finger bowl napkins brought from Interlachen are the most exquisite things ever seen in the shape of table linen. They are made no where in the world, but at Interlachen, and the delicate threads are as fine as a baby's hair. The design of each napkin is different. A Venetian table cover of hand-made lace in arabesque designs is another beautiful piece of table linen.

Mrs. W. D. Grant's Dining Room

has a deep carved wainscoting of stained cherry. The dado of the beaten copper walls is painted in a conventional design of brown and pompeiian red grapes and pomegranates on a dull gold ground. The massive mantel reaching to the ceiling has brown hearth tiles, with a design of chestnut burrs and le[illegible] the same design being carried out in the ceiling border above. The fender and andirons are of carved brass and the table and chairs carved cherry, the latter being upholstered in dull red embossed leather. The velvet carpet is in dull red and copper and the magnificent bronze chandeliers with lion's head ornaments have jeweled globes of carved bronze. On either side of the great low window, with its carved arch of cherry wood, are carved cherry wood buffets built into the wall and filled with silver and glass. The buffet in the bow window contains rare imported china. The middle stained glass window above this buffet contains a grape vine and leaves with bunches of ruby grapes on a shaded blue ground, and the windows on either side are in smaller designs, one of apples on an amber ground, the others a dainty sea scene. Two beaten brass jeweled lantern lamps are suspended by chains in the small arches on either side the large low window arch.

The sideboard of carved cherry is built into the wall, and the arch above is hand carved in a graceful design of fruit. The china and glass in this elegant apartment is marvelously beautiful, every piece being of the finest ware. An elegant punch bowl of Bohemian glass is of transparent ruby red inside; the outside is of white opaque glass with cuttings from base to center showing the ruby glass, and garlands of delicate blossoms form a deep border around the edge. A dainty Venetian glass cordial set of amber, with sapphire blue handles, was ornamented with daisies and forget-me-nots. Another of blue Venetian glass, scattered over with pink roses, had amber glass handles as delicate as soap bubbles. Some exquisite Prague drinking cups of opaque turquoise, blue glass mounted in silver, were inlaid with figures of knights in silver armor.

A richly carved old mahogony sideboard, that belonged to Mrs. Grant's grandmother contained decanters and glasses for every kind of wine. A claret set of amber Bohemian glass, wreathed in gold grape vines, was the most exquisite of all. Above this sideboard brass plaques, with designs of game and fish, werehung, and handsome paintings of game and fish ornamented other parts of the wall.

We recommend the use of Angostura Bitters to our friends who suffer with dyspepsia.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test forty years. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Dr. Cheney's Croup Remedy cured my son of most severe case of membraneous croup, after we had given up all hopes of the child's recovery. Since then we keep Cheney's Croup Remedy constantly at hand, and recommend it to our neighbors.
W. A. LANSDEL, Druggist,
no 3. Atlanta, Ga.

The election of a Mayor, one Alderman and six Councilmen takes place 5th December next, and all who wish to vote in this important matter must register this week. The books close next Saturday.

State and County Tax payers for 1888 are paying very slowly. My books are open and prompt payments are requested.
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For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and today, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

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I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors. Have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's.

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See Dispatch. BEWARE OF IMITATION FRAUDS.

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Time table taking effect Sunday, November 11th 1888.

Leave Atlanta	* 4 40 p m	† 7 00 a m
" Williamson	6 33 p m	10 05 a m
" Culloden	8 14 p m	11 45 a m
Arrive Fort Valley	9 20 p m	1 00 p m
Leave Fort Valley	8 00 a m	3 45 p m
" Culloden	9 08 a m	5 05 p m
" Williamson	10 35 a m	6 55 p m
Arrive Atlanta	12 40 p m	9 45 p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

J. Q. TROY, General Sup't.

PLUNKETT'S CRANKISM.

THE OLD MAN THINKS THERE IS TOO MUCH SCHOOLING.

He Seems to be Opposed to Free Technological Schools and Predicts that Evil Will Grow Out of Them.

"I don't know where this school business is going to stop," said Plunkett, as he leaned back in his chair and put on his philosophical look.

"They've got so now," continued the old man, "that they try to make farmers at their schools, and they learn girls to do house work at 'em and they propose to turn out mechanics at 'em and the country will be full of educated men and women skilled in the business that they are to follow.

"I don't believe you can do it, for I've watched these youngsters that have been trained in these agricultural schools, and its my notion that it gives 'em sich big ideas that its harder for 'em to learn what it really takes to make a success where a fellow has but little money to back him up than it would have done had he never seed a college and had hired out on a farm and worked half the year for money to pay his tuition the other half in some good old log-house school in the settlement.

"One of these agricultural college youngsters come into this settlement a few year ago, and he done mighty well as long as his daddy sent him money and implements and horses and wagons, and when he got behind in his work would come over with fifteen or twenty good hands and catch him up, but when he had broke the old man at sich foolishness and had to depend on what they learned him at the college he soon got so he didn't do er thing but talk erbout the poor land of Georgia and the fine land of Texas and the last time I seed him he had come down to an old-fashioned two-wheeled ox cart and he had gathered up every thing in the way of corn and potatoes and sich like and was on his way to market when the axle of the old cart broke and he was flat in the road and five miles from a shop. He was sitting down on a rock studying when me and Brown walked up to him and he 'lowed that the college hadn't learned him how he could leave his cart and go to the shop for a new axle and at the same time keep cattle and hogs from eating up what he had in the cart while he was away. Brown jist smiled er little and picked up an ax that had been fastened on to the cart tongue by an old-time nigger and stepped out in the bushes and cut down a pine sapling and it wasn't more than thirty minutes before the college chap was ready to go on his way, and he never come back any more. The next time I heard of him he was in the legislature, and I guess he's doing pretty well, for he won't have to do nothing but talk there.

"And these girls that are learned house work at these schools wouldn't know no more erbout walking the floor at night with a colicky baby and stumbling erround in a dark room feeling for the paragoric bottle and getting down on their allfours trying to kindle a fire than this fellow did erbout fixing his axle.

"But that haint all. Every trade there is can be learned something erbout in the schools what they call 'technological.' I went through them nigger colleges at Atlanta and they had students learning to make tables and chairs and sofas and fineky work of every description and iron work and brick work and a printing office was fixed up for 'em, and every darned one of 'em that were setting type were jist learning the business so as they could be superintendents and managing editors. That is the way. These fellows have an eye to holding the positions and when there are so many of them turned out that there is not positions enough, then they will go to talking erbout what a poor country Georgia is and nine times outen ten they will spend their lives sitting erround on water plugs in the cities grumbling erbout wages and mean capitalists and sich like.

"It used to be that a fellow that got a trade had to serve an apprenticeship, and the first principal that was instilled into him was to watch his proprietor's interest and to hold sacred any secrets of his employer that he might learn of in the performance of his duties and contact. This kind of training would bring more good to proprietors than they will ever derive from the power to menace by keeping the supply so much greater than the demand.

"An old-time printer—brought up under the old system of apprenticeship—would think no more of betraying the secrets of a printing office than he would of sticking his head in the fire. This will apply to all trades, they tell me.

"That's too much schooling these days that a fellow don't have to scuffle for.

"These technological schools will turn out mechanics and farmers and cooks and housekeepers with a keen sense of niceties, but their heads will be full of fineky notions that they can't back up in practical life, and dissatisfaction will be the order of the day.

"Mechanics turned out from these schools will have none of the clanish feelings of their fellow tradesmen, they will have no attachments for proprietors and have no feelings of obligation, they will want the world, and are more than apt to wind up as labor agitators or go to the legislature." SARGE.

To Denver and the West.

The shortest and quickest line is via St. Louis and the Wabash Western Railway. Pullman Buffet sleeping cars, St. Louis to Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne. Only one change of cars between St. Louis and San Francisco or Portland. Train leaves St. Louis daily at 8:35 p. m. All agents in the United States and Canada sell tickets via this short line. wed sun 8t

To the Invalid.

Existence without *health* is not a *pleasure*, but a *burden*. Many are sufferers today who would give *all* to be restored to health. Still they neglect *so-called* lesser trouble. *Rectal diseases* are very common, and by many regarded as productive of pain only and does not do any further harm. *Piles* are dangerous from loss of blood and complication and other diseases. *Fistula* is loathsome, because uncleanly, and, still further, because it is a symptom of *rectal ulcer*, which is *deadly*, for the reason it is so often not recognized, and, when known, not producing much pain is nearly always neglected.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

The business man who has for years suffered from piles and constipation finds his digestion impaired, his sleep unrefreshing, his nervous system unhinged, his manhood impaired and unfitted generally to follow his avocation in life. He may think he is overworked; he may take medicine for *dyspepsia*, *torpid liver* or anything else he imagines the matter, but none will do good, for he is the victim of a serious *rectal* disease, which will, sooner or later, claim him as one of its many victims.

The once happy wife or mother whose life was the joy of the household, who now feels as a burden to herself, who has tried to find relief from disease peculiar to her sex and failed. Why? because they have been treated for something they never had. Many are victims of *rectal ulceration* and not, as they have been told, some womb disease. Physicians are human, they make mistakes; may not this mistake be made with you? After trying for years without relief is it not time to try to find the *true* cause of so much trouble? for if it were found you can be cured and restored to health and happiness. You may have some *rectal* troubles that is causing so much suffering. I place it in your power to know whether such is the case, for to consult me costs you nothing; it may save your *life*. I do not go beyond the powers of man and claim to cure *everything*, but I am able by a plain common sense treatment to cure all such class of troubles. You need not fear the use of harsh measures, as I use neither *knife* nor *caustics*, and all consultation, either personal or by correspondence, are strictly *confidential*.

To all who wish information I extend a cordial welcome to visit or write me. To the skeptic, have this to say, *too late* you may find you have made a mistake. Respectfully,

DR. R. G. JACKSON,
Sn 2½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

How She Took the Defeat at the White House—Her Personal Characteristics.

From the Epoch.

That Mrs. Cleveland was disappointed over the result of the election, she very frankly admitted to the intimate friends who gathered about her on the evening of the sixth of November, when the day was lost and won, and electricity was flashing the returns over the wires to the white house. She sat in the red parlor with her mother, Mrs. Folsom. Mrs. Vilas and her daughter, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, and Mrs. Endicott, and chatted over the disaster which was clearly predicted after the news from New York and Indiana had been received. To those who were trying to find topics of greater pleasantness to discuss, she lent a ready smile and cheery word, and when some one would try to offer an explanation of the astounding news, she would dismiss the subject with a quiet reply and talk to Mrs. Endicott of her daughter's approaching marriage. With a girl's enthusiasm she entered into the particulars and made many kind inquiries regarding the event. Her ready sympathy went out to Mrs. Endicott, when one of the company asked her if Miss Mary would live in England, and that lady falteringly answered in the affirmative. Miss Endicott, like Mrs. Cleveland, is an only daughter, and the latter, with the impulses of a warm-hearted woman, expressed regret that the couple were not to reside nearer to the old home of her parents. Mrs. Cleveland readily accepted for her husband and herself the invitation to be present at the marriage ceremony, and kept up the drooping spirits of all present by her animation and cheerfulness.

The president was busy in his office and did not join his wife and guests, and when the latter had departed Mrs. Cleveland went at once to her own apartments to meet him.

Callers occupied her time for a brief period the next afternoon, but she was enabled to get away from the white house early in the day and go to Oak View where she was alone with her mother until the president and Colonel Lamont arrived for dinner. Thursday morning she returned with the president and busied herself with her personal affairs until callers came, when she appeared as radiant as usual and as apparently unconscious of self. Only her friends were admitted and she seemed to enjoy their presence. To one lady, for whom she has a strong liking and is on somewhat intimate terms, she said very seriously: "I am sorry for the president: and for his sake wish it had been otherwise, but what cannot be helped must be met."

"You will stay among us here after next March, we all hope," was said to her in reply.

"Too early to talk of that," smilingly replied Mrs. Cleveland. "We love our country home here and we love New York, and we women follow our husband's fortunes, you know."

"And you are happy anywhere," said her friend.

"I have never had cause to be long otherwise." The old gay manner had come back and Mrs. Cleveland was soon laughing and talking with other callers. This same friend in speaking afterward with Mrs. Folsom, remarked upon her daughter's admirable manner and behavior, and in complimentary terms spoke of her career as "the lady of the white house."

Mrs. Folsom listened and then made the reply that from her earliest years her daughter had been of a loving, joyous nature and not even sickness could dampen her ardor. "She is always the same, happy nature," was the fond mother's comment as she looked at her beautiful daughter.

In speaking of the defeat of the president, this same authority said: "You will never hear of anything imprudent emanating from Mrs. Cleveland. She is wonderfully prudent and cautious in all her words and conduct. The president has the greatest of blessings in his young wife, and he is in his heart too happy to be long cast down by political fortune. Though older, considerably, than she, he does not permit her to realize it, and her affection for him is extreme. Do you remember George Eliot's saying that the happiest wife is she who finds combined in her husband the tenderness of a father with the devotion of a husband? Mrs. Cleveland looks up to her husband with the trust and confidence she felt as a child in him, and she is very proud of her heart's choice. He is indeed that, as you would have seen for yourself, had you witnessed their meeting after one of her absences of several weeks not a great while ago. Mrs. Cleveland saw the coachman's livery from the car window at the depot and as she stepped to the door as the train stopped, she looked toward the carriage anxiously. It was empty and her face revealed the disappointment she felt. The president was directly beside her and saw her eager glance and the look that succeeded it. He smilingly touched her and as she caught sight of him she impetuously threw herself into his arms. The rosy, blushing face was kissed and the president handed her to her seat and soon the prancing horses had dashed away with the happy pair."

"Then the story circulated in Washington concerning them had no foundation in fact?"

"Of course not, it was started by an unscrupulous political enemy and was not believed for an instant by any one, not even by those who most industriously circulated it. Mrs. Cleveland is not only happily married but she is exceptionally happy in her married life. Her husband's family love her, she is a regular and frequent correspondent with his brother and sisters, and her unselfish attention to the family connection have endeared her to all his kindred."

"How will she like to return to Buffalo?"

"Mr. Cleveland has no interests to take him back there, and he will live wherever she will be happiest. Mark my words as to that point; there is no question as to his future residence, and the matter was decided long ago. He is not so ambitious in any direction as he is for the happiness of the beautiful girl who made a hero of him before she was out of short dresses, and who looks at him through the glamour of love's young dream. The only comfort I find in the defeat of the president is that the public will have opportunity to correct some misapprehensions entertained toward him and his wife. He is a peculiar man, but one of the noblest in the world."

From this same lady, whose familiarty with the white house life entitles her to speak, were learned several pleasant facts all bearing out her assertion that no home circle in the land is more delightful than the Cleveland's. She said that Mrs. Cleveland is extremely fond of pets and talks to her dogs, coos to her birds and caresses the horses with a child's delight. But when others are about she at once restrains her feelings and gives her pets only such notice as is a necessary recognition of their delight at seeing her. So with her school girl friends. At the table she is as dignified and mature in manner as is the president, and far more gracious naturally, but in her private apartments her merry laugh and gay conversation are heard continuously. When she has her schoolmates with her the president is ever ready with suggestions for their entertainment, and he finds frequent excuses for going to her sitting-room, where he is sure of a hearty welcome. There is a kind and friendly welcome for every one whom his wife cares for, and as a host he is most urbane and polite. The long line of women who have presided as hostesses at the white house have had new lustre thrown about the position by the graceful girl who was the first and only one among presidents' wives to celebrate her wedding in the historic mansion. She will be ranked in coming time with Mrs. Madison and Miss Harriet Lane as one of the three most popular women who have held the position.

Side by side with the queenly Martha Washington's portrait should hang that of Frances Folsom, the sweet girl-wife of the twenty-second president of the United States.

"Topaz" Ointment for all skin diseases, Eczema, Tetter, granulated eyelids, etc. Investigate it.

ONLY A FLOWER.

For the Constitution.

'Tis only a flower that was pressed in the fold
Of a letter received from the cold northland,
Then why should I prize it more precious than gold
While flowers still bloom within reach of my hand?

And why do I love this flower, or care,
If others with me, its fragrance should share?
For I know it was sent in innocent jest;
But what has it done? I leave you to guess.

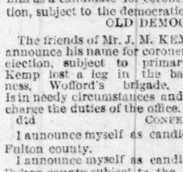
'Tis only a flower—why put it away,
And conceal it from view with feelings so shy—
Why should I care for what others might say,
Is there aught in this flower to cause me a sigh?

No, no, there is nothing to give me a pain,
I'll keep it to look at again and again,
For the coming of age I know will not bring
A change in my thought at this dear little thing

SARGE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This is the TOP of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar are imitation.



This exact Label is on each Pearl Top Chimney.

A dealer may say and think he has others as good, BUT HE HAS NOT.

Insist upon the Exact Label and Top.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

To sale by DOBBS & WEY, Atlanta, Ga.
col nrm or fol rm

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Conservative Ticket.

Mayor—J. T. GLENN.
Alderman—W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS.
First ward—JOSEPH HIRSCH.
Second ward—J. J. MEADOR.
Third ward—A. S. ROBBINS.
Fourth ward—J. S. McLENDON.
Fifth ward—ANTON L. KONIZ.
Sixth ward—HUGH T. INMAN.

The People's Ticket.

For Mayor:
WALTER R. BROWN.
For Alderman:
H. M. BEUTELL.
For Councilmen:
First Ward—W. M. CURTIS.
Second Ward—J. C. JENKINS.
Third Ward—T. E. COLLIER.
Fourth Ward—W. D. SMITH.
Fifth Ward—D. P. MORRIS.
Sixth Ward—J. A. LE SUEUR.

The above ticket will be voted for at the election to be held December 5th, 1888.

For the City Council.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward. Election in December next. I most respectfully solicit the suffrage of my fellow citizens and promise, if elected, to look to the interest of the city faithfully and honestly. DAVID P. MORRIS.

The many friends of J. PERRY CHISOLM announce him as a candidate for councilman from the second ward.

W. S. WILLIAMS is announced as a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward, ensuing election. Conservative in all his views and independent of everything and dependent upon everybody.

MANY FRIENDS.

For Clerk of the Superior Court.

MR. G. H. TANNER is announced for clerk of the superior court, Mr. Walter L. Venable, Captain George B. Forbes and Dr. John S. Holliday will be his deputies.

For clerk of superior court, Fulton county,—C. H. Strong. Court deputies—Geo. M. Hope, John Stephens, Arnold Broyles, John M. Harwell. Election January 3, 1889.

For Coroner.

The many friends of A. J. McALISTER announce him as a candidate for coroner at the coming election, subject to the democratic nomination.

OLD DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

The friends of Mr. J. M. KEMP, of Fulton county announce his name for coroner at the approaching election, subject to primary nomination. Mr. Kemp lost a leg in the battle of the Wilderness, Wofford's brigade, Longstreet's corps. Is in needy circumstances and is competent to discharge the duties of the office.

did CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

I announce myself as candidate for coroner of Fulton county. A. A. MANNING.

I announce myself as candidate for coroner of Fulton county subject to the democratic primary, if one is held. WILLIAM McCONNELL.

The friends of DR. J. C. AVARY announce him as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county.

FRANK A. HILBURN hereby announces himself as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county, subject to democratic nomination, and will be thankful for your support.

The friends of SAMUEL DUNLAP announce him a candidate for the office of Coroner of Fulton county at the approaching election. nov3-td

For Tax Collector.

A. P. STEWART is announced as a candidate for tax collector at the ensuing election. CAPTAIN SEAB LOVE will be associated with me in office if I am elected. td

We are authorized to announce
CLEM R. HARRIS
as a candidate for tax collector of Fulton county for the ensuing term. td

LYMAN A. REDWINE, who has been with John Silvey & Co. fifteen years, is a candidate for tax collector of Fulton county.

To the Voters of Fulton County: I hereby announce myself associated with James P. McDonald and W. F. Parkhurst for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county, and respectfully ask your support. JOHN F. FAITH.
[nov23-td]

For Tax Receiver.

To the people of Fulton county—I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, and respectfully ask the support of my fellow citizens. CHAS. W. WELLS.

I announce myself as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county at the ensuing election. JOE L. ANTHONY.

The friends of THOMAS M. ARMISTEAD announce him as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county. td

THOS. OSBORN HALL is announced as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow-citizens.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county at the ensuing election. JOHN H. LOYD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FULTON COUNTY—Fellow Citizens: I have lived among you thirty-eight years and have frequently held office by your grace. I have tried my best to serve you faithfully and am willing to stand or fall on my record. I am now a candidate for the office of STATE AND COUNTY TAX RECEIVER and take this opportunity of asking your support. I am confident that my experience as an official will go far toward recommending my claim, and I promise that if elected I will devote my whole energy to the service of the people, and will give them an administration as Tax Receiver which will merit their commendation. Mr. Jack N. Smith will be associated with me in the office.
Sept 30th eod td D. A. COOK.

THE PATENT
WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR
IS THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT ON THE

It produces Practical Results in Baking and Roasting never before attained in any Cooking Apparatus, and will

Revolutionize the Present Methods of Cooking.

ITS THEORY

Is that all Food, baked or roasted, should be cooked in fresh air freely admitted to the oven. This is done by discarding the cloth oven door heretofore used and substituting for it a door containing a sheet of Wire Gauze nearly as large as the door itself.

Through this Gauze Door the AIR FREELY CIRCULATES, facilitating the process of cooking, and producing food that is unequaled in flavor and nutrition and actually cooked with less consumption of fuel than is an oven with a closed door.

It makes an enormous saving in the weight of meat.

It also Produces LARGER LOAVES OF BREAD, requires less attention from the cook, and promotes the health of the family by the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE FOOD COOKED IN IT.

OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

MRS. MARY H. WELCH, Teacher Domestic Economy, Iowa State University, says: "My deliberate judgement is that the oven of the Range as compared with others, is not only more equally heated in every part, front as well as rear—but as a result of its superior ventilation the food placed therein is better cooked, while retaining a sweeter flavor, and a larger proportion of its best juices. I find, also, that the consumption of fuel in this Range is much less that any other for same work.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LIST.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD by CHAS. A. CONKLIN
Successor to A. P. [illegible], Atlanta, Ga.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK NOW READY

EVERY DEPARTMENT BOOMING WITH NEW GOODS

Clothing for Men. Clothing for Boys
Clothing for Children.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK EVER SHOWN

HIRSCH BROS.,

Clothiers and Tailors. 42 and 44 Whitehall St.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Cotton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies

MACHINERY and TOOLS

Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the Cameron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen Wire Rope. 73 and 75 BROAD ST

COAL!

If you wish the best, most elegant and lumpiest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we furnish it. And it is our pride to give 2,000 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you will CERTAINLY get it. We also have a large cargo of the very best Anthracite Egg and Nut Coal on the way. Don't buy until you get our prices.

SEWER PIPE, DRAIN PIPE, CHINNEY TOPS, Plasterer's Hair, LIME! PLASTER PARIS, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, CEMENTS,

TERRA COTTA STOVE FLUES!

SCIPLE SONS,

ATLANTA, GA.

I CAN STRONGLY RECOMMEND IT.

NANTUCKET, MASS., March 16, 1888.

Gentlemen: The Gurney Hot-Water Heater put into my house in October last has given entire satisfaction in every respect, and I can strongly recommend it. There is no more trouble in managing it than an ordinary parlor stove.

GEORGE O. ALLEN.

Get Illustrated Catalogue and Testimonial Sheet.

Gurney Hot-Water Heater Co.
237 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.

VALK & MURDOCH, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Selling Agents for Southern States.
sun Mention this paper

MANUFACTORY, BALTIMORE: 15 S. HOWARD STREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: COR. SEVENTH AND E STREETS.

EISEMAN BROS

THE ONLY

MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS.

Strictly One Price.

17 & 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

We have instituted the ONE PRICE system. We mark prices on all goods in PLAIN FIGURES! These prices can be relied upon as being the LOWEST, consistent with FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP and MATERIAL.

In addition to the facilities which money and experience secure, WE ARE MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE YOU THE PROFIT which all retailers necessarily pay the MANUFACTURER.

EISEMAN BROS

The Only Mannfacturing Clothiers,

17 and 19 Whitehall Street.

24 PAGES
AS GOOD AS A MAGAZINE
THE LATEST
NEWS AND GOSSIP.

VOL. XXI. 24 PAG

Imported Newmarkets & Long Wrap
In Striped, Checked, Plaid, Solid Colo
Wine, Ox Blood, Blue Myrtle, Blac
WORTH $22!
OUR PRICE $13.75

Unparalleled

KEELY COMPANY

Forced by low prices bought largely of Cloaks and Wraps last week. Irresistible temptations presented themselves, and they

Bought Bargains

At a price which cleared the racks of such houses as Messrs. Bohm Bros., Andrews & Co. and others. But really you don't care where we got them.

TO TEMPT YOU!

The reason for the faith that is in us must be the prices.

Keely Company will depend upon the prices to make Cloaks go.

Beginning at the lowest prices we will go up to a very small figure

For the Very Best Goods!

KEELY CO.'S Jackets, only 21 of the $1.37 Jackets left in stock, will close out Monday at $1.25.

126 better Jackets $2.25, worth $4.

But the KEELY CO. $5 Jacket is the wonder of the week!

Think of it! 612 Jackets, assorted in values, from $7.75 to $10.50.

Embracing every novelty as to cut and shape.

Every whim of the designer as to trimming and finish.

Every fabric known to this season's product.

Every color conceivable in Cloth Jackets at the uniform price of $5.

All of the novelties in Long Garments at KEELY COMPANY.

Newmarkets!

Monday morning beginning at $5, Long Wraps for every price. You do not require wealth to buy a Newmarket now.

KEELY COMPANY are the Leaders of Low Prices.

Surely headquarters for Plush Jackets, Plush Wraps, Plush Coats.

Keely Co. For Sanitary Underwear.

KEE

NISHING GOODS, ETC.

WINTERSTOCK NOW READY

OOMING WITH NEW GOODS

en. Clothing for Boys
for Children.

ETE STOCK EVER SHOWN

CH BROS.,
lors. 42 and 44 Whitehall St.

HILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

& KING,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
on, Woolen & General Mill Supplies
ACHINERY and TOOLS
ught Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods.
ng, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the
ron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen
Rope. 73 and 75 BROAD ST

OAL!
umplest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we
HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you
rge cargo of the very best Anthracite Egg and Nut Coal on

LIME! PLASTER PARIS, FIRE BRICK FIRE CLAY, CEMENTS,
CA STOVE FLUES!
E SONS,
LANTA, GA.

AN STRONGLY RECOMMEND IT.

NANTUCKET, MASS., March 16, 1883.
en: The Gurney Hot-Water Heater put into my house
last has given entire satisfaction in every respect, and
ngly recommend it. There is no more trouble in man-
an an ordinary parlor stove.
GEORGE O. ALLEN.
Illustrated Catalogue and Testimonial Sheet free

Gurney Hot-Water Heater Co.
237 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.
MURDOCH CHARLESTON, S. C.
Selling Agents for Southern States.
Mention this paper

WASHINGTON, D. C.
COR. SEVENTH AND E STREETS.

IAN BROS
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RING CLOTHIERS.
One Price.
HITEHALL STREET.
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can be relied upon as
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CLASS WORKMAN-
ATERIAL.
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UFACTURERS AND
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Whitehall Street.

24 PAGES
AS GOOD AS A MAGAZINE
THE LATEST
NEWS AND GOSSIP.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

This Paper Contains
PAGES.
Second Part—13 to 24.

VOL. XXI. 24 PAGES ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1888. 24 PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, ETC.

Imported Newmarkets & Long Wraps
In Striped, Checked, Plaid, Solid Color, Wine, Ox Blood, Blue Myrtle, Black.
WORTH $22!
OUR PRICE $13.75.

KEELY COMPANY

ENCOURAGED AND INSPIRED BY

SUCCESSFUL SALES

ADD

FRESH OFFERINGS OF BARGAINS!

RICH IN MERIT,
RARE IN VALUE,
REALLY LOW IN PRICES.

Recent Spot Cash Purchases Enable Us to Continue the Most Important Underpriced Sale Ever Brought to Your Notice.

IMPORTED
Tailor Made Goods
A SPECIALTY HERE.
BRAIDED GOODS!
All Silk Lined,
$5.00 UP!

Unparalleled Values in Cloaks, Dress Goods, Flannels, Blankets and Underwear!

KEELY COMPANY

Forced by low prices bought largely of Cloaks and Wraps last week. Irresistible temptations presented themselves, and they

Bought Bargains

At a price which cleared the racks of such houses as Messrs. Bohm Bros., Andrews & Co. and others. But really you don't care where we got them.

TO TEMPT YOU!

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Beginning at the lowest prices we will go up to a very small figure

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126 better Jackets $2.25, worth $4.

But the KEELY CO. $5 Jacket is the wonder of the week!

Think of it! 612 Jackets, assorted in values, from $7.75 to $10.50.

Embracing every novelty as to cut and shape, Every whim of the designer as to trimming and finish.

Every fabric known to this season's product. Every color conceivable in Cloth Jackets at the uniform price of $5.

All of the novelties in Long Garments at KEELY COMPANY.

Newmarkets!

Monday morning beginning at $5, Long Wraps for every price. You do not require wealth to buy a Newmarket now.

KEELY COMPANY are the Leaders of Low Prices.

Surely headquarters for Plush Jackets, Plush Wraps, Plush Coats.

Keely Co. For Sanitary Underwear.

KEELY CO.

Will sell you a nice Garment for

$5.

312 BETTER NEWMARKETS

$7.50

Selling OTHERWHERES as a great bargain at $10.

Nadjy Wraps!
La Tosca Wraps!
—ON EXHIBITION MONDAY.—

Some Specially Splendid GARMENTS

Too fine for general trade will be be put on sale at

RIDDANCE PRICES

For instance, a handsome imported Wrap worth $25, will be expected to go at $13.50.

CONNOSSIEURS

Pronounce Our Stock of

PLUSH GARMENTS

To be unrivalled in Atlanta.

CRITICS

Have examined our Plush Garments, have compared the prices put on them with other houses and

Bear Testimony

To their unequalled value.

COMPETITORS

—Cannot touch us on—

Plush Goods!

KEELY CO.'S Grand Plush Cloak sale begins in real earnest now. We are loaded up in Plush Wraps. Tempted to buy largely we must realize at once by their immediate sale!

Begin a nice Plush Jacket at $7.50. Silk Plush, Satin lined throughout, worth $10.

Better Plush Jacket $10.50, good value outside for $13.50.

But the Gem Jackets is KEELY CO.'S $12.50 Jacket.

25 long Plush Coats $37.50 goods, put on sale Monday $25.an opportunity which will present itself but seldom. Of course you can get it Tuesnay or Wednesday if there be any of them left.

KEELY CO. FOR

Self Striped Camels Hair Underwear.

DRESS GOODS

GO SO QUICKLY

Change so often in quantity that the transactions of one week are no index of the next week's business.

Fresh Attractions Added!
New Values Offered!
Special Figures Quoted!
January Prices Asked!

All will combine to keep up the DRESS GOODS BOOM!

Really such LOW PRICES for GOOD DRESS GOODS have not been presented to the Atlanta public before!

THERE ARE PLUMS IN THIS PIE

Double width Dress Goods 12½c yard.
Drap d'Alma 15c, worth 25c.
Regular 35c Henrietta 22½c Monday.
Double width all wool Tricots 28½c.
All wool Imported Gray Suitings 15c.

ROYAL SERGES

45c, worth 75c. The best value in Dress Goods anywhere.

Black Goods Department!

Always Attractive.

Priestley's Celebrated Goods.

Genuine varnished board and all the paraphernalia incident to the establishment of the identity will be found in this stock.

Lupin's Goods

In black also at

KEELY CO.'S

PLUSH VALUES

Found customers last week. The prices were so irresistible.

Good Plush 60c: better Plush $1.00.

$2.50 Plush $1.50, real Dress Plush. All colors, at

KEELY CO.'S

KEELY CO.'S

System of Giving Bargains

Every day in the year is making its impress on the public.

No Special Baits

But Real, Solid Values throughout the house makes one feel safe in entering.

KEELY CO., Does the Largest Underwear Trade

VERITABLE VALUES

—IN—

FLANNELS

Sure it must appear to the customers that these flannels are marked upon the plan of

Take Them and Go!

But they were bought right!

They are marked cheap!

They are appreciated!

Gray Flannels, Monday, 10 cents.

Red All Wool Flannels 11½c yard.

Red Twill Flannel 18½c yard.

White Shaker Flannel 37½c, worth 60c.

Red Shaker Flannel 30c, worth 50c.

Headquarters for Flannels AT KEELY CO.'S.

Special things will be found in our

Umbrella Department

For holiday gifts. Handsome and elegant umbrellas by the hundred at KEELY CO.'S.

A Delightful Drive

Underwear.

SAMPLE UNDERWEAR!

$1,112.00 worth of Drummer's Samples bought at 50c on the dollar. Will be ready for you Monday at the same ratio of reduction. Of course this splendid opportunity comes but seldom. You know what this sample sale means. It means really HALF PRICE.

Ladies', Children's

—AND—

Men's Underwear Week AT KEELY CO.'S.

Keely Co,'s, Headquarters for Ladies' Underwear

A Blanket Drive!

68 pairs only 10-4 white blanket, 75c worth $1 $1 for a better blanket.

$1.50 for a white blanket worth $2.50.

Red Blankets,
Brown Blankets,
Blue Blankets,
Gray Blankets,
Crib Blankets, at

Keely Company's

It is truly marvelous the quality of Infants' Fine Cloaks we sell. Fresh lot in by express Saturday. Baby Caps, hand made goods, found only at KEELY CO.'S.

Special Drive in Gents' Underwear.

All wool reed pants or vests 50c.
Natural gray vests or pants 50c.
Gent's white Swiss vests 25c.
Gent's white Merino vest 45c.
Gent's all wool vest and pants, in white, red and natural, $1, worth $1.25.
Gent's better grade in same colors $1.25, worth $2.
Gent's Scotch Shetland lamb's wool $1.75, worth 2-50.
Gent's medicated underwear in any size.
Gent's sanitary underwear, a full assortment.
The largest stock of Men's Flannel Overshirts, Hunting Shirts and Working Shirts in Atlanta.

Bargains Added to Underwear

KEELY COMPANY

Have the largest stock of underwear! Sell more underwear and offer the cheapest underwear in Atlanta. Special line of hand-knitted Jersey Underwear just added.

Lovely goods which will attract and please.

Our special underwear sale of Friday last put this department away in advance of competition.

Four young ladies kept busy in this department.

They are experts in the underwear trade.

They know just what you want and are sure to please you.

TRULY THIS IS AN

UNDERWEAR BOOM

Ladies' Winter Merino Vest and Pants 25c each, worth 50c.

Corset fitting undervests with pearl buttons, linen binding, sold everywhere at 75c, our price

Keely Co. Beats the World on Underwear.

ONLY 50C.

Pants to match, same price.

A beautiful silk front vest 75c.

Our natural wool vests and pants at 75c each are creating quite a sensation.

One lot of the finest medicated vests, former price $2, now selling at $1.25.

Ladies' all wool scarlet vest and pants 75c, worth $1.

The best medicated all wool vest at $1 in the market.

Received on Thursday

One lot of drummer's samples of Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Wool Vests, will be sold at one-half of their actual value,

In children's ribbed and plain goods we have an endless variety and at astonishing low prices.

A few of those Misses' Medicated Pants left at 50c.

Big drive in those natural Wool Vests and Pants.

Lovely Merino Vests and Pants 25,30 and 40c.

Boy Merino Vest at 25c.

By a windfall, Keely Company have secured such concessions as will enable them to sell you a German Vapor Sponced Black Seal Plush Jacket, satin-lined a perfect fitter, worth $20, at $12.50.

KEELY CO.'S Underwear Trade Is Enormous!

KEELY CO'S for Flannels, Underwear, Blankets, and Cloaks.

GEORGIA AND CAROLINA.

HENRY W. GRADY TO WELCOME CAROLINA TO AUGUSTA.

Thursday the Big Day at Augusta's Exposition—Great Racing—All the Noted Runners and Trotters at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, November 23.—[Special.]—"I have seen a great many expositions, but in point of completeness, beauty and general arrangement I have never seen one, with the exception of the Philadelphia Centennial, to equal this."

The speaker was Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina.

Senator Butler spent two days in Augusta this week, looking over the exposition, and after making a thorough and critical examination of it in every particular, expressed the opinion given above. But it is not only Senator Butler who characterizes it the greatest show the south has ever seen. Everyone who has visited Augusta since the opening day have expressed the same opinion, and the crowds of visitors are steadily increasing day by day.

IT HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

Manager Ryckman, who has been connected with many expositions all over the country, says it has been much more successful in point of the number of visitors than he anticipated. Yesterday he showed me the report of the Atlanta Cotton exposition and the report of the Augusta exposition's receipts up to date. The reports show that the visitors to Augusta average something over twice as many as those to Atlanta for the same number of days. Manager Ryckman believes the Augusta show will make rather than lose money.

The attractions at the show are certainly more varied, and there are more of them than were ever seen at any one show in the south.

Hon Clark Howell and wife; Mrs. Richard Peters, Col. Albert Howell and wife; Misses Maud Barker, Ida and Effie Howell, and Mr. Charley Johnson, are among the Atlanta people now visiting the exposition.

Mrs. M. T. Walker, and Miss Mamie Walker, of Atlanta, who have been visiting the exposition, left today for Charleston, on a visit to friends.

CAPPA'S BAND.

There is Cappa's Seventh New York Regiment band, the finest in the United States, consisting of forty-five pieces. They give two concerts daily in Music hall. Then there are tight rope walkers, aeronauts, who drop from their balloons in parachutes; Neilie Burke, with her chariot, loose horse and dog racing. The loose horse racing is a particularly interesting feature. Seven race horses are turned loose on the track, and they run around as rapidly and as well as if mounted. They generally make the mile in better time than is made in regular races.

THE RACES.

But the regular races, which commenced last Thursday, are attracting the crowds. Every southerner is fond of a good horse race, and people from all over the south are coming here by the thousands to see the racing. Better horse races cannot be seen on any track in this country. It is too cold now for racing in the north and most of the noted stables of the country are already in Augusta. McLaughlin, the most noted jockey in the country, will be here Monday, and he will ride in all the big races. Barnes is also coming with LcLaughlin. "Burch," the fastest living runner, is here and will be entered in one or two of the big races. On Thursday, the day Mr. Grady will welcome the governor and legislature of South Carolina, the big race for a thousand dollar purse will be run. This will be by long odds the biggest racing day of the exposition, as well as the biggest all round day.

Among some of the noted stables of runners here are the following: G. B. Morris, of Washington, twelve horses; S. W. Street, of Washington, eight horses; W. P. Burch, of Washington, four horses: J. S. Campbell, of Chicago, twelve horses; G. H. Kernaghan, of Augusta, four hotses; C. H. Pettingill, of New York, four horses; Mason & Lens, of Nashville, four horses; Johnson & Maxwell, of Virginia, six horses; H. Madden, of Augusta, two horses; and some ten other stables with about fifty more runners.

There are fifty trotters here owned by Pettigo & Lyms, C. C. Vaumetin, G. W. Haight, Henry Pope, W. A. Wilkins and others. A half dozen of the trotters have records under 2:20.

Among the noted runners are Burch, Favor, Valet, Sam Harper, Jr., Falsetto, Tom Vaughn, Oarsman, Pink Cottage, Judge Murray, Magara, Barrister, Dallsman, Brait, America, Tippstaff, Seymour, Boaz, Hiram Wood, Umpire, Mittie B., and many others.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.

Next week's programme will run about as follows, with racing and other amusements, as usual:

Monday, as drummers' day, which promises to be a grand figure in the programme. Invitations have been extended to all Georgia and South Carolina posts and, in fact, all posts in the country and some five hundred or more jolly "knights of the grip" have accepted.

The boys, headed by a band of music, under the marshalship of State President Sam Weisiger and Mr. A. R. Goodyear, will be marched through our principal streets and then taken to the exposition, where an address of welcome will be delivered by President Goodyear, of post C, and then a drummer's oration by a witty and eloquent orator. No nobler race of men live than the T. P. A's. They are the life blood of our trade and pass as current coin in every community.

Wednesday will be Athens' day, and on the same day the young farmers of the state will hold a convention in Masonic hall.

GEORGIA TO GREET CAROLINA.

But of all the days of the exposition Thursday will be the greatest. The management have made an extra effort for that day and will make it the greatest and grandest of the show. On Thursday the governor, statehouse officers, supreme court judges and officials and all the members of the legislatures of both Georgia and South Carolina will visit the exposition. Special trains have been chartered from both Atlanta and Columbia to bring all the officials to Augusta and Georgia's and the south's most brilliant orator,

HENRY W. GRADY

will make the address of the day—welcoming the officials and people of South Carolina to Georgia. Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina will probably reply. Fully fifty thousand visitors are expected here on that day, and arrangements have been made to thoroughly accommodate every one who may come. It will be the biggest day the south has ever seen and it is needless to say that every one who possibly can will come.

After the speaking on this day the races will commence. All the kings of the turf will be entered for this day's racing and it is possible that the record for the fastest mile may be broken.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS' DAY.

Friday is to be devoted to cotton manufacturers. All in the country have been invited and the exhibitors of machinery, mill supplies, etc., have arranged to give the visitors a regular New England dinner. They will have the best cook down from New England to prepare it and baked Rhode Island clams, Boston baked beans and other dishes of that locality, will be gotten up in the best style. The exhibitors are determined to have all manufacturers present and have already commenced preparing to give them a royal feast. Edward Atkinson, the great political economist of Boston, will make an address on that day, and it is possible that James G. Blaine, of Maine, will reach Augusta about that time.

THE EXHIBITS

in the exposition cannot be excelled. That of the state of South Carolina is as fine and as interesting as it is possible to get up a show. The state appropriated ten thousand dollars to make the display. The Christian Moerlein Brewing company, of Cincinnati, have an exhibit filling one entire end of the building. It represents their works on the banks of the Ohio, the bridges with trains running across, steamboats running up and down the river and beautiful scenery. There are many other handsome exhibits including Church & Co.'s "Arm and Hammer" brand of soda, where Mr. Ed Muse, the manager, is giving away packages of this well known soda to thousands of people daily. Everybody praises this brand and it is exceedingly popular with the people.

An Attractive and Practical Display—The Baldwin Fertilizer Company.

Probably the most practical as well as attractive display in the entire exposition is the exhibit of the Baldwin Fertilizer company. The headquarters of this company is in Savannah while its factory, one of the largest and best equipped in the south is located at Port Royal, South Carolina.

The exhibit is in the north end of the building near the South Carolina state display. Everyone admires it, and to see it is a rare treat to ady practical man. The display is most appropriately arranged. The entrance to the enclosure is an arch made of two enormous whale bones which are used in the manufacture of their fertilizers. On the right as you enter there is an immense pyramid of phosphate rock and to the right of this is a huge sample of iron pyrites from which the sulphur used in the manufacture of fertilizers is extracted. Then in the center you find a large cabinet containing samples of every ingredient used in the manufacture of fertilizers. Near this is a glass case containing carnallite and German potash salts, in its crude state, from which kainit is manufactured, and which is the only samples in its crude form in this country besides those in the Smithsonian institute. Around these are bags of the fertilizer and pyramids of corn and other grains raised by the use of these fertilizers.

It is, indeed, a handsome as well as most practical display, and was arranged by Mr. Thomas W. Careville and Dr. Frederick Hunter, two of the well known agents of the Baldwin company.

Of the Baldwin company, it is almost unnecessary to write, for every consumer and dealer in fertilizers in the south is familiar with the brands of this old and reliable company. They manufacture twenty thousand tons annually of the standard brands of fertilicers. Among them are the Baldwin company's ammoniated dissolved bone and Georgia state grange fertilizer, bone and potash and acid potash, besides a number of other standard brands. In this exhibit is a handsome oil painting of their factory, showing about twenty buildings covering many acres of ground. This display alone will occupy the attention of any practical man or farmer for some time. In it will be found much that is interesting as well as instructive and every consumer of fertilizer should see and study it. Both Mr. Carwile and Dr. Hunter will take pleasure in explaining it all to every visitor.

Perkins Manufacturing Company.

The magnificent Georgia pine wood exhibit of the Perkins manufacturing company, catches the eye of every visitor to the exposition. It is indeed a great as well as attractive display, and the beauty of it is that everything in the entire show is made of Georgia yellow pine, and sawed and carved right here in Augusta at the Perkins Manufacturing company's shops. The exhibit shows the natural beauty of the pine as finishing wood for the interior of buildings of every description. There are doors, sashes, blinds, stairways, mantels, screen frames, brackets, etc., and the natural pine logs from which the wood is sawed. Everything is sawed and carved in the latest styles, and the display is always crowded with admirers of the handsome work. They also exhibit a beautiful show case in Dorrs clothing display made entirely at their shops, Mr. H. C. Perkins, the head of the company, is a young Georgian, who started in the lumber business here on a small scale not many years ago, but who has now built up one of the greatest lumber manufacturing companies in this country. Their shops, planing mills and yards here cover five acres, and they run an immense sawmill, besides, in Washington county. Every one should see this display.

The Munger Cotton Gin.

The exhibit of the Munger improved system of ginning cotton attracts crowds of farmers and practical men. This exhibit consists of a machine to take cotton from the wagon, clean, gin, condense and press it into bales without a second handling. The Munger exhibit is in charge of Mr. E. J. Parker, an experienced machinist. It occupies a large space, and should be seen by every practical man who visits the exposition. It is indeed a revelation in cotton ginning.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Judson Park, the seventeen-year-old son of a wealthy farmer at Rock Springs, Ala., returned from a hunting expedition yesterday. He went to put his shotgun over a picket fence, when the hammers struck a rail and discharged both barrels. The contents landed in his head tearing the top of the skull entirely off

George Pambert, with several aliases, who hails from Columbus, Ga., was arrested in Nashville yesterday for doing up half a dozen of our business houses by obtaining goods from them under false pretenses. He was brought here yesterday, and after a hearing, was bound over to court and sent to jail. His swindling operations amount to quite a large sum of money.

Harry Robertson and Henry Bishop, two boys who had run off from Atlanta, were before the mayor yesterday morning on a charge of prowling. They said they had run away from home. Bishop said his father lives on Spring street, while Robertson's father lives at 231 Luckie street. They were soundly lectured and sent to Atlanta.

Governor Taylor has postponed action on the election contest between Evans and Bates till Monday. It is generally believed Bates will receive the certificates.

Charleston, S. C.—After a seven days' holiday the sun came out yesterday and Charleston is once more happy. A good many of the visitors have left for home, but a good many remain, and the streets are again crowded. Both theaters were overflowed at the matinees this afternoon. The procession was witnessed by 20,000 people. The railroads will sell excursion tickets up to Thursday next at excursion rates. The gala week committee today arranged a programme for next week. Additional money was raised and it was determined to renew all the decorations on Monday and then prolong the festival for four days during the coming week. There will be four days racing. The programme for the week is as follows: Monday night, trades display and illumination; Tuesday, fantastic parade and torchlight procession and balloon ascention; Wednesday, grand pyrotechnic display; Thursday, bombardment of Fort Sumter and pyrotechnic display. On Tuesday and Wednesday there will be an exhibition drill of the fourth brigade, and on Wednesday a tournament of the paid fire department. There will be a lawn tennis tournament on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Judson Female institute, at Marion, Ala., was destroyed by fire at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire was cause by a defective flue. It was one of the oldest institutions in the state and largely patronized, especially by the Baptist denomination, and was established forty years ago.

The students and faculty all escaped unhurt, and most of the furniture and clothing was saved. The building was insured for twenty-five thousand dollars. The teachers and students were provided homes in the households of Marion. Arrangements will be made at once to reopen the school.

The Hebrew Orphans' Fair

will be the social event during December. The fair will open in Concordia hall on the third, and from present indications, will be a grand affair. A bale of cotton has been donated by Inman Bros: Snook, the C. F. H. I. G., has given a full suit of furniture. A. L. Atawater has presented a buggy. The fair will have a delightful restaurant under the management of Mrs. A. Steiner, with assistants. Fancy tables will be handled by Mrs. Eichberg, Mrs. Kutz, Mrs. Leers, Mrs. Haas and Mrs. Selig. Mrs. Hanlein will be found at the floral stand with other ladies. A fine horse and buggy is to be given to one of three candidates receiving the highest vote. The candidates are Hon. John B. Goodwin, Hon. A. Brandt and Dr. Geddings.

Fixing for a Big Strike.

CHICAGO, November 24.—Local papers says the new eight-hour movement among workingmen of socialistic propensities has already begun, and meetings are being held in various places throughout the city for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention of labor, to be held at St. Louis next December. At that convention the eight-hour movement will be talked up and the advisability considered of organizing a mammoth strike to go into effect in January 1890. The men interested in the movement have issued a printed list of questions which they have sent to all organizations favorable to their cause. The object of the questions is to obtain information concerning the number of members in different societies their financial standing and their general ability to stand up under the strike should one be ordered.

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CHATTAHOOCHEE VALLEY.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION AT COLUMBUS TOPS THEM ALL.

A Constitution Reporter Among the Exhibitors—And He Tells The Constitution What He Saw.

COLUMBUS, Ga., November 24.—Today closes the most eventful week in the history of Columbus, and records the unparalleled success of the Chattahoochee Valley exposition. Each day since the gates were thrown open the exposition has grown in interest and the crowds have increased. During the week many eminent Georgians have been on the grounds, and with one accord they pronounce it the greatest exposition of the agricultural, manufacturing, industrial and mineral resources of this state and section ever before gathered together in Georgia. Mr. R. A. Nisbet, secretary of the State Agricultural society, expresses it when he says, "It tops them all."

Hon. Lionel C. Levy, in his eloquent address on the formal opening, very truthfully said:

"There is a deeper significance in this exposition than appears upon its surface, for it is the outgrowth of that new vitality to which the south has given birth and asserts itself as a miracle of the nineteenth century, a tribute to the manliness of her men; to the virtue and self-sacrifice of her women.

When we reflect that less than twenty-five years ago these states of the Chattahoochee valley were absolutely prostrated, their fixed institutions overthrown, their capital entirely swept away and that they had to be born again to new conditions, desolate and impoverished, is it not marvelous to stand here in this hour, look upon this exhibition of products, of progress, of prosperity; this guarantee of incalculable and magnificent future possibilities, listen almost to the whir of the shuttle, the song of the spindle and the loom, the roar of blast furnaces pouring forth their molten treasures, and realize that, thanks be to God, our hour of agony is over and the south has passed through trials to triumphs that are the pride of her people and the admiration of the world. Duplicating the great cities of old England in our Birmingham and Sheffield, literally "sending coals to New Castle," shipping thousands of tons of iron to Pittsburg, Pa., and from Columbus—this Lowell of the south—hundreds of bolts of cloth and bales of yarn to compete with the markets of New England, doubling our cotton crop, building granaries on our farms and becoming rapidly the manufacturers of our ores and products of every kind.

It is putting it mild to say that the exposition has been a surprise even to the peope here. The sun does not shine on a country that can surpass the agricultural exhibits made by the counties of Russell and Lee of Alabama, and Harris, Talbott and Hancock, of this state, in the contest for the $1,000 premium for best county exhibit and it will require the wisest discrimination on the part of the judges to make the award.

The mineral exhibit, under charge of Mr. DeWolf, of the agricultural department, is a most creditable one and makes a showing of the mineral wealth of Georgia, hitherto undreamed of by the people of this section.

The manufacturing and mercantile interests are equally as well represented by exhibits. The Eagle and Phenix manufactory and the Swift Manufacturing company each have looms in machinery hall running on their popular goods.

The exposition continues next week, and most attractive programmes have been arranged for each day, and, as the indications now are for good weather, it is certain that the great crowds of the past week will be duplicated.

This is drummers' day, and the knights of the grip are here in large numbers. They were formally welcomed in a short address by President Goetchius at 1 o'clock today, and after the fireworks tonight a banquet was given the visitors at Hotel Vernon by the drummers of Columbus, which was much enjoyed by all the boys.

The Southern Farm Tool Co, of Atlanta,

is making a very extensive exhibit of improved agricultural implements, which is in charge of their special salesman, Mr. A. E. Choate. It embraces all kinds of improved labor-saving farm tools, the use of which Mr. Choate is making practical demonstration before large crowds of interested farmers every day. The resultant good from this exhibit to our people and section is simply immeasurable and any progressive farmer can spend hours in its examination with profit to himself. If the exposition had done nothing more than give the farmers the benefit of this grand exhibit of new and improved labor-saving devices, it would have conferred a great and lasting benefit on the agriculturalists of this section.

DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Co., of Atlanta,

have one of their Pony saw mills on exhibition, in charge of Mr. A. G. DeLoach, and it is attracting no little attention. This is the only pony mill made with such accurate set-works and so convenient. The sawyer has perfect control of the set-works with one hand, without stooping over the carriage, while he has control of the feed with the other. It is just the mill for the farmer, costing only $200, and there are thousands of small engines in use throughout the country that could use their pony with best results and make money. It can be run with engines from four to fifteen horse power, its capacity of course being governed largely by amount of power used. The pony is winning favor with all visitors to the exposition who see it work, and Mr. DeLoach will doubtless book many orders for them before the close.

The Swift Manufacturing Company

Is making a very handsome exhibit of the products of their mills, embracing checks, plaids, stripes and the famous Mitcheline quilts and portiere curtains. The richness of coloring and beauty of design displayed in these quilts capture the attention of all the ladies and many of the sterner sex. Several are shown in silk and are surpassingly beautiful. In machinery hall they have a loom running on these quilts, which is one of the chief attractions of that hall. The manner of weaving or making designs for these quilts was invented by an Englishman named Mitchell, some years ago and from him they take their name. From him the Swift Manufacturing company secured the right to make them, and their looms were put in under his personal supervision. As soon as put on the market the Mitcheline at once sprung into public favor and the mills are taxed to their utmost to meet the demand. All over the country they are sold—from Maine to Mexico, from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific slope. There is nothing in bed covering that equal them in beauty, and their weight makes them a comfort as well as an ornament.

The president of the Swift Manufacturing company is Mr. W. A. Swift, and Mr. G. M. Williams is treasurer. Both are comparatively young men, but have made cotton manufacturing a life study, and their admirable management of the affairs of the Swift Manufacturing company is the result. The securing of the manufacture of the Mitchelline quilts is one of the evidences of business foresight and acumen. They study the wants of the masses and manufacture a product to meet it. Their exhibit is worthy the attention of all students of the progress of cotton manufacturing in the south.

Terracing Level.

Professor W. C. Holmes, of Atlanta, is exhibiting his terracing level eclipse, and those who examine it, pronounce it, as its name implies, the best on the market. There is no more striking truism than that land is our richest inheritance, and it behooves us to preserve it by a proper system of terracing from destructive effects of heavy rains. The eclipse is simple in construction, quickly adjusted, accurate and cheap and anybody can use it. The sights are brought to a horizontal position by means of a spirit level, an indubitable test, and fixed with mathematical precision, so that for all practical purposes in the field you can do as good work as can be done with a high priced instrument.

W. R. Bidell's Parlor Shoe Store

Is represented in an exhibit of ladies' and gents' fine shoes, embracing all the latest styles. It is a handsome exhibit, and presents in its arrangement that elegance and good taste which is a distinguishing feature of the Parlor shoe store. Mr. Bidell keeps right abreast of the times, and his exhibit is an illustration of that fact.

The Hatcher Iron Wagon

Is here and attracting the attention it so richly merits. It is the invention of a prominent Georgian, Mr. Marshal J. Hatcher, of Macon, and since its introduction to the public has won first prize over all competitors at every fair and exposition it has been exhibited. It swept everything at the Piedmont exposition and state fair of 1887, and at Hancock county fair, Northeast Georgia fair at Athens, and five premiums at the state fair, 1888. In all these contests the wagons of the largest and oldest manufacturers in the country were present, but merit will win and the Hatcher iron wagon has it. Its claims are that it is the best, strongest, most durable and light running, and guaranteed to carry more than any wagon of the same size in the world, double steel revolving spindle, with no bolts to lose; riveted with hot boiler rivets. The state agricultural convention says: "We indorse it, and recommend it for its many merits." The State Alliance convention, representing 1,080 clubs, says: "It is unqualifiedly the strongest and best, and recommend it to alliance men everywhere." The popular verdict has already awarded it the blue ribbon here.

Fruit Crates and Baskets.

One of most interesting exhibits to fruit growers is that of Messrs. Camp & Cureton, of Puckett, Ga., manufacturers of boxes, crates, grape baskets, strawberry boxes, etc. The display is attractively arranged and shows these goods in every conceivable shape and size suited to the convenience of shippers of fruits. Nothing will do more to encourage fruit growing in the south than such aids to the easy handling of the crop as are offered by Messrs. Camp & Cureton. Then, too, their wares are the products of Georgia forests, fashioned by the hands of Georgians. Fruit growers visiting the exposition should not fail to see the exhibit, and keep the address of Camp & Cureton for future use.

Eclipse Automatic Engine and Circular Sawmill.

Among the Atlanta exhibitors here are Messrs. Malsby & Avery, southern agents of the Frick company. They have on the ground one of their famous Eclipse circular sawmills, with improved friction feed, backing device and dogs, and its whir draws a large and admiring crowd about it all the time. The propelling power is one of their "Eclipse" Automatic engines, and it is a beauty, with automatic cut-off and balance valve. The exibit is in charge of Mr. H. H. Camp, who is placing the many advantages of both engine and sawmill before the mill men of this section in a most favorable light. The superb work done by the same is winning for it popular approval and many orders will doubtless be placed with Mr. Camp for them before the exposition closes, as they possess many improvements never before shown here.

Our Doors Swing on Welcome Hinges,

Is the motto that arches the splendid exhibit of the great hardware house of Frazier & Dozier as you enter the main building, and visitors seem to take them at their word, for none pass it by without entering therein and examining its beauties in detail. It is an exhibit that would reflect credit at a world's fair; containing all that is useful and ornamental in hardware to the builder, the farmer, the sportsman and the public, in the arrangement of which the highest artistic taste is displayed. The burnished steel, the flashing plating, blended with the polished ivory handles of cutlery, make a picture that does not fail to attract a student to the beauty and utility of this exposition. As their exhibit indicates, this firm is full of young blood, which makes its members active in every movement that advances the interests and progress of the city, and in doing so they have built for themselves a business that reaches every point accessible to Columbus.

Mr. D. P. Dozier, the senior member of the firm, is a member of the city council and vice-president of the Chattahoochee Valley exposition, and no citizen of Columbus deserves more credit for the unparalleled success of the exposition than does he. Mr. Luther Frazier, the junior member, has been identified with the hardware trade of the city since he shed his swaddling clothes and his life time experience tells in the successful conduct of the business. As this exposition will mark a new era in the history of Columbus, so with this firm, enlarging its business and attracting trade from new territory. No visitor to the exposition can fail to see their exhibit and be interested thereby.

The Columbus Ice and Refrigerating Company

Is making an exhibit that attracts every lover of the beautiful on the exposition grounds. It consists of a pyramid of ice, within whose cold embrace were imprisoned the fruits and flowers of the Chattahoochee valley and more tropical climes. The rich red apple, the golden orange, the purple and white grape blend their beauty in the prismatic heart of the huge blocks of ice, and so free from blemish is it that they are mirrored in bold relief from all sides. The company is now under management of Dr. N. P. Banks, president; G. M. Williams, treasurer, and Alderman T. G. McEachren, superintendent, and the products of the factory on exhibition is the highest evidence of the ability that characterize it. The company have, in connection with their ice house, a cold storage warehouse of immense capacity, which has added greatly to the convenience of the green grocers and other dealers of the city. They are fully abreast of the spirit of progress that pervades the city, and prepared to supply the trade area of Columbus with ice.

Mr. G. J. Peacock's Exhibit

represents a business organized in 1877, for manufacturing clothing for wholesale and to special order.

The growth of this business has been steady and solid. It is an individual enterprise, but has conferred benefits upon a large number of employes through the work afforded, and given to patrons perhaps better value than could be had in northern goods, and thereby retained in our own state the money that would otherwise have drifted away.

Here can be had a suit made to order of the finest imported goods, or a business suit from any of the leading American makers of woolen fabrics, at very reasonable prices. Also Mr. Peacock makes up the "cottonade suits" from the goods of the mills of Columbus, using about sixty different patterns, and has gained a national reputation in this line during the past ten or twelve years. No business of the same capital and volume is perhaps as well known in the United States as the clothing business of G. J. Peacock, whose name carries a guarantee of fair dealing, good value and perfect satisfaction to those who do business with him. Try him and you will verify this fact.

The New Vernon Hotel.

The exposition has revealed no greater improvement in the city than in its capacity to entertain the strangers who come within its gates, and to the management of the Hotel Vernon is this due. Columbus has long suffered in the estimation of strangers for want of a first-class hotel, and recognizing this fact, Mr. James A. Lewis, the capitalist, purchased the Perry house, which in the palmy days of this sunny southland was the centre of fashion, where gathered the beauty and chivalry of the Chattahoochee valley, and determined to restore it to its pristine glory. It was leased to Messrs. E. A. Riddle & Son, under whose personal supervision $30,000 was spent in its remodeling, refurnishing and improvement, and today it stands "The Vernon," the equal in the elegance of all its appointments of any hotel in the south. It is larger and stauncher than all the rest of the hotels in the city put together. It is a massive brick structure, and its style of architecture is original and pleasing to the eye. Fronting as it is on two streets, within two minutes' walk of the postoffice and business portion of the city, with dummy line and street car passing every five minutes, the Vernon has attractions possessed by no other in the city. It is surrounded by every charm that would attract the pleasure seeker, invite the invalid or impart a special fascination to the quietude of those who seek a respite from the arduous and tiresome business life. The office is situated on the first floor, and is the largest hotel office in the whole south, being fifty by thirty-five feet. The floor is laid with tiling of native Georgia marble, making a handsome contrast with the elegant and artistic papered walls and ceiling. The reading room is also on this floor and is handsomely fitted up. Here one can find all the leading papers of the United States and the best periodicals of the day. Another grand feature of this hotel is that its dining room is also situated on this floor, and is one of the most comfortable in winter, and the coolest and best ventilated in summer of any hotel in the south. The hotel contains about 150 rooms, which are much larger than the average hotel rooms. They are furnished luxuriously and in the latest style of fashionable upholstery, it having been purchased through Mr. H. F. Gibson, of our city. The carpeting of the halls and rooms alone cost nearly $2,000; and altogether there has been expended for improvements alone, on this popular hostelry, since last June, nearly $40,000. It is now a palace in elegance, furnished throughout with reference only to the accommodations of its guests, and without regard to cost. The hotel is illuminated throughout with the celebrated Brush electric light, and gas. Water is furnished throughout the hotel, and baths are on each floor, which is another addition incomparable to health. The reputation that this house is gaining is fast reaching the limits of the land.

The writer has tested the cuisine and other accommodations of this hotel, and they are first class down to the minutest particulars.

The uniform good nature of A. E. Riddle & Son, coupled with politeness to their guests and their unsought for popularity with everybody in the city, has had no little to do with making the hotel what it is. In conducting the hotel, A. E. Riddle & Son are ably assisted by Mr. Phonse Young and a competent and polite corps of hotel men, who have had years of experience in some of the larger hotels of the country, and their reasonable charge of from $2 to $3 per day, according to the location of the rooms, strongly commends the house to a liberal patronage.

As is an American custom with every first-class hotel, it must have a bar and billiard saloon attached. This hotel overreaches this custom, having recently added a first-class steam laundry and barber shop for the convenience of its guests. The Vernon hotel bar and billiard saloon are two elegant departments. The bar is presided over and owned by the genial Brad Dewberry. Messrs. Riddle have converted this place into a palatial establishment, magnificently fitted up, and supplied with everything to be found in a first-class hotel.

The Hotel Vernon is entertaining the cream of the visitors to the exposition, and its guests sound its praises on every hand.

China and Glassware.

One of the most elegant exhibits in the main building of the exposition is that of Messrs. J. L. Pollard & Co. It is a pagoda covered with moss, the interior of which is elegantly furnished and decorated with rare specimens of Royal Worcester china, Hungarian pottery, antique ivory, bisque lamps and figures, etc., illustrating the magnificent stock of these goods to be found at their establishment, 1033 Broad street. Though known as the New Crockery Store, they already lead in their line in this section, and offer one of the best selected stocks of goods ever brought south. Their exhibit is in charge of Miss Jones, and is most tastefully arranged. No visitor to the exposition should miss it.

Mr. W. G. Oslin, junior member of the firm, and formerly of Atlanta, has charge of the business. To his sagacious management and enterprise is largely due the success of the house.

The Pole Railroad.

Nothing on the exposition grounds attracts more attention than the exhibit made by the Richmond, (Va.) Locomotive and Machine works, consisting of a pole railroad with locomotive and cars which run up and down the track during the day. It is a novelty in this section, and so fully meets the wants of our mill men than it fascinates while it opens up to the vision the vast possibilities to the lumbermen and our section in rendering available the magnificent pine forests at many points in southwest Georgia and southern Alabama, hitherto inaccessible to railroads. While in every particular the equal of the iron railroad for use of mill men in transporting lumber to shipping point and stock logs to mills, the road costs not one-fortieth of an iron road, and can be readily rebuilt into new fields, or rather forests, as fast as old are exhausted. The iron railroad cannot be laid for less than four to five thousand dollars per mile, while this road costs but the cutting and laying of the poles, such as are too small for lumber. No visitor to the exposition should fail to see it, whether interested in mill business or not, for it will suggest means of communication with outside world to small towns now cut off on account of great cost of iron rail. It also opens up way to development of vast mineral resources of our state in sections not accessible to iron rail, as it ascends or descends a grade of from 100 to 200 feet with equal facility, an illustration of which was given in unloading the locomotive on the grounds, witnessed by a large number of interested spectators. Two heavy poles, of ordinary kind used in building the road were placed with one end on the ground and the other resting on a flat car. The locomotive was then fired up, the steam turned on, and like a thing of life it mounted the poles and rolled down. To show that it would ascend with equal ease it was then reversed and backed up on the car and again brought down. No severer test could be made, and the ease with which the locomotive performed its work excited the wonder and admiration of all. Mr. J. A. Yancey, the auditor and general manager of the works, is here in charge of the exhibit, and has been so favorably impressed with the business outlook that he will probably remain in Georgia and Alabama during the winter. The first engine built for exhibition here, October 4th, was sold after leaving home, with promise of delivery October 15th. The company had, therefore, to build another when it was found the exposition had been postponed—the one now on exhibition—and it, too, has been sold. There are several other mill men visitors to the exposition, from whose expressions, I think, will place orders for these locomotives. It is an exhibit of great interest to our people, and no visitor to the exposition should fail to see it.

Cannot close this article without calling attention to the street cars manufactured by this company, one of which is here on exhibition. It is the equal in design and finish of any car built in any section of the union. This company manufacture cars for horse, electric and dummy lines. The car on exhibition is the duplicate of six built for the electric street car line of Steubenville, Ohio. The company are also building forty more of the same general design for southern and western towns. It would pay street car company officials or other parties interested to visit the exposition to see this car alone.

Home Comfort.

There is no exhibit at the exposition that attracts more of the attention of the housewives than that made by the Wrought Iron Range company, of St. Louis. The exhibit is in charge of Mr. W. G. Breathed and shows a full line of their Home Comfort ranges for private families, hotels or public institutions, which have no superior in all the qualities essential to comfort and good cooking. They are wrought iron, malleble tops and practically indistructible. Mr. Breathed supplies visitors with Home Comfort match-safes as souvenirs of the exposition and they are in great demand, as the Home Comfort ranges will be in this section hereafter.

Home Mixture Guano.

One of the most striking features of the agricultural display in machinery hall at the exposition, is the plant anlaysis shown in the display of the Columbus Fertilizer company. They have cotton growing in flower pots, planted in sand on the 31st day of July last, fertilized with each of the several ingredients which is used in making the home mixture guano, which shows the relative merits of each when used separately and in combination as compared with no fertilizer in sand and rich soil. This feature of their display attracted much attention, and the most excellent fruit producing power of their home mixture is presented in such a manner as to carry conviction to the minds of the most skeptical that these gentlemen know the wants in the way of plant food required by the agricultural products of this country, and have in their combination of rich material called home mixture, one of the very best fertilizers for all crops sold in the south. In their display they show products grown by the use of their home mixtures, embracing vegetables, fruits, corn, cotton of almost every variety grown in the south, which, in point of excellence, cannot be surpassed. Indeed, their exhibit is an eye opener to even our home people who live within a stone's throw of their mammoth works, situated just across the Chattahoochee river, on the Alabama side. Standing near the exhibit the other day, the writer was struck with such comments as the following, coming from planters who have used it for a number of years: "This is an honest fertilizer, honestly made. We have seen it made and used it, and the display you see here only shows that they tell the truth in their advertising circular here" (reading from circular). "Talking is easy done, but the plant will show you that your home people are making for you as good a fertilizer as you can buy." "I have tried many kinds—the best I could get, but home mixtures beats them all," etc.

Out of 237 brands admitted to sale last season in Georgia, for general use the Home Mixture presented the highest record in analysis and commercial value. Orders and inquiries are coming in on them now to such an extent that they fear they will be troubled to supply the demand for it, but as they have doubled their capital stock and enlarged their facilities since last season, they hope to be better able to handle their immense and growing trade than they were in 1888.

An Attractive Corner.

Of all the exhibits, none drew such a crowd as Captain A. J. Riddle's photographs; one rush would follow another. We question very much if there ever was such a variety of elegant pictures under one combination since the art was discovered. His dual pictures are something new in photography and are attracting a great deal of attention.

ALL THROUGH THE STATE.

Macon.—The Directoire club, composed of a large number of the fashionable young ladies of the city, will meet at the residence of Captain S. S. Dunlap on Monday morning at 11 o'clock to arrange for the brilliant domino on Thanksgiving night,

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Vienna papers originate the idea that the European congress should determine a basis for a universal league of peace. From the same sourse comes rumors that chiefs of the German empire so dread the results of war that they are ready to make sacrifices to secure the fatherland against aggression. These unworthy suggestions appear to refer to the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine, which is an impossibility while Germany remains unified. In the meantime, instead of preparing for peace, millenium governments are seeking to develop their sinews of war. Austria-Hungary has obtained a military loan. Russia and France are raising credits, and finally our new German naval loan is recognized as a necessity of national defense. It will be voted by the reichstag without a prolonged discussion. It is the universal feeling that if Germany seeks her colonial expansion to compete with any success against the English, a strong fleet is first essential. The navy budget shows an immediate increase of 200 officers, and the extraordinary naval budget proposes an increase of 2,796,000 marks, but the actual increase, owing to the first installments for addition to fleet, amounts to $9,500,000 marks, covering the completion of four iron-clads, two vessels, and one cruiser. The report gains credence that Bismarck means to assist the treasury by an increase of the tobacco duty. This will be a step toward the realization of his favorite project of government tobacco monopoly.

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The vote on the question priority resulted in favor of Barodet's motion—470 to 21.

John Bright's Relapse.

LONDON, November 24.—A bulletin this evening says that John Bright has had a relapse and is in a very critical condition. Three doctors are holding a consultation at his bedside.

they fear they will be troubled to supply the demand for it, but as they have doubled their capital stock and enlarged their facilities since last season, they hope to be better able to handle their immense and growing trade than they were in 1888.

An Attractive Corner.

Of all the exhibits, none drew such a crowd as Captain A. J. Riddle's photographs; one rush would follow another. We question very much if there ever was such a variety of elegant pictures under one combination since the art was discovered. His dual pictures are something new in photography and are attracting a great deal of attention.

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REMOVED FROM THE SERVICE.

An Old Railway Mail Superintendent Asked for His Resignation—Other Gossip.

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The postmaster general today submitted to the secretary of the treasury his estimates for appropriatrons for the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. They aggregate $60,682,073, as against $60,860,233 appropriation for the present fiscal year. This is an increase of $5,951,839. Revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are estimated at $62,508,658, which is an increase of $9,813,482 over the revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, and an increase of $4,944,924 over estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. This will leave an apparent deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1890, of $4,303,415.

The president has re-appointed General Newberry postmaster at Chicago, his nomination having failed at the last session of congress.

A GOOD DEED.

A Great Industrial School to be Founded by a Millionaire.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—J. V. Williamson, the aged philanthropist, who has decided to round out his long and useful career by devoting $12,000,000 of his enormous fortune for the establishment of a great industrial school for boys, has completed his arrangements, and today took the first step in the direction of establishing a school by selecting a board of seven trustees, all of whom are well known business men. A meeting between Mr. Williamson and these gentlemen was held today, and plans were discussed in detail, but were not given to the public. The trustees will have entire charge of the plans, as Mr. Williamson's great age would not permit of his active participation in the management of the proposed institution.

The institution will be known as Williamson's Free School of Mechanical Trades. It will be devoted to the education of white boys in old-fashioned trades. It is not confined to orphan boys, but will be open to all, with or without parents; neither is there any restriction to religion or race. The school is to be located in the city of Philadelphia or immediate neighborhood—Montgomery, Bucks, or Delaware counties. As to the amount of money with whtch the institution shall be endowed, it is stated that even Mr. Williamson does not know that yet himself, but it is understood that the fund will eventually be many millions of dollars. The plan of endowment will be printed in its modified shape, and within a week's time the trustees expect to be regularly organized into a board and be at work.

VALPARAISO'S BROKEN BANK.

Investigating the Affairs of the Absconding Scoundrels.

OMAHA, November 24.—As the examination of the affairs of F. A. Scoville and G. A. Craft, absconding bankers, progresses, it becomes evident that their swindling operations have been carried on in systematic manner for some time. Several more crooked transactions have come to light. Among them are the forging of notes and mortgages to the extent of more than $20,000. To one of these for $2,000 was forged the name of J. L. Magee, of Valparaiso, and was on property which Magee never owned or claimed to own. The mayor's name was forged to another for $1,500, also on property which belonged to other parties. In both of these cases mortgages were made in Scoville's favor, and were negotiated by him. He also executed forged instruments to several citizens of this county in various amounts, all on property to which he never had a shadow of title. Scoville is about 37 years old. He was a member of the lower house of the Nebraska legislature in 1885-6 from Saunders county, and has always been regarded as an upright business man, and stood high in the community. Craft, the cashier, was about 23 years of age, rather small in stature, dark complexioned and wore a small, dark mustache. It is thoug h that the men have gone to Canada.

AN ERROR IN THE COUNT,

Which May Add Another Democrat to Maryland's Delegation.

BALTIMORE, November 24.—An examination of the returns from many wards of the fourth congressional district has, it is said, revealed errors and inaccuracies in the counting of votes. In many precincts the sum of votes credited each candidate far exceeds the total number of votes polled. A number of judges and clerks of the late election have been summoned to the office of the clerk of the superior court and have acknowledged the existence of the errors. The judges of the third precinct of the fifteenth ward did not sign the congressional and electoral returns at all, although the city council returns were signed correctly. The official copies of the returns furnished the supervisors of elections were signed correctly, however. The vote of the precint was: Stockbridge, republican, 262; Raynor, democrat, 134. Should this precinct be thrown out it would sweep away Stockbridge's plurality in the entire district. Raynor will abide by the decision of Governor Jackson, whatever that may be, and will not contest the seat in the next congress.

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

The Steamship Boston Returns from Hayti and is Quarantined.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The United States steamer Boston, which was last reported at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, where she was sent when the Haytian government seized the American steamer "Haytian Republic," reached New York this morning and anchored in quarantine.

The Boston is manned by a crew of 356 men, all told. All communications with the ship are cut off. No one is allowed to visit her except the health officers and assistants. The health authorities have not yet been able to officially declare that the disease is yellow fever, and when a full exhaustive diagnosis is made a statement will be issued.

The bodies of the dead were burried at sea.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The navy department today received a telegram from Captain Ramsay, commanding the Boston, which arrived at quarantine in New York harbor this morning, stating that the vessel had yellow fever aboard. The Boston had been at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, on a diplomatic mission, but left on the 16th, when the fever appeared. Four men died of the disease, and Surgeon W. J. Simon and two men are now sick. There has been no new case on board since the 19th instant. No information from Hayti regarding the disposition of the seized American vessel "Haytian Republic" have been received at the department of state, and it is presumed that Boston bears dispatches from the United States consul.

Surgeon W. J. Simon was taken sick with yellow fever November 15, and is still sick. Louis Thomas, seaman, was taken sick November 18 and is still sick, and Charles Mitchell, seaman, was taken sick November 19 and is still sick. A. Lester, seaman, was taken sick November 9 and has recovered. The following persons died from yellow fever: John J. Kelly, apprentice boy; he was taken sick on the 15th and died on the 20th. E. J. Thrapp, seaman, taken sick on the 19th and died on the 20th. John A. Zelmeyer, marine, taken sick on the 15th and died on the 21st, and John Betzel, marine, taken sick on the 15th and died on the 23d. Surgeon Simon and other two patients are seriously ill. The steamer will be detained for observation and disinfection at quarantine.

The Yellow Fever Report.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 24.—Official bulletin—New cases, 9; deaths, none. Total cases, 4,674; total deaths, 407. Of the new cases five are white and four black.

The Osceola Bank Suspension.

DES MOINES, November 24.—It seems that the immediate cause of the suspension of the Osceola bank was the commencement of the proceeding by the attorney-general for failure to report its condition to the auditor of it as required by law. Judge Hawey appointed Captain Nix, of Afton, receiver.

MR. BROWN'S REPLY

TO MR. GLENN'S LETTER OF SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

Mr. Brown Says There Are Issues in the Contest—He Challenges Mr. Glenn to Discuss Them.

The following letter explains itself:

"It is the reply of Mr. Walter Brown to the letter of Mr. John T. Glenn, in which the latter gentleman declined to accept Mr. Brown's challenge to a series of joint debates covering the issues involved in the municipal campaign.

ATLANTA, November 24, 1888.—John T. Glenn, Esq., City, Dear Sir: It is a matter of surprise and regret to me, as well as to the public, that you are unwilling to meet me in a series of joint debates covering the issues involved in the municipal contest. It appears a little strange that it took you forty-eight hours to discover that there were no issues in the present contest, but that you were nevertheless forced to cover six pages of closely written manuscript to demonstrate that there were no issues, and at the same time you were making a speech to the public through the press in reply to my challenge to a joint discussion.

I confess that I have an ambition to be mayor of the city of Atlanta, as charged in your letter. I think it laudable and praiseworthy in any one to desire to act as chief magistrate of so great and growing a city as Atlanta; and it is no small honor to be the executive over a population of seventy-five thousand. Am I to infer from your letter that you have no such ambition, but that you are simply running to satisfy a certain faction in our community?

It is one of the proud privileges of an American citizen that he can offer for office and submit his claim to the people at the ballot box, without dictation from any party or committee; but you in your letter seek to subvert this cherished right of a free people. I announed my candidacy for the mayoralty prior to the appointment of any committees, and I have always been willing to submit my name to the people at the ballot box, without the intervention any caucuses or committees.

When I began this canvass, there was a proposition pending before the general council to sell the Piedmont park to the city of Atlanta for the sum of $80,000. Mr. Charles A. Collier, who is president of the Piedmont Exposition company, was, and is, a member of the committee of council to report on the advisability of said purchase. He is also chairman of the finance committee of the general council. The people have no assurance from council that this purchase will not yet be made; and surely you will of admit that this is an issue.

Fifteen thousand dollars was paid to the Piedmont Exposition company over the written opinion of the city attorney that said loan or donation was illegal. I am in favor of forcing the Piedmont company to return that money to the city treasury, so that the same may be used for the purchase of parks in the different portions of the city, or for the erection of public school buildings, or for purchasing and supplying free school books. You are a stockholder in the Piedmont park, or the gentleman's driving park.

There is no denial of the fa ct that this is a fight o the people against the monopolies, and I congratulate myself that I am on the side of the people, and I never have acted as counsel for a monopoly of any kind or character. The people understand that this is an issue, and you cannot by one stroke of the pen eliminate it from this contest.

I entertain no unkind feelings to the gentlemen who are using the city water in violation of the charter and the ordinances of the general council. But I am opposed to the citizens of Atlanta being taxed for the purpose of supplying parties who live outside the city with our water, and especially when the gentlemen who are enjoying all these benefits refuse to be brought within the city limits. They vigorously opposed and defeated an amendment extending the city limits, at the last session of the general assembly of the state of Georgia.

To illustrate how unfairly this matter works, I will instance one example. The residence of Mr. D. N. Speer, who lives just outside the city limits, and is using the city water, together with its furniture, etc., is returned at $15,100. If the limits were extended, and he was forced to pay taxes, as do residents within the city limits, his city taxes would be about $225. This does not include his city water bill. He has paid for water this year, up to November 1st, $16.70. If Mr. Speer resided in the city, his water bill for that period would be about $8. He paid the same water rate as citizens of Atlanta until July 1st, this year. He lives outside the limits, gets all the benefits of the city, and at the same time saves about $215 a year in taxes.

West End has made application for the use of our waterworks in the same manner. Do you think it right that this should be done? I do not. The people think this is an issue.

I notice from your letter that you are opposed to free school books. The council last year said the city was amply able to supply free books, and so voted, but the aldermanic board, by a majority of one, killed the ordinance. Mr. Beutell, who is running on the people's ticket for alderman, is in favor of free books, and will so vote when he is elected to the aldermanic board. He voted for free books when the ordinance was originally passed, and will so vote again.

I say the city of Atlanta is amply able to furnish school books now; but you differ with me. The people say (and I agree with them) that this is an issue.

Every man on the people's ticket is in favor of more school buildings, as well as free books. Mr. Beutell offered a special resolution in council asking that a lot be purchased in the fifth ward, for the erection of another colored school building: and as chairman of that committee he will make a favorable report at the next meeting of council.

In your speech made through your letter in the papers, you undertook, in reply to my challenge, to answer many things; but you failed to make reply to a number of things contained in the platform of the people's ticket. You say nothing on the subject of the abolition of the street tax. The people's ticket stands pledged to take off this iniquitous burden. I see no reason why you should have confined yourself to my courthouse speech when you delivered your stump oration through the papers. And I wish to call your attention to a matter contained in my Healey hall speech, which was also reported in the city papers. In that speech I used this language, which you seem to have overlooked:

"I trust that Mr. Glenn is not so frightened that he thinks his cause needs bolstering by a corruption fund; and I hope he is not leaving money with certain agents throughout the city to be distributed. I do not know that such is the case. When we shall meet in public debate I trust that Mr. Glenn will not fail to tell the public whether or not he is turning loose money as a corruption fund. The greatest danger to free institutions is a corrupt ballot. I want a fair, clean ballot, or nothing at all."

The daily papers were pledged to your candidacy, and for this reason I desire to bring you face to face with me before the voters of the city, in order that there might be a full and fair presentation of all the questions involved in this contest. The people wish to know what you consider wrapped up in the platform which is labeled "Atlanta."

I am sure that on reading this letter you will reach the conclusion, already arrived at by the public, that there are issues in this campaign, and that you will no longer seek to dodge them through the papers, but that you will meet me and discuss them in a series of public debates. The challenge for a joint discussion is still open, and I wish you, as do the voters, to face them and answer the issues involved in this contest. You say there are no issues in this campaign: I say there are issues. That makes an issue, and the public wish to hear us discuss it. These issues cannot be dodged at the ballot box, and I name next Wednesday night as the time for the first public discussion. Yours truly,

WALTER R. BROWN.

MAKING THEMSELVES SCARCE.

"Evacuation Day" Not Popular With the Henglishmen.

NEW YORK, November 24.—This is evacuation day and the "English are going with a vengeance." Lord Sackville West, late British minister at Washington, has already taken his departure. His daughters, who endeared themselves to the people of Washington, accompanied him. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of fisheries treaty fame, has gone and taken with him his young American bride. Hon. A. S. Northcote also took his departure with others more or less noted in the annals of English fame. Hon. Thos. M. Waller, consul-general to London, sailed on a different ship, presumably to show that his American feelings prevailed over his solicitude for the others that were by force of circumstances compelled to go home. On board the French mail steamer LaBourgeone, in addition to Lord Sackville West and Misses Victoria and Amalia and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, were Admiral J. H. Upshur, U. S. N., and Mrs. Upshur; Lord Sackville West and his daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, went on board the steamer last night. Mr. Chamberlain was ostentatiously followed, or rather accompanied, by a detective. He declined to be interviewed, but to the most unobserving observer his profession was patent. Prominent Englishmen who left today kept strictly to the seclusion of their staterooms and positively declined to be interviewed.

A Fearful Tragedy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 24.—The Journal special from Ozark, Mo., reports a horrible tragedy twenty miles south of Ozark, in Taney county. Mrs. Amanda Truit killed two of her young children with a hatchet and then cut her throat with a batcher knife.

The Judgment Approved.

EDINBURG, November 24.—The judgment passed by Judge Kinnear in the case of Parnell against the Times allowing proof on the question of arrestments, and from which the Times appealed, has been unanimously upheld by the judges of the first division of court of session.

Sir Charles Warren Complimented.

LONDON, November 24.—Sir Chas. Warren, who recently resigned as chief of police of London, has been offered command of a brigade at Aldershot. This shows that the queen's confidence in him has not abated. He will doubtless accept the offer.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE COMMITTEE ON FURNISHING THE NEW CAPITOL REPORT.

Showing the Amount Necessary to Equip the Building—Other Proceedings of the House Yesterday.

Governor Gordon yesterday transmitted to the house the report of the commission on furnishing the new capitol, which was read and referred to the committee on public property.

THE REPORT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., November 23, 1888.—To the General Assembly: The committee appointed under and by virtue of the joint resolution of the general assembly, approved September 20, 1887, to report to the present legislature the probable cost of furnishing and properly equipping the new state capitol, respectfully submit the following:

After giving notice through the press the committee sought the aid of prominent dealers and manufacturers, and received from various sources information and estimates for the work and furniture which will be required to furnish the building. We have from the data thus obtained summed up the total cost of the various articles and fixtures which will be needed, and we estimate that it will require an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars to furnish the building throughout with first class, suitable furniture.

We have taken the care to go over the plans of the building room by room, and have estimated the cost of equipping each room or apartment. We have consulted with the several state house officials and their clerks, in order to ascertain the wants of all the departments.

In our calculation we have been guided by the idea that the people of Georgia and her representatives desire to see the new capitol furnished and equipped in a manner commensurate with its magnificent proportions and elegant finish. We have estimated for solidly constructed, durable furniture, fixtures and appliances throughout the building, avoiding, in our calculations, extravagant, high-priced articles or glittering novelties.

Improved modern appliances for filing and keeping the books and accounts have been examined and are embraced in our estimates. These render the keeping of the records an easy matter and make them accessible to the public, and at the same time furnish the best possible protection against loss or injury from fire or other cause.

The estimate for gas fixtures contemplate combination fixtures for the use of the hall, library, superior court room, and principal department offices, etc., so that, if desirable, electric lights can be used.

The committee have sought to estimate liberally for every part of the building, but they have not calculated for anything that is not required to properly equip this elegant structure. It should be furnished in a manner that will render it unnecessary to appropriate any other sum for many years to come, and make it convenient, comfortable and suitable for the purpose for which it has been designed.

The following schedule of articles is presented, with the estimated quantities and the cost as calculated:

Carpeting, rugs and mats, throughout	$12,000
Gas fixtures complete	10,000
1,160 chairs and gallery seats	7,500
83 tables, library, committee rooms and offices	2,250
219 desks for representatives and senators	5,425
37 document file cases (56 cases average	4,000
Shelving library and law library	5,000
Roller shelves, book cases, drawers, etc	7,500
Treasurer's vault interior	4,000
Treasurer's counter and railings	1,000
Stands for speaker of house and clerk	1,000
Stands for president of senate and secretary	1,000
Stands for supreme court room	1,250
34 double settees for offices	1,500
40 desks—offices	2,400
600 cloak hooks	200
20 hat racks	400
30 umbrella stands	250
500 spittoons assorted	300
20 washstands and fixtures	400
12 loanges	500
12 book cases	600
10 water coolers	200
20 clocks	400
6 safes for departments	1,000
Sundry items not above mentioned, such as buckets, brooms, shovels, tongs, hose pipe, step ladders, dusters, lanterns, door plates, enunciators, letter presses, scrub brushes, etc	3,925
	$75,000

The committee recommend that the above amount be appropriated, and that a commission be appointed, either by the legislature or by the governor, to advertise for bids to furnish the various articles required, and to award the contracts. As much of the furniture will have to be built after the bids are awarded, the general assembly should act promptly. If there is no delay in the premises the building can be occupied by the state by the 1st of May, 1889.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. GORDON,
CLARK HOWELL,
E. D. HARRISON,
W. J. SPEER,
W. H. FELTON, JR.
W. H. HARRISON.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Mr. Lamar introduced a resolution in the house yesterday authorizing the extension of the time for completing the new capitol to April 1, 1889, and continuing in office the capitol commission until that time, provided it did not increase the cost of the building, which was referred to the committee on public property.

HIS SEAT CONFIRMED.

The committee on privileges and elections in the house yesterday submitted their report in the contested election case from Liberty county declaring the sitting member, S. A. McIver, colored, entitled to his seat. Newton J. Colman, white, contested the seat on the ground that at the Riceboro precinct the managers were not free holders, the managers were not sworn and that one of the managers was not a citizen of the county. The committee reported as a result of their investigation that at the election at Riceboro the managers were freeholders and were sworn, and that Snelson, alleged not to be a citizen, was a resident of the county. McIver's majority was 169. They therefore report McIver to be entitled to the seat. The report was adopted without dissent or discussion.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

The house yesterday resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Simmons in the chair, to consider a resolution authorizing the governor to draw his warrant in favor of the deaf and dumb institute for $4,500, amount appropriated in 1887, but lapsed for want of time. It was reported back favorably and passed by yeas 130.

A NEW BANK.

The bill incorporating the Merchants' and Farmers' bank at Hogansville was read the third time in the house yesterday and passed by yeas 90.

READ THE SECOND TIME.

Dr. Felton's bill to suppress monopolies and Mr. Glenn's bill to tax railroad poperty in each county through which the road runs, were read the second time in the house yesterday, and 200 copies of each ordered printed.

READ THE FIRST TIME.

Mr. Johnson of DeKalb—Repealing the charter of Lithonia and enacting a new one.

Mr. Champion—Amending the registration law of Worth county.

Mr. Johnson of Jones—Prescribing and make certain the fees of superior and city court clerks; also amending section 649 of the code.

Mr. Simmons—Making it lawful for married women to become surety on criminal bonds for relatives; also amending section 719 of the code.

Mr. Alexander—Enabling any county to levy an advalorem tax for educational purposes.

Mr. Holtzclaw—Amending the act to further prescribe the duties of tax collectors; also to pay road overseers for working new roads and altering old ones.

Mr. Gilbert—Incorporating the Columbus Rapid Transit company.

Mr. Harper—Amending the charter of Carrollton.

Mr. Brewton—Creating the office of solicitor of the county court of Tatnall county.

PITH OF LEADING BILLS.

Mr. Simmons inclines to believe that married women with separate estate have the right to become sureties for their relatives on criminal bonds.

Mr. Johnson, of Jones, thinks that overseers of public roads, who neglect their duty at any time, ought to be imprisoned in the common jail not exceeding twenty days.

Mr. Simmons wants the newspapers of Americus included in those advertising the schedules of the railroad commission.

Mr. Alexander desires every county wishing to extend their school facilities to be enabled to tax themselves ad valorem not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent for that purpose. Before levying the tax it must be submitted to and ratified by popular vote.

Mr. Holtzclaw, in order to hurry up the collection of state taxes, suggests that the tax collector issue fi. fas. on the 20th of November instead of 20th of December.

House Routine.

The house considered a resolution authorizing the governor to draw his warrant in favor of the deaf and dumb institute for $4,500 and passed the same.

A number of bills were read the second time. One bill was passed and several bills were read the first time.

The committee on privileges and elections reported in favor of S. A. McIver, the sitting member from Liberty county, and the report was adopted.

The message of the governor, with the report of the commission on furnishing the new capitol, were referred to the committee on public property.

The house adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

The Governor's Ball.

The citizen's committee met yesterday evening in the city council chamber, with Hon. M. C. Kiser in the chair, and agreed to go on with the preparations for the ball. The appointment of the various committees was left with the chairman. The time and place of the ball have not yet been determined upon. The committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Nominations of Members of the General Co-operative Board.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—The work of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor is slowly drawing to a close. This morning General Worthy Foreman Morris I. Wheat, of Chicago, who is ex-officio chairman of the general co-operative board, presented his nominations for members of that board as follows: H. A. Beckmeyer, of Newark, N. J.; John O'Keefe, of Rhode Island; Rudolph Kirchman, of St. Louis, and Oliver D. Benoit, of Montreal. The vote resulted: Beckmeyer 95; O'Keefe 70; Kirchman 24; Benoit 64.

This closed the elections of the convention, the standing committee being appointed later by the general master workman.

The committee on the state of the order made its final report on minor matters of no general interest; also the last report of the finance committee was heard, advising a loan of the funds to the locked out Pennsylvania miners.

The legislative committee favorably reported a resolution in support of a law placing the penalty of a fine or imprisonment on gambling in wheat and other necessities, and the convention agreed to the report.

Two cities have been heard from with invitations for the next meeting—Toronto, Ont., and Atlanta, Ga. In both cases the formal invitation, signed by the mayor and city clerk, have been received. The place of meeting will be decided on Monday.

COTTON COMPRESS SUIT.

An Important Decision Rendered in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 24.—The case of the Union Compress company, of Little Rock, vs. the London, Liverpool and Globe and twenty-seven other insurance companies, was decided in the United States court here today. It is a very important suit, involving the status of cotton policies. The litigation grew out of the refusal of the insurance companies to pay insurance on cotton destroyed by the burning of a cotton compress building in November, 1887. Some four thousand bales of cotton were burned up, on which policies had been taken out by the compress company to protect the interest of the railroads, who had issued bills of lading for the shipment of cotton, as well as to insure themselves against loss. There was a clause in the policies making them void in case marine insurance was taken out by the consignees, but not by the compress company, and the insurance companies would not recognize the policies, as a result, claiming that they were void. The amount sued for was one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars. The jury rendered a verdict for that amount in favor of the compress company.

Withdrew From the Association.

LONDON, November 24.—Sir William Jenner has resigned from the British Medical association.

An influential committee has addressed a protest to the council of the association against the publication by the British Medical Journal of the late Emperor Frederick's note to Dr. Mackenzie. The Medical Journal is the organ of the association and Dr. Jenner is a court physician, and his withdrawal from the association reflects anger which the publication of the note has caused at court.

The protest of the committee denounce the publication of the document as a violation of professional confidence which will throw discredit upon the whole medical profession of the country.

San Francisco's Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—The official canvass of the vote of this city was completed last night. It shows: Cleveland, 28,704; Harrison, 25,702; Curtis, 437; prohibition and scattering votes, 473. The canvass also shows the election of T. J. Clunie, democrat, as congressman from the fifth congressional district by a plurality of fifty votes. This is the district now represented by Charles N. Felton, republican. The congressional representation of the state in the next congress will be four republicans and two democrats, the same as now, Thompson, democrat, in the first, being defeated by DeHaven, republican.

The White Caps Again.

WINCHESTER, Ohio, November 24.—The White Caps visited Taylorsville and Mowerytown, two small villages near Sardinia, on Thursday night and posted in conspicuous places notices of warning and threatening vengeance to any person or persons who may use their energy or influence against them or their order. Things are at a white heat in all that part of the country and the citizens are almost demoralized. Unless some steps are taken soon to put a stop to this work there will be serious trouble.

The Field Trials.

HIGH POINT, N. C., November 24.—The day was clear and cold and the birds scarce. In the pointer stake, fourth series, Ossian beat Consolation; Dexter beat Ossian and won the first money. Ossian and Roger Williams will run Monday morning for the second money, which will finish the pointer stake, Ossian having run two heats. The rules do not allow three heats to be run in one day. This is a cause of delay. Four braces were run in all aged setter stakes. Nat Goodwin beat Dave R; Cincinnatus beat Saddlebags; Bob H beat Memphis and Overt Kendals; Joy beat Memphis and Overt Kendals; Ollie S beat D. M. Barringer's Effa Hill. The club meets tonight and will elect annual officers.

Flight of a Forger.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—Walter J. Booth, of West Grove, Pa., one of the most widely known and popular young business men of Chester county, has disappeared, leaving behind him nearly $14,000 in unsecured debts and some forged notes. Booth, at his farm near West Grove, engaged extensively in buying and selling stock, carriages and farming machinery. He did a large business, but apparently with little profit, and his debts consist chiefly of notes, which were indorsed by his friends and business acquaintances.

A Counterfeiter's Sentence.

AUBURN, N. Y., November 24.—Squire Richardson, chief of the Cassadoga counterfeiters, was arraigned in the United States court today. He pleaded guilty and promised never to do it again and asked mercy of the court. He was sentenced to four years in the Erie penitentiary and fined $50.

Deleware Whipping Post.

WILMINGTON, Del., November 24.—Three white and one negro convicts were whipped at Newcastle this morning for larceny and burglaries. They took from five to twenty lashes each, lightly laid. About two hundred and fifty spectators were present.

To Meet in Detroit.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, November 24.—The National Editorial association has decided to hold the next convention at Detroit, Mich., in August or September, 1889, the exact date to be fixed by the executive committee.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

General John Newton, who has been for the past three years commissioner of public works in New York, resigned yesterday. His resignation takes effect immediately.

The fund for the defense of Parnell and his associates, in meeting the charges of the Times, now amounts to 20,000 pounds.

Bond offerings aggregated $224,500; accepted $111,000 four and halfs at 109@109⅛.

The jury in the Hibbard-Fry breach of promise case, in Pittsburg, came in at 10:30 with a verdict in favor of the defendant.

It is officially announced that Shortstop Ward, of the New York baseball club, has been sold to the Washington club for $12,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A TALK WITH TWO PROMINENT OFFICIALS

About the Promised Union Depot, the "Limited" Train, and Chancellor Gibson's Decision—Brief Mention.

Vice President Talcott and General Manager Randolph, of the Richmond and Danville system, left the city for the east last evening.

During the day they had visited and inspected the Terminal facilities and the track arrangements in all parts of the city, and the vice-president and general manager of this important railway system surveyed the situation with a purpose—or, more properly, several of them. To intimate friends in local railway circles they mentioned "union depot" during their tour of observation, and this is just at present an interesting subject in Atlanta.

A CONSTITUTION reporter called upon these prominent railway officials last evening. They were seated in the elegant private car of General Manager Randolph, waiting the departure of their train. In answer to a request for any news of interest, Colonel Talcott replied:

"There is nothing new to say, I believe THE CONSTITUTION has kept up with the news altogether too well for me to add anything of interest in an interview. Tell me, who is it in this town keeps you posted on what the railroads are doing or propose to do?"

"When is Atlanta going to have a new union depot, Colonel Talcott?"

"I cannot say, positively, as to the date when a depot will be built, but I have no doubt it will be very soon."

"A first-class depot is one thing Atlanta surely needs," said General Manager Randolph, as he looked out through the plate-glass windows of his car into the dimly-lighted carshed. "There is no doubt of the fact that the passenger business in Atlanta has outgrown all the accommodations afforded by that affair," and the general manager blew a cloud of Havana cigar smoke in the direction of the carshed.

"Have you succeeded in arranging the schedules for your limited train to New York, Major Randolph?"

"No, we have not. I can tell you that there are a great many interests to be considered in such changes as we desire to make, and it takes time to make them. I will say this, however, that this matter is nearer a settlement now than it ever has been, and I hope within a short time that everything will be arranged."

"How would the changes you propose affect the train service out of Atlanta?"

"Our plan is to put on another train, which will be a through limited express, arriving in Atlanta say about 7 o'clock in the morning and leaving for New York and eastern cities at 1 p. m. I have always recognized Atlanta as one of the most important points upon our system, and I propose to do all in my power to give this city the very best schedule and train service possible. The travel to California and the increasing travel to Mexico from eastern points is the business we should rely on to pay for the expense of running this limited train. Now the difficulty in arranging a suitable schedule is found in the desire of the Louisville and Nashville to get the long haul on this tourist travel, and the fact that the Southern Pacific gets a good revenue from it, no matter whether it goes by that line or the Union Pacific."

"How is that?"

"The Louisville and Nashville, if it should make a schedule for the purpose of giving us a good connection at Montgomery or New Orleans, and western business, might lose a portion of the business that now goes over that line from Cincinnati. But I think a train, such as we intend putting on, would increase the travel to the west via Atlanta and New Orleans, so that the Louisville and Nashville would suffer no loss of revenue. I will say that the officials of that system have shown a greater interest in this matter at this meeting than ever before, and I am very hopeful that it will soon be settled."

"You said something about the Southern Pac— "

"Yes, the Southern Pacific, which is the New Orleans connection that we desire to secure, occupies a peculiar position in the matter. There is so large a portion of their mileage that is a desert, so far as local business is concerned, that an extra train would have to be a paying one on through business alone. Then the Southern Pacific has a wheel within a wheel, and the overland travel that they do not get out of New Orleans they get from the Union Pacific at Ogden—you know they own the line from Ogden to San Francisco—and all these things have to be considered."

Colonel Talcott, who had been taking no part in the conversation up to this point, attempted an interview for his own benefit, and asked the reporter where the people of Atlanta desired to have the union depot located. There was only one answer to this question, and Colonel Talcott was told that the location was a matter of less concern than its early completion.

"I think the Kimball house people would be glad if the depot were in some other part of the town," suggested Major Randolph.

And Colonel Talcott agreed that it would undoubtedly be a blessing.

"What do you think of the decision of Chancellor Gibson in the suit of the East Tennessee minority stockholders?"

This question was fired into space in the direction of the door, and Colonel Talcott was the first of the gentlemen who accepted it.

"I have just heard about it, and though it is only a preliminary legal step of course I am much interested. Do you know the ground upon which the chancellor bases his decision?"

Before the reporter had time to admit his ignorance, Major Randolph said:

"It would appear, on the face of this matter, as though the men who own or represent nearly thirty millions of the stock of the East Tennessee would have as much interest in the successful operation of that property as the minority that has brought this suit. But you can't tell anything about the decision of a court in advance, and this is no great surprise." Beyond this, neither of the gentlemen expressed an opinion as to the final result of the litigation which is certain to follow the chancellor's decision.

REMANDED TO JAIL.

Albritton Cannot, or Will Not, Pay the $200 Fine.

Albritton's twenty days are out, but he is still jail. The prospect before him is a rather gloomy one just now. He says he can't pay the fine of $200 and Judge Clark ordered him back to jail until the fine is paid.

There is no appeal from the decision of the judge and unless the $200 is made up by subscription, as Albritton claims that he himself is unable to pay it, he and Moore will be roommates for some time to come.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock Albritton went with his lawyer, Mr. J. M. McAfee, before Judge Clark. He represented that he was unable to pay the fine, that he owned real estate worth altogether $475, but there is a mortgage of $300 on this, and that there is no prospect of being able to pay the fine.

Solicitor Hill replied that Mr. Albritton and his brother together paid tax on $1,700 worth of property in Fulton county.

Mr. McAfee replied that Albritton's brother was in Mississippi and had had a quarrel with Albritton and could not be expected to pay the fine.

Judge Clark thought Albritton could pay the fine and remanded him to jail until the fine was paid. Mr. McAfee asked the judge to sign a bill of exceptions, but this was refused and Albritton went back to jail for an indefinite length of time.

Walk Straight.

Some queer things happen at the stationhouse.

A great big policeman came in last night with a very small man, a white man, and the small man was drunk.

His knees wabbled about in a kaleidoscopic fashion, his head hung as limp as a rag, and it took three policemen to hold him up while the stationhouse keeper searched him. He was too drunk to tell his name.

The big policeman started with him towards the cell.

"Shay, shay," hiccoughed the small man in a dreamy fashion, "f' God's sake—hic—walk straight—straight—will you?"

Two Men.

A countryman and an Atlanta man were locked up in the same cell night before last—both drunk.

The fine for a plain drunk is $5.75.

The countryman had $6.40 and the Atlanta man had 15 cents.

"Look here, m' friend," said the Atlanta man, "you are gone up certain. The best thing for you to do is to get a bond. Do you know anybody here?"

"No," said the countryman.

"Well, my fine wont be but $5.75. You pay my fine and I'll get a bond for you."

When the cases were called yesterday morning the countryman and Atlanta man both plead guilty. The countryman paid the Atlanta man's fine and he himself went to the stockade. His bond isn't fixed yet.

With the Magazines.

The Gist of Notable Articles in the Late Reviews—Written for The Constitution by Special Contributors.

The magazine has largely supplanted books. The newspaper must largely take the place of the magazine.

The best thought of the day is expressed in our Reviews. The president, statesmen, specialists, all seek the public through the monthlies. Every live theme finds treatment therein. The intelligent man must keep up with them, or fall out of the current.

Manifestly, the busy man cannot read all magazines. In THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION we intend to give the essence of the best and stronget and freshest articles. To this work we shall summon to the assistance of our staff some of the best minds in Georgia—dealing with such articles as best fall within their respective lines of thought and work. We begin this week with a department that will be strengthened as we proceed.

Creating Criminals.

In the Forum for December, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, under the title, "Creating Criminals," writes so well upon our crude and blundering method in dealing with criminals that one could wish he had written more at length. It may be, however, had he written more he would not have written so well; it is much easier to point out difficulties than to devise remedies.

Few subjects have been thought of so much and thought through so little as the question concerning criminals and the management of them. Nearly ever day the subject is brought to our attention for a moment, but it is so difficult we dismiss it as promptly as we can. Perhaps the worst thing about the whole subject is a vague, but general impression that nothing can be done to help what all know to be a bad case. In despair of solving the law questions concerning the right management of the criminal classes, we go on in a hand to mouth sort of way—taking cases as they come—getting rid of them by what seems to be, for the time, the least troublesome mode—the whole business being conducted in the least philosophical and the most empirical fashion. For the most part we have studied jail building more than the management of prisoners. The main thing seems to be to shut men up for a time; we have hardly thought of what is quite as important, turning them out.

There are two constant streams—the one flowing in, the other flowing out of the prisons. The inflowing is somewhat larger than the outflowing stream. The numbers in prison gradually increase. It is a very grave question—not to be settled off hand, except by those who do not understand the subject—whether society gains more by the temporary deliverance from the criminals who are shut in by prison walls, than it loses by their re-entrance into the currents of external life when their terms of imprisonment has expired. If thousands enter the prisons every year, thousands pass from the prisons into the life of the people. This current of criminal life is daily finding its way out of the prisons into the body politic, and it is blood poison. Against the microbes discharged and harnoned criminals bring into healthy life we have no quarantine. The Bohemian atheist and anarchists that infest Chicago are hardly so dangerous to social order as are the multitudes that, year by year, pass out of our prisons into the life of the people worse by the conditions of prison life than when they entered them.

A thoughtful observer can hardly resist Mr. Warner's conclusions that our prison methods make worse instead of better those who come under the penalty of law. What Mr. Warner says on this subject deserves the best thought of lawmakers and of all who can influence legislation:

"Our method directly increases and reproduces the the criminal class. Our system of dealing with criminals and those of strong criminal tendencies is calculated to recruit the ranks of the professionals. It is an old story; the life of young offenders, boys and girls, through the city lock-ups, the usually foul county jails, the houses of thirty days' detention, the reform schools, the penitentiaries—always with associations tending to destroy self-respect and increase a liking for vileness—to the full grown professional condition. It is needless to repeat the details. From the moment society pays attention to a wrong-doer, its machinery is ever making him worse. There are exceptions, but this is the rule. Our main effort is to punish crime, not to prevent it."

A more fearful indictment cannot be brought against our method of dealing with crime than in these words of Mr. Warner's:

"From the moment society pays attention to a wrong-doer, its machinery is ever making him worse." And the indictment is just; it is sustained by the facts. To state it otherwise: our method of defending ourselves against criminals is such that we make them not only worse in personal character, but more capable of crime, and so increase the dangers we fight against.

It is not at all certain that society has any clear notion concerning its motive in punishing criminals. There is no doubt a protest against crime itself; there is perhaps generally a trace of revenge; there is, for the most part, an instinct of self-protection. Criminals are locked up or put to death to protect law-abiding people. Where they are not executed or imprisoned for life, a secondary idea is to deter them from repeating their crimes. We use them also as object-lessons and to warn others of criminal tendency. Least of all does society think of punishment as a means of reforming the criminal. Grant that, in the nature of the case the criminal's reformation cannot be the main purpose in his imprisonment, for when temporary incarceration implies his return to society, it is vastly important to reform him. Else it is very doubtful if society does not lose more than is gained by his imprisonment. For nearly always the criminal returns to society worse and more dangerous than when he left it; he is more vicious in disposition and more skilled in the evil acts of his class. The prison is to most subjects of penal law a school of vice. Statistics are not now at hand for the comparison, but the doubt suggests itself whether our schools of vice do not yearly turn out a larger number of graduates than all the Christian colleges and universities.

Mr. Warner thinks that society has made little or no progress in the "science of penology, that is the rational mode of dealing with crime and criminals." There has been great progress in what may be called the humanities of prison life; it is shown in better architecture in improved sanitary conditions. The jails and penitentiaries are more sightly, cleanly, wholesome and comfortable. The maudlin sentiment that lionizes criminals, that weeps over "unfortunate men," stained with murder and foul with all manner of vice, that begs for mercy where mercy would be a mockery of justice, that, under pretense of kind-heartedness, apoligizes for crime—this is not progress, except in moral disintegration. But in securing good results from prison discipline we have made no progress that is in keeping with our improvement in other directions. It is hard to believe that our old-time jails and penitentiaries turned out more hardened and accomplished criminals than our well constructed and more sightly prisons. As schools of vice our prisons hold their own in comparison with the worst that went before them.

The subject is confessedly compassed with difficulties that seem insuperable, but if we would once carefully and patiently study the whole question, some of these difficulties might disappear.

One thing we ought to know without a moment's study—a prison without classification is a monstrous shame to a civilized country. A prison that shuts in together mere boys and hardened villains—men guilty of the foulest crimes, and those who suffer the lightest penalties, so far as time goes, for the least offenses that involve imprisonment at all—such a prison is an outrage upon human nature, it is an affront to justice, it is in itself a crime. It were more merciful to put a boy to death for petit larceny than to lock him up with professional rogues, rapists, murderers and the worst abandoned men. But this is just what in most of the states of our model union is done every day. It is a very crude civilization that make such prisons possible.

Mr. Warner argues with much force the need of more reformatory discipline in dealing with prisoners. He believes, and with good reason, that one condition of having reformatory discipline is steady labor at something useful in itself. What he says concerning the clamor of certain labor-reformers that prisoners must not, in any way, compete with free labor, deserves consideration; "We are just now overwhelmed by a wave of demagogism that threatens to destroy what has been done, and prevent any treatment of criminals likely to benefit them or render them less dangerous. The so-called labor reformers have demanded that prisoners should not be employed in remunerative labor, 'the products of which can in any wise compete with those of free labor. It is a silly demand because it is undeniably best for society that all men should be productive instead of owners and consumers; because the percentage of competition of prison with free labor is so small as scarcely to affect the worker at all; and because it is easy to provide by legislation that prison-made products, in any manufacture, shall not be offered below ruling market rates. It is a monstrous demand, because it is unreasonable that a man by committing crime can compel the rest of the community to support him in idleness. He ought, rather, to be compelled to work, so as to contribute to the support of the community he has wronged."

Of necessity Mr. Warner's article has led to reflection upon the prison system, or most of it, that prevails in Georgia. As a matter of course those members of the legislature whose sole idea of statesmanship is voting against appropriations, would oppose and denounce any proposition to spend a dollar of the state's money in seeking to find out something about the most advanced and successful methods of managing criminals. But it would be money well spent if the state of Georgia should employ, for the next twelve months, a thoroughly competent commission to make the most careful and painstaking investigation of this whole business; to collect all available and useful information and to present the facts to the legislature and the people. It is very certain that at present we know very little of the matter of prison methods. The experience of others might give us some light where there is now great darkness. It is poor economy that stops short of what is necessary in order to success. Our present method is not just; we refuse to erect a suitable reformatory for juvenile offenders because it costs something; we place our young criminals in our well-appointed schools of vice, turn them out accomplished villains and their post-graduate careers cost the state ten times what a reformatory would cost. To say nothing of the rights and wrongs of things, our present plan of "creating criminals" is the most costly we can adopt.

A. G. H.

Camp Fires of the G. A. R.

General W. T. Sherman, in the November North American Review, tells some good stories of the fellowship of the camp fire and brings in some rare tales of the pioneers. Witness the story of the "petrified forest with petrified birds singing petrified songs."

Speaking of the great encampment of this year which he says was attended by 40,000 ex-soldiers and 60,000 non resident civilians, according to his professional estimate based on calculations, he says:

"I mingled with this crowd in halls, in great tents and on the streets, and though individuals took liberties with my hand and person not contemulated by army regulations, I bear witness that in the four days of my stay I did not hear a coarse word, see a single drunken man or observe any infraction of the common police regulations for crowds. I have known Columbus from boyhood, and I am sure the people today are better and more refined than they were fifty years ago. In accomplishing this result the civil war and the Grand Army of the Republic have been important factors, and in this paper I desire to invite public attention to one feature of the Grand Army of the Republic—its 'camp-fire.'

General Sherman throws off the coat of mail that encloses his heart when he pictures the camp-fire.

"Imagine a group of intelligent soldiers after night—the march done—supper over, and things put away for an early start; a clear sky above and a bright fire beneath, you have the perfection of human comfort, and the most perfect incentive to good fellowship. Of course to make the scene more perfect there must enter the element of danger, but that is now past, and the "camp-fire" of the grand army is a mere assemblage of comrades absolutely on an equal footing, regardless of former rank, yet subject to self-imposed discipline. For mathematical accuracy, one should go to the interesting table of statistics compiled by adjutants general, but for the living, radiant truth, commend me to the "camp-fire."

Here are some rare touches of the rough diamond type of human nature about the camp-fires of the pioneers:

"My memory of camp-fires goes back to the everglades of Florida, and the days of the trappers in the Rockies and California; and people who suppose these men were rude, coarse and violent, are sadly mistaken. Roubideaux was the gentlest, least offensive man I ever saw; but if a thieving Pi-Ute tried at night to steal his picketed mule, he became a good, i. e., a dead, Indian. Kit Carson always avoided danger, sometimes would go two or three days out of his course to avoid danger, but when it stared him in the face his eye was as clear as crystal, and his nerves as steady as forged steel. Carson was usually taciturn, but on occasions would 'swop lies' with the most expert.

"The Bents, Campbells and St. Vrain were traders of a higher type than the trappers. Of this latter class, Jim Bridger always at a camp-fire carried off the palm. One night after supper, when gathered round a real camp-fire on Bear creek, a comrade inquired: "Jim, were you ever down at Zuni?" "No! there are no beaver thar." "But, Jim, there are some things in this world besides beaver. I was down there last winter and saw great trees with limbs and bark on, all turned into stone." "Oh!" rejoined Jim, "them's called petrifactions; come with me to the Yellowstone next summer and I will show you petrified trees a-growing, with petrified birds singing petrified songs." Now, it so happens that I have been to the Yellowstone, have seen the petrified trees 'a-growing,' but not the petrified birds or petrified songs. The geysers of the Yellowstone at intervals eject hot water supersaturated with carbonate of lime and geyserite to a height of a hundred and fifty feet. This water is carried by mist laterally by the wind two or three hundred feet, saturating growing trees, gradually converting that side to stone, while the off side has living branches. So Jim Bridger's story was not all a lie, only partly so. Mr. Tiffany, of Union Square, is at this moment working up the petrified trees of Zuni and of the Little Colorado into exquisite ornaments."

General Sherman furnishes this delightful apology for the exaggeration of soldier's yarns:

Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus, is good enough doctrine for the courts, but not the camp fire. Does any one question the truth of Gil Blas or Don Quixote? Are not Pickwick papers literally true? Or what American will permit a bloody Britisher to dispute the entire truth of Rip Van Winkle, or the Legend of the Sleepy Hollow? As well doubt that Tam O'Shanter saw the dance of the witches, and had a close call with his "Maggie" at the bridge of Ayr. The camp fire of the Grand Army of the Republic is only a continuation of what occurred during the war, adding wit and romance to relieve the great mental strain, when each soldier realized that the next day might be his last—he did not dread death, but mangling, wounds, the hospital and captivity were ever present to his mind, sleeping or waking. These fears and apprehensions are now far in the past, and no wonder the soldiers of 1861-5 meet again at their camp fires to "swap lies," and should they exaggerate their own powers and deeds of valor, I know that a sweet angel will blot out the sin."

Then comes the illustration.

"I was seated at my table in St. Louis, when I became conscious that a man in rough garb with a broad-brimmed hat was addressing me. He grasped my hand familiarly, called me Uncle Billy, was delighted to see me in apparent good health and inquired about the family, and finally announced that he was dead broke and must raise $26.50 somehow to get his trunk out of pawn and to reach his home in Ohio. I naturally inquired what claim had he on me. Oh! of course, he was one of my boys; he had been a lieutenant in the —th Ohio cavalry; had fought with me at Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, etc., and being a perfect stranger in St. Louis had come to me as his "uncle." He did not remove his hat, which made me suspicious, still he gave correct date and place for every event of his regiment, from Iuka, Miss., to Raleigh, N. C. At last he tripped. "Don't you remember, general," he said, "the grand day at Washington when we passed the president in review; that was a glorious day—" "Yes, my good sir," said I, "I left the —th Ohio at Raleigh with Kilpatrick." With hat still on, he pondered some minutes, and then, with beaming face: "Uncle Billy, it was not all a lie; I confess I lied some, but I was in truth a lieutenant in the —th Ohio cavalry, and have since the war been out on the plains as a teamster, and have told the story so often that I believed it myself; the story is true up to Raleigh, but after that it is fiction. The Cheyennes jumped our train near Fort Wallace, got the mules, burned the wagons, and left me on the ground scalped and dead. The soldiers came out from the fort, took me into the hospital, where I was kindly and skillfully treated, and got well, but the scalp is gone." With that he removed his hat, bowed his head, and the "hair was gone."

This was the reason why in my presence he had not stood "hat in hand" in the presence of his superior officer as he should have done. It so happened that I had been to Fort Wallace about the time when that train was "jumped," and General A. J. Smith also happened to be near by at the time, confirmed the general fact. So that among us we raised the $26.50 to get his trunk out of pawn, and buy a ticket for him to his home in Ohio. I have completely forgiven him, and have never seen him since.

"Nevertheless, for this very reason I believe in modern "camp-fires." They afford opportunities for wit and humor, they prick the bubbles of the boastful and stamp as genuine the pure gold of heroic action and of patient endurance. No man can, today, go to a camp-fire of any Grand Army post, and successfully boast of deeds not genuine without certain exposure. Brothers reared under the same roof know and love each other well, but a day, or week, or year of war comradeship in the same company befits a knowledge of character not possible elsewhere. In peace we must accept a man on his own word. Not so in war; the truth is then revealed, as it were, by the lightning's flash. In the twinkling of an eye we segregate the true from the false, the brave from the timid, the earnest from the doubtful."

In 1890 Atlanta will probably see something of the camp-fires of the G. A. R.

W. G. C.

Are Science and Art Antagonistic?

In a late issue of the Revuel des Deux Mondes, M. M. Guyan discussed this mooted question with conspicuous ability.

It is related of the poet Keates that once after a dinner he raised his glass and proposed "Confusion to the memory of Newton."

When asked the reason for this singular sentiment, he replied, "Because he destroyed the poetry of the rainbow with his prism."

Is the poetry of things really destroyed by a scientific acquaintance with them? Does all poetry in a sense resemble that many colored and light embroidered band which the ancients deified, and whose wholly geometrical and earthly texture Newton laid bare? Pascal said there was no difference between the poet's trade and the embroiderer's; Moutesquiler said the poet's business was "to overload reason and nature with fine fancies, as we used to bury women under their dress trimmings." Voltaire regarded such expressions as malicious jests; but they appear to a considerable number of scientific men and thinkers of the present day, to embody the exact expression of a truth. Poetry, they say, is going out of fashion. Science is the great obsession of our age; we all vendee to it, often unconsciously, a sort of worship, and cannot help feeling a kind of scorn for poetry.

Spencer compares science to the humble Cinderella who was hidden so long in the chimney-corner, while her proud sisters displayed their tinsels in everybody's eyes. Now Cinderella is taking her turn; "and some day science, declared the best and the finest, will reign as sovereign."

M. Renau predicts a time "when the great artists will be an antiquated affair, nearly useless, while the value of the scientific man will be more and more appreciated." M. Renau has also expressed regret that he did not himself become a scientific man instead of being a dilettanti in erudition. Would not Goethe, had he lived in the present age, have preferred to devote himself to the natural sciences? Would not Voltaire have applied himself more to mathematics, for which he showed considerable aptitude? And would not Shakspeare have engaged in a more weighty occupation of his psychological powers than the construction of his deamas of human paltriness?

Darwin's grandfather was a poet, and had he been born a hundred years earlier he might have been also a poet. But in the spirit of the age in which he lived he gave us instead, the scientific epic of natural selection.

Poems die with their languages, and poets can hope for their works "only an evening of life in the hearts of others."

The canvass of painters wear out, and in a few hundred years Raphael will be but a name; statues and monuments fall into dust; only thought seems to live, and he who adds a thought to the stores of the human mind may live by its means as long as mankind itself. Must we believe that imagination and feeling are not as vital as thought, and that art must finally give way to science?

Writers who predict the decadence of poetry and the arts base their conclusions upon facts obtained from physiology, history and psychology. Physiology has this to do with art—that for its full development the artist must have around and with him a cultivation of beauty, of which the Greeks have given an example. The ancient classic Greeks attained the highest form intellectual culture and physical beauty. In our day no man thinks of or strives to attain beautiful proportions, and women, who ought more than any other persons to endeavor to preserve pure and correct forms, employ a thousand devices to hinder their development and impair the circulation of the blood.

Among the causes in our artificial modern life which combine to produce bodily deformities are constantly increasing division of labor, which warps the body of the workman in all directions save one. The efforts of philanthropic science to preserve the sick and deformed, and help them propagate their race, the agglomeration of multitudes in cities, and dissipations of fashionable life. The nervous system is destined to go on increasing at the expense of the muscular.

Still, however, these facts prove nothing. It is one of the prerogatives of science to heal the wounds which itself inflicts, and it will do this in the present case by means of a better regulated education, a more complete understanding of hygiene and gymnastics, and by a more methodical application of the laws that regulate the harmonious development of the organs.

As for beauty, to the modern eye, the face is still the most beautiful part of a man, and that is constantly tending to become more expressive, until he will wear in his very physiognomy the steadily brightening reflection of intelligence, "and infinity of thought in the depth of his eyes."

Beauty in short will be intellectualized, and the same will be the case with art. Following the evolution in human beauty, art tends to rise, as it were, from the limbs to the face and the brain. Will art be destroyed in undergoing the transformation?

History also furnishes some specious arguments against the future of art. M. Renau says the reign of sculpture was over when men ceased to go half naked. Victor Cousin said there could be no "modern sculpture" with the manners of our days. Admitting that sculpture is declining, the progress of science has nothing to do with producing this condition. Instead of killing sculpture it is moder science which will finally be capable of rejuvenating it. Nothing has been of more value to art than the investigations of such men as Darwin upon the expression of emotions. Ruskin has written that no sculptor can be allowed to lack the knowledge or neglect the expression of anatomical detail, but that which is the end to the anatomist is for the sculptor the means. The change of manners will not produce the disappearance of statuary. We may not have another Venus of Milo, or Hermes of Praxiteles. But no one can assert that the sculptor may not become capable of embodying in stone, ideas and poetic emotions which the Greeks, with all the plastic perfection they attained, could not translate or even conceive. Praxiteles could not have imagined Michael Angelo's "Night," or "Aurora" any more than Michael Angelo could have executed some of the works of Praxiteles.

Painting enjoys a still greater promise of vitality and advancement. Color is eternal. No Newton with his explanations of the aerial arch of the rainbow can do away with it. The language of tints and the plays of light have become developed in this age as never before.

Epic poetry disappeared when the age of individual heroism passed away, and cannot coexist with the artillery.

Music may be regarded as the art of the nineteenth century. The language of sounds is inexhaustible. Spencer has shown that music is a development of accent made by the voice under the influence of passion. As the nervous organization becomes more delicate, musical expression becomes more refined. This expression must change as men change, and each new composer—as Rossini and Wagner—is criticised for his departure from the simple themes of the olden time.

According to some philosophers, the development of the scientific spirit is destined to arrest that of the poetic imagination. Goethe said there can be no true poetry without superstition. But the interpretations of science can never give us that intimate sense of things that the interpretations of poetry give us, for they address themselves to a limited faculty, not to the whole man. For that reason poetry is eternal. Science, which begins by astonishment, ends also. Coleridge says, with astonishment, of which poetry as well as philosophy is born, there is, therefore, an eternal suggestion, and consequently an eternal poetry in science. That very craving for the mysterious and unknown which the human imagination feels will appear, if we analyze it, to the end, a disguised form of the desire to know.

Another mystery which science cannot destroy and which is destined to be always a theme of poetry, is the metaphysical mystery. That mystery will always be competent to sustain in art above that of the beautiful, pure and simple, the emotion of the sublime.

The past loses nothing in the transformation of the universe by science. To the man of antiquity, or to the ignoramus of our day, a drop of water is only a drop of water. How it is changed in the eyes of the scientific men, when he thinks that if the force that holds its elements together were removed it would produce lightning!

Art and science have this in common, that both require genius as a condition of their full development. The faculty which enabled Newton to divine the laws of the stars is the same by which Shakspeare perceived the psychological laws that govern the characters of Hamlet and Othello; Kepler, Pascal and Newton had, as Mr. Tyndall remarks, the temperaments of poets, almost of visionaries. Faraday compared his intuitions of scientific truth to a sort of ecstasies that raised him above himself. Science, then, in the face of the unknown, comforts itself in many respects as poetry does, and demands the same creative instincts.

L. C. P.

Peachtree, November 22d.

The Prolongation of Human Life.

How to grow old gracefully is a question that interests us all, whether we admit it or not.

How to order our lives that, when the almond tree shall flourish, and those that look out of the windows be darkened, the grasshoppers shall not be a burden and the evil days come not when we shall say: "I have no pleasure in them." That is a question.

But the first thing is to grow old. The causes that lead to longlevity are discussed in an interesting way in the November Popular Science Monthly, by Mr. Clement M. Hammond, associate editor of the Boston Globe. Mr. Hammond is a live newspaper man, who knows how to collect information, and he has the good sense to give us more facts than discussion in his article.

He sent out five thousand blanks to New England old folks over eighty years of age and accompanied the blanks with a long list of searching questions. In two months more than 3,500 of the blanks were filled out and returned.

The first thing noticeable was that less than five per cent of the old people had remained unmarried, and of those still single three-fourths were women.

The majority of men and women have been married only once, and early in life. Their average number of children was five and the children still living, were generally reported as healthy.

Here is a strange thing abou light complexion and blue eyes:

"Another very peculiar thing revealed by this canvass is the fact that five out of six of these New England old folks have a light complexion, with blue or gray eyes, and abundant brown hair. In stature the men are mostly tall and the women of medium height; in weight the men range from 100 to 160 pounds, with a few of 200 and over, and the women from 100 to 120, with exceptional cases of 180 and over. Throughout life the men have been bony and muscular, the women exactly opposite. The condition of the hair, teeth, beard, and skin of these old people at the time when the blanks were filled out was recorded in about 2,500 instances. In nearly all the hair remains thick, the teeth are very poor or entirely gone, the skin is only slightly wrinkled, and very few of the men wear any beard. In many instances the correspondents speak of the skin as being "fair, soft, smooth, and moist." One case is given, that of a man of eighty-nine, from whose mouth not a tooth has been lost. In most instances of those not over ninety the eye-sight is still good, and in dozens of cases it is pronounced 'remarkably good.'"

From this remarkable evidence of five-sixths of his witnesses Mr. Hammond draws this important conclusion about the sanguine-nervous temperament:

"I have alluded to the fact that in the subjects of the census the complexion is in most instances light. While this may be due to the northern origin of the majority of New England people, and have no special bearing upon the subject of longevity, it may possibly be very important as showing the effect of temperament upon the length of life. That the sanguine temperament predominates in these people is undoubtedly a fact, and it appears that the sanguine-nervous (judged from complexion, color of eyes and general build) is most common. In theory, certainly, this temperament is that which would most conduce to longevity. Other facts, of the nature of these gathered in New England from some other locality, might offset these and disprove the theory; but, until these other facts are gathered, I think the theory that people with nervous-sanguine temperaments, and the two nicely blended, are liable to live longer than those who possess a nervous-bilious or a bilious-lymphatic temperament, with either predominating, is strong enough to work with; and, while it does not directly teach us how to live longer, it points to something in the future that means a great deal to the human race."

The testimony seems almost unanimous that hard work does not hurt those who do their work in the daylight and their sleeping at night:

"The information which the blanks give on the subject of habits, coincides with the opinion of most people, formed from observation, that longevity without regularity of habits is rare. These old people, men and women alike, are put down as early risers and retirers, almost without exception, and fully nineteen out of every twenty have observed this custom throughout life, except perhaps at some short period in youth. Meals have been eaten regularly, three each day, with dinner at noon, the exceptions being so rare as to indicate nothing. Exercise in most cases has been hard work up to sixty-five or seventy, and after that period has consisted (when the regular occupation has been given up) of walking, gardening, or both. Except in cases of sickness these old people are as a rule as active and as fond of constant occupation of some sort today as most men and women are at thirty-five."

As to occupations the canvass shows that out of 1,000 men, 461 were farmers and nearly all began life on the farm. Among the rest there were 92 carpenters, 70 merchants, 61 mariners, 49 laborers, 42 shoemakers, 41 manufacturers, 23 clergymen, 23 masons, 16 blacksmiths and 16 bankers. The following remarkable individual instances are given:

Elijah Tolman, of Brockton, Mass., is eighty-five, and was a stage driver for thirty years. For the past seven years he has worked in charge of a coal office, and has been but one day from his duties in that time.

Andrew Stetson, of Duxbury, Mass., is ninety-five, and was constantly employed all his life making shoes until one year ago.

Aaron Farnham, of Cambridge, Mass., aged eighty-seven, sold Bibles in Vermont for seventy years.

Daniel Bigelow, of Athol, Mass., now eighty-seven, has worked as a farmer for seventy-seven years, and mowed grass with a scythe for seven tons of hay the past summer.

William E. Cook, of Portsmouth, R. I., is eighty-nine, a blacksmith, and still works in his shop six days each week.

Ira Chamberlain, of Bangor, Me., aged ninety-five, worked at the tailor's trade until his last birthday.

Thaddeus Rising, of Hatfield, Mass., is eighty, and works daily, as he has for the past sixty years, at his trade of whip-maker.

Mrs. Jane Huntress, of Augusta, Me., ninety-two years of age, still does her own cooking, washing, ironing and garden work. Since she was fifty-five she has earned the money for and built a fine house, going herself to the mill and selecting the lumber, and superintending the building operations. She is one of twelve children, all born without the aid of a physician.

In the town of Hingham, Massachusetts, in 4,000 inhabitants, there are 80 people over 80 years of age, and 75 of them are light complexion. The town has no sewers, is on the sea coast, lies low and its sanitary condition is bad.

About one-third of the old people have never been sick at all, and about a half have been seriously ill at some time in their lives.

The average age reached by their parents and grandparents was sixty-five. Not over a third of the children of these old people have reached middle life and about one half died before the age of thirty.

It seems that independence prolongs life and many a man has died of a broken spirit. Mr. Hammond's conclusion on this point is striking. He says:

"The fact that so many of these old people are not employes, considered in conjunction with the fact that the great mass of mankind is made up of wage-workers, points toward a very important conclusion. It seems evident either that a man with the elements of long life within him is more independent in his nature, or that a spirit of independence fostered for years tends to prolong existence. It needs no collection of statistics to prove that, in most cases, one who works during a long period for another has a weaker individuality than he who is an employer. The brain of the wage-worker may weigh and measure as much, and his physical strength may be as great as his who takes the risk of profit and loss upon himself, but, in New England at least, his life is not so long as the average, and it is rare, as the statistics show, that he lives beyond the age of eighty. This result cannot, certainly, be due in any considerable degree to amount of labor, to irregularity, or in any degree whatever to care—supposed to be deadly in its effect—or to want of nourishing food.

"I doubt also if any well-informed person will claim that sanitary conditions have any influence, certainly not if he knows as much as I do of the conditions under which the bulk of these people whom we are considering live.'

Neither poverty nor riches seems to have been the rule:

"Very few instances are given where occupations were changed except in the cases of the mariners, who have mostly become farmers in a small way. The life of nearly all these people has been what is usually considered a monotonous one, with regular hours of steady labor and moderately sure returns. Few appear to have taken many risks in life, and while most of them have carried more than the average New Englander's share of mental and physical burdens, these burdens have been so evenly distributed throughout life that the strain has not been jerky. Surely the housewife has more cares than the woman who works in a shop or as a house servant, and yet her cares are so similar day after day and year after year that they become easy to bear. So also with the farmer compared with the clerk or mill hand. Few in all the list have been either more or less than moderately successful—successful above the average, to be sure, but they have achieved neither notoriety nor wealth. They have, in fact, been placed above the wasting worry of want, and have, on the other hand, escaped the softening of the tissues and aimlessness of purpose that generally accompany wealth easily and rapidly obtained.'

Mr. Hammond seems to have been particularly impressed with the importance of temperament as a cause of longevity. He says again:

"From the hours of retiring and arising given I judge the average length of sleep to be about eight hours, with few exceptions. Regularity in hours of work, eating, sleeping, and everything in fact, seems to have been rigidly observed. But is not this more the result of the temperament than the cause of long life? Is not the nervous-sanguine temperament more than any other like a balance-wheel or the pendulum of a clock? Is it not, after all, the great regulator of which the habits of these people are a manifestation, and to which is due their long life? And is it not something more than a reguator; is it not a repairer of waste and decay, a remedy more potent than any drug?"

There is this striking fact brought out by Mr. Hammond's article, that neither the parents nor the children of these old people were octogenarians. While their parents lived to beyond middle age they prolonged life to extreme old age by pursuing the even tenor of their way. There were no flashes of genius among them, none of its frenzied activity and vaulting ambition, that Atlas-like would carry the world on its shoulders. These old people have been content to carry their own cares, and they have lost no sleep because the state was not safe. They have saved themselves and watched the country grow greater while those that struggled for it, crushed by other men's burdens, have fallen away and crumbled into dust.

W. G. C.

Praying for Yellow Fever to Come.

In the November North American Review General B. F. Butler tells this remarkable story in his article on yellow fever prevention: Indeed, it was summed up in this way: "That only the unacclimated were liable to the disease, and that must exclude the old acclimated population, which, with the slave and free colored persons, embraced at least two-thirds of the summer population of New Orleans—that this would reduce the number liable to yellow fever below thirty thousand, and of that number one-fourth had died in three months.

We were the unacclimated.

This was the story told to the commanding general. The solitary sentinel got the story of the danger in a different way, as in the early hours of night he paced his lonely beat guarding some public building, a stench arising from the dirty streets almost nauseating him; and if he asked a passer-by "what is the matter that such a smell should be here," if an acclimated person he would reply, "why, what is the matter? It is always so." And thus marching, his thoughts would stray home to the healty air of his native village. Two newsboys would hang on to the lamp-posts and apparently carelessly, but purposely, call to each other in the man's hearing, in language like this: "Jimmy, have you heard the news?" "No; what is it?" "They have got the 'yeller' fever down in Frenchtown prime; eleven have died today, there, and it's spreading. The yanks will catch it awful. I shall be glad, won't you, when they either die off or run away in their ships?"

It was said that the acclimated people prayed that the fever might come. I never could quite believe that; but there are many things that render it almost probable. They appeared to me to devote themselves to a condition of perfect nastiness which must bring on yellow fever. If they prayed for the fever at all, they didn't do it aloud in their churches, because our soldiers used to go to church; yet, in the course of their liturgy the clergyman always gave out, at a certain point, that there would now be given an opportunity for silent prayer, and then the people either prayed for the yellow fever, or Jefferson Davis to come there victorious; neither of which was comforting to the yankee worshiper, when in silent prayer.

Two Prose Poets on Christmas.

Once there was a Maid Marian who played at forfeits and snapdragon, and watched the morris-dancers and hobbyhorse, and heard the waits singing under the cold moon, and at last, caught beneath the mistletoe, she paid the sweetest forfeit of all. And in the bottom of her heart, despite her rosy cheeks, she felt that she paid it willingly, and secretly sighed to think that Christmas comes but once a year. But long afterward, when for many a year she had been married to the youth who caught her beneath the sacred bush, as she made the plum pudding every Christmas, and helped to hang the little stockings by the fireside and hunted the slipper, and gayly buffed the blind man, she remembered that it was not the snapdragon nor the waits, nor even that happy forfeit, which made the old Christmas, but something that did not set with the sun nor die with the carol of the waits. She was caught now under the mistletoe, not by that youth only, but by little fellows with pudgy arms, who covered her all over with kisses; and when she was tired of romping, and the little fellows with pudgy arms were fast asleep, holding their dolls and horses and elephants and dogs, she said to that youth of other years: "It was not the games and the pudding and the mistletoe that made the old Christmas—it was love; and love makes Christmas all the year."—Geo. Wm. Curtis in December Harper.

The sympathetic clergyman, coming from the bedside of a parishioner dying of dropsy, says, with a heavy sigh, "The poor fellow is just swelling away."

Is Christmas swelling away? If it is not, it is scarcely our fault. Since the American nation fairly got hold of the holiday—in some parts of the country, as New England, it has been universal only about fifty years—we have made it hum, as we like to say. We have appropriated the English conviviality, the German simplicity, the Roman pomp, and we have added to it an element of expense in keeping with our own greatness. Is anybody beginning to feel it a burden, this sweet festival of charity and good will, and to look forward to it with apprehension? Is the time approaching when we shall want to get somebody to play it for us, like baseball? Anything that interrupts the ordinary flow of life, introduces into it, in short, a social cyclone that upsets everything for a fortnight, may in time be as hard to bear as that festival of housewives called house-cleaning, that riot of cleanliness which men fear as they do a panic in business. Taking into account the present preparations for Christmas, and the time it takes to recover from it, we are beginning—are we not?—to consider it one of the most serious events of modern life.

The drawer is led into these observations out of its love for Christmas. It is impossible to conceive of any holiday that could take its place, nor indeed would it seem that human wit could invent another so adapted to humanity. The obvious intention of it is to bring together, for a season at least, all men in the exercise of a common charity and a feeling of good will, the poor and the rich, the successful and the unfortunate, that all the world may feel that in the time called the truce of God the thing common to all men is the best thing in life. How will it suit this intention, then, if in our way of exaggerated ostentation of charity the distinction between rich and poor is made to appear more marked than on ordinary days.—Charles Dudley Warner in December Harper.

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Immigration is one of the live topics.

Hon. Martin Calvin, chairman of the house committee on immigration, who was one of the Georgia delegates to the Hot Springs, N. C., convention, is deeply interested in the subject.

In reply to a question touching on immigration, he said;

"We retrograded when we abolished the geological department and abandoned active efforts in behalf of immigration.

"No measures, in furtherance of immigration, have been introduced in the house this session. I do not expect any. The interest in the subject, however, is daily increasing, and in the fullness of time I shall call the committee together. We shall then have something to say to the house on this question of immigration which is so closely allied to the future of our great state."

"You were a member of the Hot Springs, N. C., Immigration convention, were you not?"

"Yes, sir. Bishop Becker, of Savannah, and myself had the honor to be designated by his excellency, Governor Gordon, as members of the "preparatory committee," which met two days in advance of the convention, discussed the situation and formulated the work for the convention. Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee were represented on that committee. We carefully canvassed the whole question. The Georgia members of the committee took position that we wanted immigrants of the class who had money enough to buy, or faith enough in their working ability, to rent or lease, with a view to buying homes in our midst. We urged that all we wanted was immigrants of good character—caring nothing particularly about their political or religious views. We wanted no persons to come with a view to taking the place of the negroes. We expressed a preference, first for persons from the east and west, and the better class of foreigners who come through Castle Garden.

"The committee was eminently successful, for when the convention of three hundred delegates assembled, a committee of forty was appointed, and our report went to that committee, was reported to the state convention without amendment and unanimously accepted without changing a word.

"We need to make known all the advantages Georgia enjoys as to climate, etc., etc.—all the possibilities within our reach, but especially the results we have achieved in farming, in manufacturing, etc., in spite of the most adverse circumstances. By 'adverse circumstances' I mean the impoverished condition in which the war left us.

"Our expositions and state fairs have done and are doing a great work. They have their particular mission, and are fulfilling it right royally. What we want to do additionally is to follow up the work so auspiciously begun by Major Glesner, of Americus, in his capacity as chief officer of the Central railroad's immigration department. The only direct way to reach and interest the majority of the farmers of the east and west is to make a display of our farm products, etc., in their own country, show them what we can grow, what our lands will produce per acre, and tell them that one can work quite eleven months in the field in one's shirt-sleeves. Why, in oats, the grasses, fruit, etc., Georgia lands, properly cultivated will yield as liberally as the best lands east or west. But that fact is not known outside of our own borders.

"Have we room for immigrants? I would say we had. We have only twenty-five souls to the square mile. Think of that in the presence of our salubrious climate, fertile soil, almost perfect healthfulness and the cheapness of lands. Norway and Sweden, two-thirds in the frozen zone, have twenty-five inhabitants to the square mile. Yes, we have room and to spare for the class of persons already mentioned.

"If I find the committee on immigration at all lethargic, I shall resort to Chauncey Depew's plan, and endeavor to enthuse the membership through the agency of steamed oysters and hot mocha coffee.

"What between the efforts which are being put forth by Colonel John Temple Graves, of Rome, and Messrs. Z. W. Carville, Jr., and P. G. Burum, of Augusta, in the interest of minimum rates from the east and west, and the agencies set on foot by the Hot Springs convention, I expect a general revival of popular interest throughout the south on the subject of immigration."

Briefs About Books.

"ASTRONOMY WITH AN OPERA GLASS," by Garrett P. Serviss; D. Appleton & Co., New York. This volume is a popular introduction to the study of the starry heavens, with the simplest of optical instruments. There are illustrations and maps and directions to facilitate the recognition of the constellations and the principal stars visible to the naked eye.

"HER ONLY BROTHER," by W. Heimburg: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. A translation from the German, and a rather sentimental but readable story.

"WHAT TO DO," by Count Tolstoi; T. Y. Cromwell & Co., New York. A book filled with beautiful but [illegible] ideas about freedom, equality and the rights of man.

"MISS BRETHERTON," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. As this bright story is by the author of "Robert Elsmere," no further indorsement is needed. The book will be in demand.

"THE ROGUE," by W. E. Norris; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. There is nothing dull in "The Rogue." It is entertaining all the way through, and yet it cannot be ranked among the best novels of the season.

"UNDER THE MAPLES," by Walter V. Hinman; Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago. A story of village life, and a good one.

"THE PROFESSOR'S SISTER," by Julian Hawthorne Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago Mr. Hawthorne's style is finished, his plots are good, and he never writes an uninteresting story. "The Professor's Sister" is no exception to the rule.

"CHILDREN' STORIES OF THE GREAT SCIENTISTS," by Henrietta Christian Wright; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Here we have a pleasant book about Galilleo, Kepler, Newton, Franklin, Linnæus, Herschel, Rumford, Cuvier, Humboldt, Faraday, Agassiz, Tyndall, Kirchoff, Darwin and Huxley.

"THE VIKING," by E. A. Barron; A. C. McCling & Co, Chicago. A drama founded on a romance of the northmen.

"AROUND THE WORLD ON A BICYCLE," by Thomas Stevens; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. This is the second volume [illegible]

deals with the journey of Mr. Stevens Teheran to Yokohoma. It is illustrate is one of the most spirited narratives of ever written.

"THE CENTURY MAGAZINE" AND NICHOLAS," the Century company, New The bound volume of the Century, cont the last six numbers for the current makes a handsome book, and contains s the best literature of the day. The il tions are superb works of art. The "Si Papers," by George Kennon," and "The of Abraham Lincoln," by Hay Nicolay, are leading features. serials, short stories and poetry among the best of the period. bound volumes of St. Nicholas for th just ended are the brightest and most tive books that can be placed in the ha the young. The writers for this magazi brace the most famous names in Europ America, and the periodical has been k to such a high literary standard that it as eagerly by people of mature age as it the young.

News and Notes.

"Le Rosier de Madame Husson" is t of Guy de Maupassant's latest novel.

William Black has been writing a new which he proposes to call "A Spring Idyl."

John B. Alden has ready English of Daubet's "L'Immortel" and Gogel's "Ta ba."

The December Atlantic will have a p William Warren by Mr. Henry A. Clapp, the dramatic critic of Boston.

"The Boy Travelers in Australa Colonel Thomas W. Knox's contribution youths' literature of the coming holidays.

A number of illustrations will acc General Lew Wallace's play, "Commodus, is to appear in the January number of Monthly.

George Meredith has sent to press semi-philosophic poem entitled, "A Re Earth," and is now hard at work on anoth

Ludovic Halevy says his new novel, " Couronne," is "horribly simple and terrib ous," and, he adds, "not quite finished."

Macmillan & Co. will issue very soo Farrar's "Lives of the Fathers," and Bryce's "American Commonwealth," eac volumes.

Charles W. Sever, of Cambridge, will presently issue "Hesper; an American by William R. Thayer, author of "The Co of Hermes."

Mrs. Stranahan's "History of Frenc ing," now in course of publication by the promises to be a work of unusual eleganc portance.

Mr. Kuskin, who has been issuing a tion of the Swiss classic, "Olric, the vant," in monthly parts, has the comple now ready, with a preface by himself.

The second number of the Home Marion Harland's new enterprise, seems t the promise of the first. It is a wholesom ing and deserving publication.

An edition of ten uniform volum works of the Bronte family has been unde White & Allen. In a second volume the issue Mr. Gaskell's life of Charlotte Bront

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will soon "A Blockaded Family," written by Mis A. Hague, and giving an account of the e of blockaded Alabamians during the war.

It is said that several important works, including a new volume of poem Tennyson, are being kept from public the copyright law is established in thi Tennyson, by the way, is said to have w eral lyrics for Miss Mary Anderson to re stage.

White & Allen announce a limit of an English translation of Prince Manuel's "Count Lucanai; or, the Fif Stories of Patroni," a series of tales that en a century before the invention of pri

Hugo's "Les Miserables" has been France in eight inexpensive volumes; cited as a remarkable fact that while the in France are eager to read every ne Zola, the poorer classes continue to buy do not care for Zola or any of his school.

The most interesting feature of th book, "Thomas Poole and His Friends, Mrs. Sandford will soon publish through & Co., will be some letters that pass Poole and Coleridge, and which are throw light on Coleridge's life and teach

INCREASED FACILITI

Foot's Trunk Factory Removed to Stores of Moore & Marsh's Old B

In no branch of Atlanta's varied pursuits has more enterprise been show the manufacture of trunks. Yesterda Foot informed a CONSTITUTION represen he would move his factory, now locate 22 Decatur street, to the more spacio now occupied by Draper, Moore & Co. factory will embrace the three upper fl or 7,440 square feet of space on each fl 22,320 square feet, or about a half acre will give Mr. Foot's factory increased fa the largest amount of room in the sou tends adding many new features, which will require more skilled workmen.

Mr. Foot also informed THE CONSTI this trade this season has been ahead of ous year, and is constantly growing. I his enthusiastic manner of speaking, appears to be on a well-sustained boo brightest prospects of a continuance.

Now it speaks for itself. Richard have used several barrels of McDonald' combined fire and water proof cement their roof a long time ago and now w barrels more on other roofs. Leave orde and 36 North Broad street, and hav stopped.

Wall Paper Decorations

In anticipation of the great Cha Valley exposition, many of the citiz lumbus have had their homes beau artistically decorated in the latest wall paper, which adds materially pearance. It is astonishing what provement papering is to a cr unsightly whitewashed wa ple are paying mu attention to decoration than forme orative art is taking a higher stand dicates a more cultured taste. M Stewart carries the handsomest li papers and decorations to be found tion, and from the finest to the che He is constantly receiving new a his large stock, and his prices are

A Special.

The W. Jay McDonald improved fi roof Cement Roof Paint company a 86 North Broad street, sold this wee pounds of their paint just to stop leak shingle roofs. They are the only pain the world that guarantee to stop leaks.

You can save time and money your purchases at The Place, street.

DR. W. P. HARRISON'S LE

He Will Talk About the Brig Things, Etc.

A large number of the best peo will be gratified to learn that the Harrison, of Nashville, the able edito odist Quarterly Review, will deliver a First Methodist church, on Friday ber 7th.

The doctor's theme will be "The B Things—How? Why? Why Not?" Th deal with matters of vital importance interest, and will doubtless draw a la Dr. Harrison's reputation for vast lea culture and an eloquent style of spea established that it is safe in advance the lecture a rare intellectual treat.

The ladies of the house furnish tee for "Home for the Friendless," ed to secure donations at once ments.

The need is immediate, as the Mangum street is now ready for

MRS. HENR

Chairman Furnishing

The Sunday Constitution, pages, best Sunday paper in a year, post paid; $1 for six m scribe immediately.

MEETINGS.

Golden Chain.

Atlanta Lodge No. 5, O. G. C. night, 7:30 o'clock. Election of offic refreshments served. A full attend G. S. PRI

Knights of Pythias, Att

A regular convention of Atlanta will be held at the Castle hall tom evening, commencing at half-past The ranks will be conferred. Me lodges and visiting knights are fra to be present. JOHN Y

Attest: G. W. SHELVERTON, K. of

the bedside of a parishioner dying of dropsy, says, with a heavy sigh, "The poor fellow is just swelling away."

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"The committee was eminently successful, for when the convention of three hundred delegates assembled, a committee of forty was appointed, and our report went to that committee, was reported to the state convention without amendment and unanimously accepted without changing a word.

"We need to make known all the advantages Georgia enjoys as to climate, etc., etc.—all the possibilities within our reach, but especially the results we have achieved in farming, in manufacturing, etc., in spite of the most adverse circumstances. By 'adverse circumstances' I mean the impoverished condition in which the war left us.

"Our expositions and state fairs have done and are doing a great work. They have their particular mission, and are fulfilling it right royally. What we want to do additionally is to follow up the work so auspiciously begun by Major Glessner, of Americus, in his capacity as chief officer of the Central railroad's immigration department. The only direct way to reach and interest the majority of the farmers of the east and west is to make a display of our farm products, etc., in their own country, show them what we can grow, what our lands will produce per acre, and tell them that one can work quite eleven months in the field in one's shirt-sleeves. Why, in oats, the grasses, fruit, etc., Georgia lands, properly cultivated will yield as liberally as the best lands east or west. But that fact is not known outside of our own borders.

"Have we room for immigrants? I would say we had. We have only twenty-five souls to the square mile. Think of that in the presence of our salubrious climate, fertile soil, almost perfect healthfulness and the cheapness of lands. Norway and Sweden, two-thirds in the frozen zone, have twenty-five inhabitants to the square mile. Yes, we have room and to spare for the class of persons already mentioned.

"If I find the committee on immigration at all lethargic, I shall resort to Chauncey Depew's plan, and endeavor to enthuse the members through the agency of steamed oysters and hot mocha coffee.

"What between the efforts which are being put forth by Colonel John Temple Graves, of Rome, and Messrs. Z. W. Carville, Jr., and P. G. Burum, of Augusta, in the interest of minimum rates from the east and west, and the agencies set on foot by the Hot Springs convention, I expect a general revival of popular interest throughout the south on the subject of immigration."

Briefs About Books.

"Astronomy with an Opera Glass," by Garrett P. Serviss; D. Appleton & Co., New York. This volume is a popular introduction to the study of the starry heavens, with the simplest of optical instruments. There are illustrations and maps and directions to facilitate the recognition of the constellations and the principal stars visible to the naked eye.

"Her Only Brother," by W. Heimburg: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. A translation from the German, and a rather sentimental but readable story.

"What to Do," by Count Tolstoi; T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York. A book filled with beautiful but cranky ideas about freedom, equality and the rights of man.

"Miss B[illegible]," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward; [illegible] & Co., Chicago. As [illegible] story is by the author of "Robert Elsmere," no further indorsement is needed. The book will be in demand.

"The Rogue," by W. E. Norris; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. There is nothing dull in "The Rogue." It is entertaining all the way through, and yet it cannot be ranked among the best novels of the season.

"Under the Maples," by Walter V. Hinman; Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago. A story of village life, and a good one.

"The Professor's Sister," by Julian Hawthorne; Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago. Mr. Hawthorne's style is finished, his plots are good, and he never writes an uninteresting story. "The Professor's Sister" is no exception to the rule.

"Children's Stories of the Great Scientists," by Henrietta Christian Wright; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Here we have a pleasant book about Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Franklin, Linnæus, Herschel, Rumford, Cuvier, Humboldt, Faraday, Agassiz, Tyndall, Kirchoff, Darwin and Huxley.

"The Viking," by E. A. Barron; A. C. McCling & Co., Chicago. A drama founded on a romance of the northmen.

"Around the World on a Bicycle," by Thomas Stevens; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. This is the second volume and

deals with the journey of Mr. Stevens from Teheran to Yokohoma. It is illustrated and is one of the most spirited narratives of travel ever written.

"The Century Magazine" and "St. Nicholas," the Century company, New York. The bound volume of the Century, containing the last six numbers for the current year, makes a handsome book, and contains some of the best literature of the day. The illustrations are superb works of art. The "Siberian Papers," by George Kennon," and "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Hay and Nicolay, are leading features. The serials, short stories and poetry are among the best of the period. The bound volumes of St. Nicholas for the year just ended are the brightest and most attractive books that can be placed in the hands of the young. The writers for this magazine embrace the most famous names in Europe and America, and the periodical has been kept up to such a high literary standard that it is read as eagerly by people of mature age as it is by the young.

News and Notes.

"Le Rosier de Madame Husson" is the title of Guy de Maupassant's latest novel.

William Black has been writing a new novel, which he proposes to call "A Spring Idyl."

John B. Alden has ready English versions of Daubet's "L'Immortel" and Gogel's "Taras Bulba."

The December Atlantic will have a paper on William Warren by Mr. Henry A. Clapp, the eminent dramatic critic of Boston.

"The Boy Travelers in Australasia" is Colonel Thomas W. Knox's contribution to the youths' literature of the coming holidays.

A number of illustrations will accompany General Lew Wallace's play, "Commodus," which is to appear in the January number of Harper's Monthly.

George Meredith has sent to press a long semi-philosophic poem entitled, "A Reading of Earth," and is now hard at work on another.

Ludovic Halevy says his new novel, "Blanche Couronne," is "horribly simple and terribly virtuous," and, he adds, "not quite finished."

Macmillan & Co. will issue very soon Canon Farrar's "Lives of the Fathers," and Professor Bryce's "American Commonwealth," each in two volumes.

Charles W. Sever, of Cambridge, Mass., will presently issue "Hesper; an American Drama," by William R. Thayer, author of "The Confessions of Hermes."

Mrs. Stranahan's "History of French Painting," now in course of publication by the Scribners, promises to be a work of unusual elegance and importance.

Mr. Kuskin, who has been issuing a translation of the Swiss classic, "Olric, the Farm Servant," in monthly parts, has the completed book now ready, with a preface by himself.

The second number of the Home Maker, Marion Harland's new enterprise, seems to bear out the promise of the first. It is a wholesome, informing and deserving publication.

An edition of ten uniform volumes of the works of the Bronte family has been undertaken by White & Allen. In a second volume they will also issue Mr. Gaskell's life of Charlotte Bronte.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will soon publish "A Blockaded Family," written by Mrs. Parthenia A. Hague, and giving an account of the experiences of blockaded Alabamians during the war.

It is said that several important English works, including a new volume of poems by Lord Tennyson, are being kept from publication until the copyright law is established in this country. Tennyson, by the way, is said to have written several lyrics for Miss Mary Anderson to recite on the stage.

White & Allen announce a limited edition of an English translation of Prince Don Juan Manuel's "Count Lucanai; or, the Fifty Pleasant Stories of Patroni," a series of tales that were written a century before the invention of printing.

Hugo's "Les Miserables" has been issued in France in eight inexpensive volumes; and it is cited as a remarkable fact that while the well-to-do in France are eager to read every new work by Zola, the poorer classes continue to buy Hugo, and do not care for Zola or any of his school.

The most interesting feature of the English book, "Thomas Poole and His Friends," which a Mrs. Sandford will soon publish through Macmillan & Co., will be some letters that passed between Poole and Coleridge, and which are believed to throw light on Coleridge's life and teachings.

INCREASED FACILITIES.

Foot's Trunk Factory Removed to the Upper Stores of Moore & Marsh's Old Building.

In no branch of Atlanta's varied industrial pursuits has more enterprise been shown than in the manufacture of trunks. Yesterday Mr. Abe Foot informed a Constitution representative that he would move his factory, now located at 20 and 22 Decatur street, to the more spacious building now occupied by Draper, Moore & Co. Mr. Foot's factory will embrace the three upper floors, 186x40, or 7,440 square feet of space on each floor, making 22,320 square feet, or about a half acre in all. This will give Mr. Foot's factory increased facilities, and the largest amount of room in the south. He intends adding many new features, which, of course, will require more skilled workmen.

Mr. Foot also informed The Constitution that his trade this season has been ahead of any previous year, and is constantly growing. In fact, from his enthusiastic manner of speaking, his business appears to be on a well-sustained boom, with the brightest prospects of a continuance.

Now it speaks for itself. Richard Peters & Co. have used several barrels of McDonald's improved combined fire and water proof cement roof paint on their roof a long time ago and now want several barrels more on other roofs. Leave orders at No. 7½ and 36 North Broad street, and have the leaks stopped.

Wall Paper Decorations.

In anticipation of the great Chattahoochee Valley exposition, many of the citizens of Columbus have had their homes beautifully and artistically decorated in the latest design in wall paper, which adds materially to their appearance. It is astonishing what a vast improvement papering is to a cracked and unsightly whitewashed wall. People are paying much mo attention to decoration than formerly and decorative art is taking a higher stand, which indicates a more cultured taste. Mr. John S. Stewart carries the handsomest line of wall papers and decorations to be found in this section, and from the finest to the cheaper grades. He is constantly receiving new additions to his large stock, and his prices are reasenable.

A Special.

The W. Jay McDonald improved fire and water Proof Cement Roof Paint company at No. 7½ and 36 North Broad street, sold this week over 13,000 pounds of their paint just to stop leaks in metal and shingle roofs. They are the only paint company in the world that guarantee to stop leaks.

You can save time and money by making your purchases at The Place, 10 Marietta street.

DR. W. P. HARRISON'S LECTURE.

He Will Talk About the Bright Side of Things, Etc.

A large number of the best people of Atlanta will be gratified to learn that the Rev. Dr. W. P. Harrison, of Nashville, the able editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, will deliver a lecture at the First Methodist church, on Friday night, December 7th.

The doctor's theme will be "The Bright Side of Things—How? Why? Why Not?" The lecture will deal with matters of vital importance and general interest, and will doubtless draw a large audience. Dr. Harrison's reputation for vast learning, literary culture and an eloquent style of speaking is so well established that it is safe in advance to pronounce the lecture a rare intellectual treat.

The ladies of the house furnishing committee for "Home for the Friendless," are requested to secure donations at once for all departments.

The need is immediate, as the Home at 153 Mangum street is now ready for occupation.

Mrs. Henry Lewis,
Chairman Furnishing Committee.

The Sunday Constitution, twentp-four pages, best Sunday paper in America, $2 a year, post paid; $1 for six months. Subscribe immediately.

MEETINGS.

Golden Chain.

Atlanta Lodge No. 5, O. G. C., meets Tuesday night, 7:30 o'clock. Election of officers, after which refreshments served. A full attendance requested.
G. S. Prior, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias, Attention!

A regular convention of Atlanta Lodge No. 20 will be held at the Castle hall tomorrow (Monday) evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. The ranks will be conferred. Members of sister lodges and visiting knights are fraternally invited to be present. John Y. Dixon, C. C.
Attest: G. W. Shelverton, K. of R. & S.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

Commencing from December 1st we offer special bargains to all who come within our doors. We fully expect to save every patron 20 per cent on all fancy groceries for holiday use. We have the most select and handsome line of delicacies we have ever carried, and we promise an exceptional treat to those purchasers who are so fortunate as to buy their holiday raisins, nuts, etc., from us. Remember that last year we sold over 500 boxes of all kinds of raisins and that we expect to sell more this fall. We have the finest English citron it has ever been our fortune to buy, and you will throw your good money away if you do not get the quality we offer. Remember also that our prices are lower, we give better quality and are the real pioneers of low prices, and solicit the patronage of all who desire the best goods. Our mincemeats, apple butter and jellies are all in. Our fresh Exton oyster crackers have arrived. Our Turkish prunes of extra flavor and quality are also in, and for beautiful apricots, none finer were ever grown in the world. Our Regal Patent Flour is by far the best biscuit, bread, cake and pastry flour sold in the south. You have read a great deal of this flour; come and test its quality, and if it is not superior to any other brand sold in this market, and is not what you desire, we will forfeit the flour. We only ask a trial, knowing full well it will elicit your favor. We have just received 350 pounds more of that delicious Fulton Market Corned Beef, which you pay 20 cents per pound for; we only ask 15 cents. We also have more 30 pound buckets of any kind of jelly, only $1.50 per bucket. Thanksgiving turkeys will be plentiful at our store, and if you leave your orders tomorrow we will select you one with great care. Do not forget to buy your Thanksgiving Rijamo coffee from us. We will give you the finest, best groceries all around that you ever bought. The 1st of the month will soon be here; come to our store, buy your month's provisions from us; get good goods, lower prices, courteous treatment; save 20 per cent, and you will have a saving for Christmas presents for the little ones.
Hoyt & Thorn, 90 Whitehall.

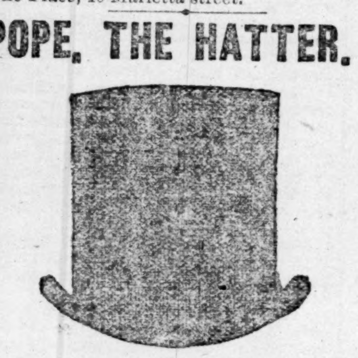
Alluminum, Oriental and Smoked Pearl Russia leather and plain morocco opera glasses, latest styles, Mouchoir cases in all shades of plush, gold, silver, steel, nickle, celluloid and zylonite spectacles and eye-glasses at Hawkes's, wholesale and retail optical depot, 19 Decatur street, under Kimball house.

FOR SALE.

At a bargain. A first class saloon with established trade. Address Bargain, care General Delivery, Atlanta, Ga.

Wedding, birthday and Holiday presents in jewelry, silverware, stationery, novelties, cutlery, china and glassware, pictures and frames, plush and leather goods of every description; dolls, toys and fancy goods at lowest prices at The Place, 10 Marietta street.

POPE, THE HATTER.



Young Gents' Hats.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

TO EXCHANGE—TANDAM (TWO SEATED) tricycle, for typewriter. Address "Tricyclist," this office.

MILK COW WANTED.—GOOD COW WITH young calf. Address "S.," P. O. Box 200.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS FOR BOLLES & Bruckner's circulating library. Ten cents per week.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD MILK COWS with young calves. Apply 73 Forest ave.

WANTED—$1,000 ON 400 ACRES OF LAND IN adjoining county for three or five years. Will pay 10 per cent. Address "Q," this office.

WANTED—OLD GOLD AND SILVER, FOR which we will allow the highest price in exchange for watches, clocks and jewelry. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall street.

WANTED—SMALL FARM, OR UNIMPROVED, near Atlanta, with running stream. Must be cheap. Give location and price or no attention given. Address, care Constitution, H. Z. V. McFerren.

WANTED—MECHANICS WELL UP ON IRON stair, baluster and fence work. Rice Bros., city.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT Bolles & Bruckner are getting ready for the holidays. Their large store will be filled with elegant goods for Christmas.

WANTED—ABOUT FIFTY FEET OF COUNTER, new or second hand. C. P. Johnson, 27 E. Alabama street.

WILL BUY GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES against property in Fulton county. Capital City bank stock for sale. Geo. S. May & Co.

TO GIVE AWAY—A FINE LOT OF CINEDERS Southern Agricultural Works, Marietta street. nov21 tf

PERSONAL.

DR. D. SMITH & SON, 66½ WHITEHALL ST., gave me laughing gas and extracted 22 teeth while I was sleeping like a babe, and I did not have a pain. O. K. Jones.

SEND YOUR COLLARS AND CUFFS TO I X L Laundry, 16 Whitehall street. Telephone No. 261. Collars, 2½c; cuffs, 4c. Prompt delivery.

GET MY PRICES ON WOOD ENGRAVING AND designing. Will guarantee to please you and save you money. Cuts for all printing purposes. Frank L. Henry, 20½ E. Alabama street, room 12.

PERSONAL—PREDICTION—SEND 20 CENTS for complete written prediction of your future life. With photo of future husband or wife, 30 cents. Give age and description. Prof. Marceau, Cleveland, O. sun

GENTS—3 TEASING LOVE LETTERS, READ two ways. Mail 10c to Box 52, Baltimore, Maryland. sun per

DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

LADIES' COLUMN.

MRS. MARY A. BRANNON, SPECIALIST, NO. 6 Pulliam street, solicits correspondence from ladies suffering from womb troubles or any irregularities. She has 30 years' experience treating female complaints and guarantees satisfaction or money refunded. Mrs. Saxon, of Grassdale, Ga., writes: "Mrs. Brannon's remedies cured me when several of the best physicians failed." Many other testimonials from ladies who have been cured shown on application. Female ointment, with full directions and special advice to the ladies sent by mail to those living out of the city. Address as above.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SINGER SEWING MAchine, in good running order with all the attachmens. Apply at No. 177 Whitehall st.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED. Also Kid gloves at Phillip's, 14 Marietta st.

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. tf

POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

SOUTHERN FANCIER—THE LEADING MAGAzine and advertising medium, devoted to poultry, pigeons and pet stock. Sample copies free. H. A. Kuhns, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—TWO FLORIDA MOCKING BIRDS (singers). Ten dollars each. 111 East Garnett street.

LOST.

LOST—MONEY BY NOT BUYING YOUR watches, clocks and jewelry from A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall St.

LOST—BETWEEN BOLLES & BRUCKNER'S bookstore and the postoffice, a book with yellow label, "From Bolles & Bruckner's Circulating Library." The finder will please leave the book at 6 and 8 Marietta street.

BLACK SATIN FAN, HAND-PAINTED, TRIMmed with lace, at Scanlan's matinee, November 16. Return to 212 Decatur street and receive reward.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, one who can give bond from security company. Box 357.

WANTED BOY—OFFICE BOY. WILL PAY about one dollar per week. Address, Real Estate, this office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING MAN for Texas, who thoroughly understands engine and saw mill, thresher and cotton gin machinery. No appplication will be entertained unless acceptable references can be given. Address Kingsland & Douglas M'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo sat sunsun

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR DOOR PLATES, door bells, house numbers and alarms; good pay. Hunter & Russell, 18 Pearl street, Grand Rapids, Mich. 14

TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF Lawrenceville seminary for the ensuing year. A man of family and some experience preferred. Must be capable of teaching all branches usually taught in first class seminaries, including the classics. Teacher must rely on tuition for salary. School usually pays from eight to twelve hundred dollars: Applications must be made by December 15, proximo. S. J. Winn, president; A. T. Patillo, secretary. Lawrenceville, Ga., November 16, 1888. sun 2t

WANTED—ORGANIZERS FOR SOCIETIES—Successful men can secure permanent position. All correspondence confidhntial. Address room 91 No. 230 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. tus, thurs, sat

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK. MUST sleep at own home. Apply 55 Irwin street.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO general housework. 48 Smith street.

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN TO COOK AND do general house work for a family of two. Will furnish a good house for good woman. Apply 408 Whitehall street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SALESMAN A situation in grocery store in Atlanta. Five years experience. References given. Address E. Box 17, Dalton, Ga. 3t.

WANTED—SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE grocery by an experienced grocery salesman. Address "Salesman," care Constitution.

SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, OFFICE WORK or salesman by a thoroughly capable and competent young man of Louisville, Ky. References the very best. Address "Chi Phi," this office. sun mon tues

A GRADUATE OF RANDOLPH, MACON, AND of the University of Virginia, having three years experience, wishes to teach a neighborhood school or to assist in the department of languages in an established school. Teaches Latin, German, (spoken), French, the English branches and mathematics. Refers to former teachers and patrons. Apply to "H," Ivor, care Postmaster, Virginia. wed fri sun

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT double entry bookkeeper with long business experience. First-class references. Salary desired moderate. Address W. Constitution office. 1 w.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS, companion or assistant housekeeper. Address M. J. S., 74 E. Houston st.

WANTED—A SCHOOL BY A YOUNG LADY, graduate of Wesleyan Female college; three years' experience; best references. Address School, care Constitution.

WANTED—AGENTS.

SEND 50 CENTS IN STAMPS FOR SAMPLE box of the great liver and blood pills. Agents wanted. Address E. J. Worst, Ashland, O.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE WILSON Lamp Burner everywhere in United States; best in market; no equal for power of light and steady flame; sell on sight; territory guaranteed to good men. Sample burner $1; with lamp complete $2; profits large; send for circulars and terms. The Wilson Manufacturing company, 8 West 29th street, New York. sun4t

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR MOST charming work, "The King of Glory," in every town in the state. It is the most popular selling book on the American market. The book for the Christmas trade. One agent sold in the past 5 days in the city of Charleston, S. C., 118 copies of the book. One sold in Knoxville, Tenn., in 17 days, 332 copies. Low priced books are the books for this season. Send 90 cents for full outfit, including a copy of the book. Address Southwestern Publishing house, 153 and 155 Spruce street, Nashville, Tenn. Sun Wed Thur.

TO AGENTS—O. K. POTATO AND FRUIT PEELers, other goods, quickest profitable sellers. Samples and particulars mailed 15cts. Gates, 39 Dey street, N. Y. th-su-we

A GOLD BAND RING FREE. SEE OUR SAMple book of all the latest designs in visiting cards and agents' terms for 2c. Ohio Card Company, Cadiz, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid any active person to sell our goods No capital required. Salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Full particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. 3m

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms on first floor, one front room, at Sherman house, 83 Marietta street.

PRIVATE BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can secure board in private family close to business; references required. Address G. H., Constitution office.

BOARDERS—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms with small family; no children; pleasant neighborhood; near Trinity church, 77 Garnett, between Whitehall and Pryor.

THE LEYDEN HOUSE, ON PEACHTREE, HAS been handsomely furnished, and will be ready to receive boarders December 1st. Persons desiring board will apply at 43 Walton st.

BOARDERS WANTED—A FAMILY OR TWO gentlemen can get good board at 55 E. Peters street. A large front room; terms reasonable.

NO. 22 WHEAT STREET.—NEWLY FURnished; new management; gas, bath, piano in parlor; table unexcelled; satisfaction guaranteed; $4 to $6 per week.

THE H. V. M. MILLER HOUSE HAS BEEN rerented by a new party, and elegantly furnished with new furniture. Will be open December 1st.

ONE LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ROOM and dressing room, parlor floor: superior bread and table; private family. 30 Church street, near Peachtree.

100 WALTON STREET FURNISHES FIRST class private boarding accommodations by day, week or month. 1wk

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 23 and 25 N. Forsyth street. The best accommodations.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY gentleman, daughter and young man with use of piano. Prefers there being other young lady in family. Giving price. Address P. B. J., care Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—AMOUNTS AND TERMS TO suit customers. No brokerage; no commissions; no restrictions. Principals only apply. Geo. S. May & Co.

MONEY TO LOAN—WANTED—FIVE APPLIcations for $2,500 each, and several applications for $500 each, on improved real estate in Atlanta. Loans promptly negotiated. Francis Fontaine, 48 Marietta st. sun tu

MONEY TO LOAN—$10,000 TO LOAN ON REAL estate. F. W. Miller & Co., 10 E. Alabama. 8t

LOANS MADE ON ATLANTA PROPERTY 3 OR 5 years by Krouse & Welch, 5t

TO LOAN—ALL THE BEST AND LATEST novels of the day, from Bolles & Bruckner's circulating library, 6 and 8 Marietta st.

MONEY TO LOAN.—PARTIES WHO WANT money on central property on long time, and who want to deal with perfectly reliable lenders will find it to their interest to confer with the undersigned. Ellis & Gray, attorneys, 41 Broad street. sat suntf

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES. Thomas H. Willingham & Son, 4 East Alabama street.

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON ARE AGENTS for estates and individuals who have money to lend on Atlanta real estate. We can lend any amount from $1,000 upwards. Office, 4 East Alabama street.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON approved security. Jno. W. Grant, 46½ South Pryor street. to dec 1

FIVE YEAR LOANS OF $300 AND UPWARD negotiated on Atlanta real estate. C. P. N. Barker, 81½ Peachtree. 1y

WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC.

WANTED AT ONCE—A SIX OR SEVEN ROOM house with modern conveniences. good location, near in, or will take part of a house. Address F. R. Sheridan, P. O. Box 209, city.

WANTED—3 CONNECTING UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping or convenient to boarding house. North side preferred. Address X, Constitution office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

MANTELS, STAIR WORK, INTERIOR AND EXterior finish. Latest New York and Chicago designs. Superior workmen. Best material. Geo. S. May & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO superintend wholesale and retail business at Atlanta. Will control $10,000 to $15,000 stock of goods and manage finances. Salary $2,000 and commission. Cash deposit of $3,000 to $5,000 required. Best references given and required. Century, 255 and 257 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. sun mon tue

ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 1st, 1888, ALL landlords contemplating any change in the management of their property, as to having same rented and rents collected promptly will find it to their interest to call and see me. My business is solely the renting of property and collecting rents, and can therefore give your interest the necessary attention that rented property requires. All business intrusted to my care shall receive prompt and careful attention. Itemized statements rendered showing the exact standing of each and every tenant. Thos. M. McKinnon, renting agent, 14 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—4 ROOM COTTAGE; FRONT AND rear veranda. Best well water in city; high and beautifully sodded lot; ten minutes' walk from postoffice; good neighborhood; sidewalks will be laid within six months. Price $1,500, easy terms. Address Cottage, care Constitution office.

WASHINGTON STREET—CHOICE VACANT lot. Inquire 243 Washington st. sun thu

FOR SALE OR LEASE—1,000 ACRES OF FINE coal lands lying in the Coosa coal fields within 30 miles of Birmingham. Trunk line of railway running through it. Apply to C. H. Stewart, Carrollton, Ga. Reference required. 4 sun

FOR SALE—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, MODENR style: large lot, orchard, vineyard, etc.; near schools and churches; Griffin, Ga. Altitude of city 1100 feet. Above yellow fever and south of blizzards. Address H., postoffice box 218. sun

Leak & Lyle, Partial Sale List.

$7000—ELEGANT PEACHTREE HOME nine rooms.
$5,500—Lovely Whitehall street place, large lot.
$5,500—Brick residence, Church street, corner lot.
$8,000—The finest vacant lot on Peachtree.
$4,750—An elegant home in West End, a bargain.
$5,000—Lovely home, Whitehall street, near in.
$3,000—Pretty 8-room dwelling, Ivy street.
$3,750—Lovely cottage, East Baker street.
$2,000—9 room house, Cain and Hilliard streets.
$2,000—Splendid 7 room residence, Pulliam street.
$1,500—5 room cottage, near in, nice house.
$1,500—Splendid house, Alexander and Fowler streets.
$1,200—Pretty 4 room cottage, Pulliam street.
$600—3 room cottage, good street, rents well.
$500—Nice vacant lot, Pulliam street.
$450—2 room house, nice lot, Cain street.
$100 to $250—25 splendid vacant lot is west Atlanta.

Atlanta real estate in value $6,000 to $8,000 offered in exchange for first class farms in radius of 25 miles of Atlanta.

Improved or unimproved East Point property for sale or exchange for city property.

West Alabama and Forsyth street stores for rent, railroad in rear. Nice dwelling from 3 to 13 rooms. Inspect our list. Leak & Lyle, 37 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES.

FOR RENT—A NICE, CLEAN 6 ROOM HOUSE with large yard and good well water and water closets, at $18 per month, at 236 W. Peters st. Apply J. C. Fuller, 71 S. Broad st.

FOR RENT—A SIX-ROOM HOUSE ON CAR line. J. S. Broomhead, 61 South Broad st. wed fri sun

FOR RENT—BRICK RESICENCE, 9 ROOMS gas and water. 182 South Forsyth street. Apply to Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama street. tf

Rooms.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT AND desirable rooms at 58 Washington st.; gas, water and other conviences. Board in neighborhood.

PLEASANT ROOMS, PLENTY OF SUNSHINE, well ventilated, for rent at 17 Wheat street. Rooms may be had singly or in suit.

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS in Vandalia building, 20 East Alabama street. Apply Hoppie Bros., 24 East Alabama street. every sun

Furnished Rooms.

TO RENT—TWO ELIGIBLE FURNISHED rooms to rent near postoffice and business. 66 Fairlie st.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM ON FIRST floor. Apply 112 Luckie st.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board; both gas and fire. 69½ South Broad st.

ForRent—Rooms with or without Board

FOR RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—One large pleasant front room; also one small room. 55 Walton st., one block from postoffice.

Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—83 CAPITOL AVENUE, ROOMS furnished and unfurnished, very desirable. eod tf

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board, at 56 Capitol avenue. Gas, water and other convenfences.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH dressingroom, large closet attached, for one price; bathroom, hot and cold water; north side; 3 minutes' walk from P. O.; few feet from Peachtree. Address B. L., with your name and address, Constitution office.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE OR RENT—SIXTEEN ROOM HOTEL near depot in Hephsibah, Ga., fifteen miles from Augusta, on the narrow guage road. N. L. Respess. sun tues thur.

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE WITH RESIDENCE attached, corner Whitehall and Brotherton streets. Apply to Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama street.

For Rent by Smith & Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

10 ROOM BOARDING HOUSE ON RHODES street, near the state road shops, good condition, $18.
8 room house, gas and water, very near Crew street school, $30.
8 room house, furnished, S. Pryor street, $60.
7 room house, furnished, Peachtree, $35.
7 room house and two acres, with garden, barn, fruits and splendid situation; all in first-class order, in West End, $22.50.
6 room house, West End, $16.
6 room house near Central Baptist church and street cars, fine condition, $18.

For Rent by John J. Woodside, Renting Agent, No. 20 North Broad Street, Corner Walton Street.

7 R H, 108 S. Forsyth, close in	$25 00
6 r h, 48 Church, close in	25 00
6 r h, 20 Gresham, near Technological school	18 00
5 r h, 278 West Peachtree, gas	25 00
5 r h, 129 West Fair	15 00
4 r h, 78 Calhoun, neat and new	20 00
4 r h, 138 Alexander, near Williams	11 00
4 r h, 2 Cherry street	15 00
4 r h, 37 Garibaldi, near E. T. shops	8 00
4 r h, 12 Rhodes	8 00
4 r h, 31 Plum	8 00
4 r h, 9 and 11 Plum, each	8 00
4 r h, 2 Dairy	7 00
3 r h, 87 Plum	7 00
3 r h, 69 Rhodes	8 00
3 r h, Fowler near Gresham	6 00
3 r h, 55 Rock	5 00
3 r h, 73 Venable	6 50

Always call at my office and examine my list before renting.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TURKEYS—JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS carload fat live turkeys. Will fill orders for them live or dressed during the week at rock bottom prices. A. Shaw, 18 S. Forsyth street. Telephone 542.

GASOLINE STOVE WITH BAKER AND ALL necessary cooking utensils, original cost, thirty dollars. Bargain at fifteen dollars. 230 S. Pryor street.

FOR SALE CHEAP 5 GOOD SHOW CASES, CANDY and fruit jars, fixtures, suitable for a nice confectionary. Good location. Also household furniture. Sickness cause for retiring from business. Apply at No. 112 Whitehall street.

ELEGANT WOOTEN ROTARY DESKS—COST $100; will sell for good as new, $45. Pratt's Desk Exchange, 33 south Broad.

FOR SALE—SMALL DESK, PIGEON HOLES, office tables, chairs, kitchen table, gasoline stove, and guitar, will sell cheap. J. E. Harding, 9½ Maritta street.

TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SALE AT CONSTItution business office.

AUCTION SALES.

WOLFE'S BARGAIN HOUSE.

3,000 overcoats, frockcoats, sackcoats and boys' suits will be sold from $1 to $3.
500 pair heavy wool pants, $1 to $2.
Hundreds of bedsteads, bureaus, dressers, wardrobes, sideboards, tables, chairs, lounges; must go at any price.
90 fine oil paintings at your own price.
4 fine pianos on liberal terms.
1 set fine handmade double harness and five sets single harness at half value.
½ horse engine and new boiler at a bargain.
Ladies' and children's underwear of the best quality at half price; they must go.
If you want to buy bargains come at once, as I must sell.
Money advanced on consignments.
Auction sales promptly attended to. H. Wolfe, Auctioneer, 98 Whitehall street. tf

REAL ESTATE.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

DES MOINES, IOWA—FOUR FINE BUSINESS lots, ten minutes' walk from state capitol building, at a bargain. Will exchange for Atlanta or state property. W. M. Scott & Co.

SPRING STREET—SEVEN ROOM BRICK RESIdence, new, in perfect order; gas, hot and cold water, etc., paved streets, good neighborhood, price low—$500 cash, $30 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

160 ACRE FARM IN BASHER COUNTY, Kansas, five miles from county seat (a town of 6,000), well improved and in a high state of cultivation. Will exchange for southern property. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 111 HOUSTON STREET—GOOD SIX ROOM cottage, close in, rented to permanent tenant at $15 per month. Houston street has just been laid with belgian blocks. This property belongs to nonresident and must be sold immediately. Call and see us. W. M. Scott & Co.

160 ACRE FARM—COMANCHE COUNTY, Kansas, 1½ miles from Evansville, 80 acres of good bottom land in cultivation, 30 acres original growth timber; property well watered by creeks. W. M. Scott & Co.

GOOD 4-ROOM HOUSE, ALL NECESSARY OUTbuildings; property under wire fence. Will exchange for Atlanta property; yielding cash rental at present. Price $4,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

5 ACRE BLOCK NEAR GRANT PARK, INSIDE city limits and close to dummy line, at a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

MILLS STREET, NEAR SPRING—6-ROOM COTtage on lot 50x100: good neighborhood, nice lot. Price $2,150, $300 cash, and $30 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

RICHARD STREET—GOOD 6-ROOM RESIdence on large lot $2,250, monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 81 PLUM STREET—3-ROOM HOUSE ONE block from Marietta street and near Technological school. $900, $50 cash and $15 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

BASS STREET—3-ROOM HOUSE ON LOT 50x100, now rented to permanent tenant at $5 per month. Price $550, $150 cash, balances $12.50 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

OPPOSITE BOYD & BAXTER'S FURNITURE two new three-room cottages, nicely furnished, $800; $50 cash, $15 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

RAILROAD FRONT MANUFACTURING SITE ½ mile from Union depot, at a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END, JUST BEYOND TERMINUS OF car line, new 7-room residence on lot 80x 265; first house beyond Stanton residence. Good water, pleasant surroundings; price, $2,500; $250 cash, $35 per month. This is a brgaain, the lot alone is worth $2,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

CURRIER STREET, NEAR PEACHTREE; NICE vacant lot at at a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

GEORGIA AVENUE, TWO BLOCKS FROM CAPItol avenue, 4-room cottage; price, $1200. W. M. Scott & Co.

PINE STREET, TWO BLOCKS FROM MARIetta, new cottage, for $750; $100 cash, $15 monthly. High lot. W. M. Sott & Co.

JONES STREET, NEAR FAIR STREET SCHOOL, 2-story 7-room residence on large level lot 52x200 stable, carriage house, nice flower garden, shade trees, etc., $3,000. Very easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

For Sale, by Smith and Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

$25000—LARGE, CENTRAL, VACANT lot.
$18,000—Large, central, vacant lot.
$18,000—3-story brick store, all occupied by good tenants.
$12,500—Central store; gilt edge property.
$12,500—Large vacant lot, near center.
$5,000—Vacant business lot, near center.
$5,500—8-room residence, all improvements, near new capitol.
$4,200—7-room residence, very large lot, Capitol avenue.
$9,000—10-room house, Capitol avenue.
$3,000—5-room house, large lot, Whitehall street—a bargain.
$1,600—6-room house, West Peters street, near E. T. depot.
$1,200—4-room residence, very near State road shops; rents very well.
$850—Vacant lot, Gordon street, West End; lies well.
$850—4-room house on Gartrell street.
$700—4-room house, Frazer street, near Fulton.
$650—Vacant lot, Georgia avenue, near McDaniel street.
$750—Vacant business lot, West Peters street.
$650—3-room house, Rock street.
$1,200—Nice 4-room cottage, Rock street.
$2,000—2 acres unimproved, 100 feet of street cars, in West End.

Key & Bell, Real Estate Agents.

8 R H, Capitol ave., large lot	$7,000
7 r h, Capitol avenue, large lot	5,500
8 r h, Whitehall street, large lot, good home	5,000
6 r h, corner lot, 1 block of Peachtree	4,500
6 r h, corner lot, 1 block of Peachtree	2,500
6 r h, close in, North Side	3,000
6 r h, close to new Capitol	2,500
7 r h, Hood street, nice rooms; gas	1,700
8 r h, Hood street, nice place	3,000
5 r h, close to Peachtree	2,000
3 r h, corner lot, Alexander street, pay good interest	1,150
3 r h, lot 50x100, Bush street, good water	800
5 r h, lot 85x125, West Baker street	2,000
5 r h, Nelson street; cheap	1,500
6 r h, Hilliard, near Houston	2,100
3 r h, Venable street; nice little home	800
3 r h, large lot, Venable st	1,200
Vacant lot, McAfee street, east front	500
Vacant lot, Grant street, east front	650
Vacant lot on Pryor st	1,500
Vacant lot, 50x200, Highland ave	1,250
Vacant lot, 55x187, east front, Hilliard st	1,200
Oakland cemetery lot	225
Oakland cemetery lot	150

This is but a partial list of property that we have for sale. Parties wishing to buy at low figures call and see us. Conveyances always on hand to show property. Key & Bell, real estate agents, No. 6 Kimball house, Wall st.

Krouse & Welch, Real Estate, Renting and Loan, 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

Marietta street, 4 room house, acre lot	$2,700
Ormond street, 4 lots, 45x150 each	1,000
Georgia avenue, 2 lots, 50x140 feet, each corner	1,250
Fair street, three lots 50x100 each, only	650
Gray and Emma street, 4 room house, ½ acre	2,500
Church street, 8 room cottage	3,500
Nelson street, 6 room cottage, good lot	$1,800
Pryor street, nice lot 50x150 feet	1,450
Georgia avenue, 4 room house, easy payments	1,100
Terry street, 3 room house, monthly payments	850
Merritt's avenue, 5 room cottage	2,000
Jackson street lot 56x140	1,100
Crumley street, nice 6 room cottage	2,250
Forsyth street 9 room brick residence	$3,750
Fraser street, nice grove lot	450
Hood street, 7 room cottage	1,700
McDaniel street lot 50x200 feet	750
North avenue, 5 room cottage	1,800
Rawson street, near Capitol avenue, 50x100 ft.	1,250
Spencer and Maple, 3 two-room houses	650
Whitehall street, grove lot 60x200 feet	1,000

MONEY TO LOAN ON ATLANTA PROPERTY, 3 or 5 years, at current rates; sums of $1,000 and upwards.

IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY WANTed to place on our sale list; also, renting property Close collections and prompt returns.

Ansley Bros., Real Estate Agents.

$3200—PEACHTREE STREET, LOT 100x200; a bargain.
$3,500—Beautiful Capitol avenue lot, 50x200; near in.
$2,750—House and lot on Spring street; a bargain.
$2,500—5 room Pine street house, corner lot.
$3,700—6 room Merritts avenue house, lot 50x190.
$5,200—8 room house, Merritts avenue; fine lot.
$7,500—Capitol avenue house; large lot.
$2,750—House, 6 rooms, 5 acres land; fine grapes; Decatur, Ga.
$9,000—West Harris street house, lot 100x200.
$2,200—Richardson street house, between Formwalt and Cooper.
$1,000—Beautiful Formwalt street lot, 50x160.
$5,500—8 room house, Ellis street, beautiful location.
$2,250—5 room Orange street house, near Whitehall.
$4,000—9 room Smith street house, water and gas.
$4,000—9 room Pulliam street home, house cost $3,500.
$7,700—Capitol avenue home, near in, lot 100x200.
$3,700—Cooper street home, lot 70x150 feet.
$4,200—W. Peachtree street, lot 100x200 feet, near in.
$2,100—Washington street lot, 40x190 feet.
$9,000—Beautiful home fronting Georgia railroad, Decatur; 3¼ acres, house 10 rooms; a good investment.
$3,500—50 acres land at Decatur, Ga. A bargain.
$2,000—7 room house and lot, 50x150 feet, E. Hunter st.

WANTED.

A manufacturing site on E. T. R. R. not over 3 miles from carshed.

If you have a house and lot you must sell at a bargain from $1,500 to $2,500, we have a bona fide customer. Office 28 S. Pryor st.

Thomas M. McKinnon, Renting Agent, No 14 South Broad Street, Near the Bridge.

8 r h, 22 W. Baker, (all convenences)	$35 00
8 r h, 280 W. Peachtree, gas, and water, (furnished)	35 00
7 r h, 306 Rawson, nice place	20 00
6 r h, 23 West Fair	18 00
6 r h, 275 East Pine	12 00
4 r h, 415 Marietta	10 00
4 r h, 258 Alexander near West Peachtree	10 50
3 r h, Chestnut, near Simpson	6 50
3 r h, Chestnut avenue and Butler	8 00

Also a number of 1, 2 and 3 room houses, sleeping rooms, offices. Several large and small stores conveniently and centrally located.

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS!

Tomorrow is the grand opening day!
Grand free distribution!
Two hundred dollars in beautiful goods!
One elegant imported Swiss music box.
One beautiful combination lady's dress case.
One 36-inch lady's bridal trunk.
One lady's elegant traveling bag.
One gent's elaborately finished dress case.
One fine plush manicure set.
One elegant gent's shaving case.
Two leather gilt embossed albums.
One seal writing tablet.
Fine lady's Russian pocketbook.
Fine lady's seal and calf card cases.
Tomorrow is opening day!
We will display our holiday goods!
Every dollar's worth you purchase entitles you to a chance in the above distribution.
Come and see our display tomorrow!
Lieberman & Kaufman,
92 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES

JOHN M. SMITH MAKES ANY KIND OF A VEhicle you want. Just go down and examine his stock; you can't help from being pleased.

GREAT REDUCTION IN ALL KINDS SADdlery goods at D. Morgan's, 80 Whitehall street

JOHN M. SMITH, MANUFACTURER OF ALL kinds of carriages, 85 Broad and 78 Forsyth streets. Special attention given to repairing.

SADDLES AND HARNESS AT WHOLESALE. Best work in the state; rates reasonable. The retail trade is solicited. R. H. Allen, Buford, Ga. sun 2t

IT IS ALL FOOLISHNESS TO SEND OFF TO BUY a carriage or buggy when you can get a better one for less money in your own town. There is none better than those made by John M. Smith. He employs the best workmanship and uses nothing but the very best material.

LEGISLATORS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA are respectfully invited to call and see the bargains in saddles and harness at D. Morgan's, 80 Whitehall street.

JUST DROP BY AND EXAMINE JOHN M. Smith's stock of carriages and buggies; they are the best in the market.

FOR THIRTY DAYS I WILL SELL SOME OF the finest carriages, buggies and wagons and at very low prices. 28 North Broad street, J. A. Curtis.

EVERYBODY SHOULD PATRONIZE HOME enterprise. The best carriages are made here in the city by Jno. M. Smith, 85 Broad St.

BARGAINS IN CARRIAGE LAP ROBES, HORSE blankets, oil covers, soaps, oils, brushes, curry combs, whips, etc. D. Morgan, 80 Whitehall.

MR. JOHN M. SMITH EXAMINES EVERY piece of wood and iron that goes into his buggies and carriages before it is made up, and every vehicle made by him is given a thorough test by himself before being allowed a trial. There is no doubt that the work he turns out is the best in the market.

FOR SALE—A FINE DELIVERY OR BUGGY horse. Call at 81 Peachtree street.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST AND J. M. Smith makes only the best; try one of his carriages and you will never want to ride in any other kind. Call at his factory, 85 Broad St., and see what he has.

HORSE—GOOD DRIVER—SUITABLE FOR lady or children. Also 3 cows fresh in milk. Address A. L. Thompson, West End.

BE CAREFUL WHAT KIND OF BUGGY YOU ride in; buy a good one from J. M. Smith and there will be no danger of getting hurt.

FOR SALE—THIS WEEK IS OFFERED THE following articles at very much reduced prices in order to close them out: One splendid second hand hearse, one new light delivery wagon, one second hand extension top phaeton, one light pony phaeton. Call at 24 East Hunter street.

MR. JNO. M. SMITH HAS JUST MADE FOR Mr. A. D. Adair, Mr. L. J. Hill and Mr. Jake Estes, a handsome carriage each. They are indeed beauties, made of the very best material and at a price 25 to 50 per cent less than north and eastern made goods.

600 SETS OF GOOD HARNESS FOR SALE very cheap. 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street. H. L. Atwater.

A BARGAIN—5-GLASS LANDAU CAN BE bought for $550. Only one in stock. Warranted first-class. Standard Wagon Company.

HARNESS, WHIPS AND LAP-ROBES OF ALL kinds. Prices cannot be beaten. 43 Decatur street.

ROAD CARTS FROM $25 TO $100. SPECIAL prices to the trade. Standard Wagon Company.

A PONY CART, ORIGINAL PRICE $115. CAN be bought for $80. Slightly damaged with water. H. L. Atwater, Manager.

LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, JUMP SEATS, SURreys, carriages, phaetons and buggies of every style and price at 43 Decatur street.

FARMERS! FARMERS! WE HAVE EVERY kind and price of spring and farm wagons that you can desire. Call and see our stock. 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street.

MERCHANTS—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTment of drays and delivery wagons and would like to have you call and examine our stock. H. L. Atwater, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

PENMANSHIP—PENMANSHIP—SEND FOR illustrated catalogue of Crichton's modern business college, showing marvelous improvement made by pupils in the penmanship department.

CRICHTON'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL STANDS at the head—the only school south that offers special terms to ladies. Large illustrated catalogue free.

CRICHTON'S SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND correspondence, 49 Whitehall. The only exclusive shorthand school south. Large enthusiastic classes. Success guaranteed. Catalogue free.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS COLlege, Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship $50, which includes stationery, books and diploma. References: Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National bank, and Atlanta Constitution. Night school also sun

ARITHMETIC.—PARTIES INTERESTED ARE cordially invited to call at Crichton's Modern Business College and investigate our manner teaching arithmetic.

CRICHTON'S MODERN BUSINESS COL A live, wide-awake, progressive business school, has few equals and no superior in America. Catalogue free.

ARE YOU THINKING OF ENTERING A BUSIness college? If so, you will save time and money by sending for Crichton's catalogue.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION IS WHAT EVERY young man and woman should have. Send for catalogue. Crichton's Modern Business College, 49 Whitehall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EUROPEAN TYPE WASH—RECEIPT FOR making it for sale. Every printer in Atlanta knows of its superiority. Small capital required. An absolute and permanent monopoly. Profits immense. A. Byron Clarke, 198 Crew st.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIXtures. Splendid location and reasonable rent. Address P. O. Box 422.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST CLASS saloon with established trade. Address Bargain, care General Delivery, Atlanta, Ga. 1w

FOR SALE—$3,000 STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise at bargain. Also new six room cottage on acre lot. Good trade. Best stand in town. Store rent reasonable. Satisfactory reasons given for wanting to sell. Call on or address, A. T. Patillo, Lawrenceville, Ga. sun 2t

FOR SALE—A ½ INTEREST IN STOCK FARM, containing 455 acres. Object for ing, to sollinrease number of mares and cows, and build more carns, fences, etc. Apply 124 Spring street. 4 suns

FOR SALE—A FINE DRUG BUSINESS, OR would take the right man as a partner, (invoice $6,000) in one of the best towns in the state of Alabama, and still improving, and above yellow fever mark. Investigation solicited. Address Alabamian, care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

MACHINERY & SUPPLIES FOR SALE.

1 10-inch by 4, foot power back geared screw cutting lathe.
1 9-inch by 4 foot, foot power back geared screw cutting lathe.
2 10-inch by 4 foot, hand lathes.
1 20 inch power lever drill press.
8 emery grinding heads, to take different size wheels, with or without stands, second-hand.
1 2-horse power vertical engine, second-hand.
1 2-horse power vertical engine, with boiler, second-hand.
1 2-horse power Shipman kerosene engine, second-hand.
75,000 feet wrought iron pipe, from ⅛ inch to 8 inches.
12,000 feet leather belting, from 1 inch to 14 inches wide.
Also a full line of general mill supplies. Brown & King, 73 and 75 South Broad street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NO. 2 EXCELSIOR PRINTING press with small job outfit, 196½ Marietta street. H. P. Cook.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS—FOR sale or exchange for lumber one 40-horse locomotive boiler; must be sold or given away. 535 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD SECOND-HANDED ruling machine, cheap. Address J. R. Holt, 43½ South Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

The Daily (Including Sunday)........$10 00
The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages)........2 00
The Weekly (12 Pages)........1 25
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 25, 1888.

IF there is a paper in any city in the world of less than 250,000 inhabitants that issues a better paper than THE CONSTITUTION this morning, we want the name of the city and the paper.

Yesterday at noon this morning's CONSTITUTION was not begun. It was not mapped out. Not a stick of the type had been set. Here it is this morning, twenty-four pages brimming over with news and business, equal to a book. More than a hundred men have written for it, all writing to one end. More than a hundred men have worked on its mechanical make up, and over a thousand people are engaged this morning in distributing it.

We have about reached the limit of our capacity. The more pages we add the greater the volume of the business that rolls in to fill them to overflowing. We owe a duty to our readers as well as to our business patrons, who can find no other medium to reach their customers. We shall never let our readers suffer. And the evidence that they do not suffer this morning, is found in our columns of news gossip that covers almost every topic of human interest.

EDITOR MOSES HANDY is said to be pursuing journalism on the sandy shores of the Seine.

Words That Will Burn.

The Chicago Tribune has been reputed one of the fairest and most conservative of northern republican journals.

But in a late issue it printed an editorial that in infamous suggestion has not been equaled in reputable print or speech since the surrender of Lee's army. It demands a "free ballot and fair count" for the negroes of the south—regrets that the negroes will not fight for their rights—and then proceeds to say:

"*The source of trouble is that the blacks will not fight for themselves, and any coercive power to enforce their rights must be used from the outside. White men or Indians situated as the southern negroes are would make the rivers of the south run red before they would submit to the usurpations and wrongs which the blacks passively endure. Oppressed by generations of slavery, the negroes are non-combatants; they will not shoot and burn for their rights. They lack even the combativeness found in the women of the races long accustomed to freedom.* * * * * * *The negroes will not fight except in association with and under the leadership of white men. Wherever there is a considerable portion of white republicans ready to fight, if necessary, for a free ballot and a fair count, the negroes can and do vote and have their votes fairly counted; but if left to themselves, they are helpless, even where they are in a vast majority. In what manner can outside federal power be brought to bear to secure the rights of the negroes in states where they cannot act in association with or under the leadership of white men? That is the great question. Will Senator Ingalls cast light upon it?*"

The significance of these words cannot be misunderstood. Such words could not have been printed save in deliberation. No paper would print such words unless there was a sentiment back of it.

We hoped we would never live to see such sentiments expressed. Here is regret clearly suggested that the negroes do not rise and burn and fight for the correction of an alleged wrong. Here is a clear invitation to them to begin the massacre of their white neighbors and friends. It is quite as clear as that invitation extended by General Sherman, who notified the negroes in cold print that whenever they "struck a blow in securing justice" in the war which is to be waged with the torch instead of the bayonet, there would "be millions ready" to come to their assistance.

The south is not yet out of the valley of the shadow! And the shadows may deepen as she progresses.

EDITOR DANA has been using some salty talk in Paris in regard to the result of the recent election. We believe Editor Dana should come home.

Two States Will be There.

Thanksgiving Day, the 29th instant, will be a big day in Augusta.

The exposition will be at its best, and the legislatures and governors of Georgia and South Carolina will be present. Every railroad running into Augusta will be taxed to its utmost to carry the crowds.

An attractive programme has been arranged for the occasion, and the visitors will enjoy the most delightful holiday of the year.

And just here let us say a word or two about the exposition. It is impossible in one day to do justice to Augusta's royal show. The visitors will find that the exhibits embrace so much that is valuable and interesting in the shape of the manufactures and products of the north and south that they will feel tempted to remain several days. This is exactly what they should do. The Augusta exposition is receiving the highest praise at home and abroad, and our people will let a great opportunity slip if they fail to devote a few days to it.

Augusta will see on Thanksgiving Day the largest crowd that has ever thronged her beautiful streets.

Register For Your City Election.

The plainest duty that every citizen owes Atlanta is to register immediately for the election.

There are but six days left in which you can qualify yourself to vote in this election, which is the most important of the year. That government which presses closest on the citizen should have his first attention—and that is the municipal government. Above all things we must have a wise, economic and progressive administration of our city affairs, and, with this, we cannot be seriously hurt elsewhere.

The negroes are registering in great numbers. The opponents of the conservative ticket will register to a man. It is absolutely necessary that every friend of the "conservative" ticket shall make his way to the registration office at once and get his name on the voting list. It will be too late to complain after next Saturday night that you are not registered. You will then be disfranchised, and your vote will be needed to insure good government and prosperity to the city that protects you, and your life and property, and gives you a thousand benefits in return for this one small service she asks at your hands.

Go and register at once, and take all your friends with you.

EDITOR HALSTEAD admits that if the house is republican it is so by a very close shave. Things begin to look brighter.

The Next Democratic Leader.

The leader of the democratic party in its next national contest is not yet uncovered!

From the temporary chaos of defeat no members yet risen to commanding prominence. Whoever bears the standard for the great and imperishable party must win his title to leadership in the next two years.

The immediate prominence of David Bennett Hill may prove his weakness. That he bore himself honorably in the late contest we do not begin to doubt. That he bore himself bravely, the records show. It is admitted, however, that his strength was largely due to the liquor interests, and this influence may be offset by 1892. There is a long road from suggestion to achievement, and Governor Hill has hardly begun to walk therein.

It is not impossible that Grover Cleveland may himself forge to the front again, before the lines of the next campaign are cast. While he has not the magnetism or brilliancy of Mr. Blaine that would have given that gentleman a renomination after defeat, he has the better staying qualities of courage, common sense and rugged honesty. The only complaint that democrats now make of him is that he left a few republicans in office. The fact that by this course he won and held the support of the New York Times, the Evening Post, Puck and Harper's is answer as to the policy of his course. His promise, the platform on which he was placed, his personal as well as his official integrity being thus involved, are answers as to his duty. Mr. Cleveland, if he enters congress in two years and there formulates a policy, may again become the democratic Moses.

General Palmer, of Illinois, is a man those who look for leaders, would do well to keep their eyes on. It is quite possible the democracy may turn to the west for a leader. A shrewd observer has said: "The next democratic president will be a western man—an old soldier, strong and distinguished—an ex-republican who quit his party because of his conviction on the tariff." All these felicities meet in General Palmer. To them he adds wonderful personal popularity and great ability. His candidacy would make Illinois doubtful.

Then there is Samuel Jackson Randall, who will rapidly resume his place in the confidence and affection of his party.

Perhaps it will be some new man. The storms of the next two years may develop the great leader from obscurity. When President Garfield was shot, he had never heard the name of the man, who then a quiet country mayor, was to be elected his successor, as the deliberate and overwhelming choice of the opposition party. History may repeat itself.

Well, the coming democratic leader—whoever he is and wherever he is—we give him the top o' the morning, and from the bottom of our heart we wish him well!

THE BOSTON GLOBE thinks Vermont is the soprano-producing state. But what is the matter with New Hampshire and Bill Chandler?

The Farmers of Georgia.

The Hon. Sam Hardeman, of Wilkes, an observant man, says:

"The farmers of Wilkes are no better off today than they were in 1865. They have practically lost this year's crop, and they had not gained in twenty years more than they have lost in one year."

That is pretty bad. Mr. Hardeman adds: "A very large proportion of the poor lands of Wilkes are under mortgage to foreign money-lenders." He was disposed to think very nearly one-half. This is as bad as the absentee landlordism of Ireland. That country suffers because the rents of the land go to England to landlords, instead of building up Ireland. To pay interest to distant mortgage holders is about as ruinous as to pay rent to absent landlords.

Another gentleman, from North Georgia, confirms Mr. Hardeman's views. He says: "Our farmers went into debt with cotton at long prices. They are trying to get out with cotton at short prices. It reminds me of a fellow trying to catch a man a half mile ahead who is walking two inches to his one!"

Opposed to this view, comes cheerful words from Mr. Champion, of Worth, Mr. Collier, of Dooly and Mr. Hooks, of Lee, quoted elsewhere. These gentlemen declare that the farmers of their section have steadily and constantly improved their condition.

And yet about a car-load a day of Georgia farmers and their families are leaving their farms and seeking homes and rich lands in Texas and Arkansas. This movement is discerned elsewhere. What is the cause of it? No state compares to Georgia in all the essentials of a home, and no occupation is safer and better than farming.

There is a disposition among demagogues to exaggerate the condition of the farmer, and for selfish purposes to discontent him with his lot. But there appears to be real trouble in the present situation. There can be no remediless trouble—nothing that cannot be cured. Any general trouble with the farmer, though it may be temporary, will communicate its results to every other branch of business.

Three things then appear to be pertinent for immediate investigation. 1st. Is the farmer in serious trouble? 2d. If so what is the cause of that trouble? 3d. What is its cure? THE CONSTITUTION proposes to get to the bottom of this problem—if it takes all winter—and it earnestly asks for information and suggestions from every one who is interested in the subject, and who feels that he has anything to offer.

EDITOR HALFORD, of the Indianapolis Journal, has assumed the duties of private secretary to General Harrison. If he makes as good a secretary as he did an editor, General Harrison is to be congratulated.

A Friend of the People.

Of all the men who are working for Georgia none surpass, in devotion and unselfish zeal, the Hon. W. J. Northen, of Hancock.

With rare judgment and common sense, he has sought the cause of the hindrance or progress of the farmer. He realizes that the prosperity of the state depends on the prosperity of its agriculture. Without display and without pretension he has gone among the farmers and talked with them afield and in the furrow. From this work he has brought a better knowledge, perhaps, of the actual condition of agriculture, its needs and its advantages, than any private citizen Georgia possesses.

All this has been in quiet and without ostentation, seeking no reward save that which comes from serving the people and advancing the public interest. Of the men who stand for Georgia, none deserve more praise than the Hon. W. J. Northen.

IT is said that Judge Rucker has forwarded a challenge to Senator Blackburn. We may now look out for gore.

The Sunday Constitution for $2.

We have had frequent demand for a separate Sunday CONSTITUTION—that could be subscribed for independently of the regular daily edition. While we have thought it best not to meet this demand, we have appreciated the causes that led to it. Many persons can read a paper one day in the week that cannot read it every day. Such persons do not want to take the daily edition. The weekly is not fresh enough to suit them and is of not such make-up as they desire.

The Sunday CONSTITUTION is precisely what they want. It is first, a newspaper. After this it is a magazine. It tells the news of the world in the freshest and most attractive way. It paints the picture of life in Georgia and the south. It supplements this with sketches, stories, poems, reviews, tales of adventures, travel—in short all the matter of a great magazine.

This wonderful paper is sold at less than four cents. For $2 it is sent postpaid one year—52 numbers. For that sum the subscriber receives over 1,000 pages of the CONSTITUTION, making it equal to more than 40 large books. We do not think any intelligent man who reads today's CONSTITUTION will decide that it is not richly worth the price asked for it—less than four cents.

We are now ready to receive subscribers for it at the terms mentioned—$2 per annum. If it is preferred to give it a trial we we will receive one dollar for six months. You cannot make a better investment than to subscribe for the Sunday CONSTITUTION!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE NEW YORK PRESS appeals to the men to give the women a chance. If the women continue to educate themselves in self supporting trades and professions, they will soon take the places they want and drive a lot of young men to the farm and the work-shop.

THE CAMPAIGN ROOSTER lags superfluous. The Thanksgiving turkey is a much more satisfactory bird, although, as a Kentucky governor remarked, he is a little too much for one man, and not quite enough for two men.

IF THE CENTURY, or any other magazines, equals the Christmas number of Harper's, just out, it will surpass anything yet done in magazine-making, on either side of the water.

ENGLISH STATESMEN ALL agree in the opinion that the French republic is in a bad fix, and its downfall is imminent. These discouraging views all appear to be based upon the fact that Boulanger is growing more popular every day. It is possible that "the little god of the music halls" will yet play a Napoleonic part.

THE LETTER OF DR. KING from Colorado is written in limpid and interesting style, and tells of the wonders of a real wonderland.

"THERE ARE TOO many lawyers," says a writer in the Epoch. "and there will be so long as the present state of society exists. No other business requires a smaller capital; none offers such glittering temptations; in none are there so many precedents to show that merit will rise to high distinction notwithstanding the humble beginnings. Thousands of young men with very imperfect educations, scorning the honest manual labor of their fathers, rush into professions for which they are unfitted by their qualities of mind and by their early training. A foolish notion that their "education" unfits them for manual work, and that such work would bring with it some sort of degradation, has ruined and will ruin thousands of them every year; this will continue until the bulk of our people have learned that nothing can be more honorable than honest and intelligent manual labor. Such labor, to be successful, requires brains, industry, courage, self-denial, and other qualities which nowhere meet with greater or readier recognition than in this country of ours."

MR. M. M. FOLSOM is getting out a paper in the Cedartown Guardian, that is simply phenomenal in purity and cordial excellence. His poem of week before last "Sleep, Little One, Sleep," had the true and tender touch of pathos, in which no Georgia writer has equalled Mr. Folsom. We suspect it was written through a film of tears. It certainly was read that way by hundreds.

ACCORDING TO THE Augusta News, crime among the boys of Atlanta is on the increase. Instead of meeting this statement with an indignant denial, would it not be better to give it our serious consideration? Atlanta has her share of good boys, but she also has not a few bad ones. When boys run the streets at night, get drunk, gamble, carry pistols and sail into each other with knives they are cutting out a good deal of work for the courts. It would save these younsters no end of trouble in the future if their parents would hold them in check, and not turn them loose to go to the devil.

THE REVIEW OF leading magazine articles on another page by special writers will be read with interest and profit. Each article will start a line of thought.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE hints that "round dancing, champagne punch and decollete costumes and late hours do not make a very desirable mixture for preserving the chaste charms of true womanhood."

A Lively Entertainment.

The people of Atlanta have a rich treat in store for them in the entertainment shortly to be provided by James Whitcomb Riley, Bill Nye and Harry Edwards. There is not the hint of a lecture about the affair. The programme is arranged for fun and enjoyment.

All our readers are familiar with the writings of Riley and Nye and Edwards. Mr. Edwards will introduce the other boys and then the audience will have an opportunity to unbend. As no one will care to go out, the ushers will be provided with cloves, and the policemen present will not interfere with the man who laughs the loudest.

The entertainment will be the most enjoyable to be seen in Atlanta this season.

Knew Too Much to Know Anything.

From Puck.

"Any important news in railroad circles today?" asked the editor, as Faber rushed into the office and hastily began to scribble on a pad.

"Yes, there must be a frightful accident down the road, for when I called at the office I was told there was no information for the press today."

The Doctors Understand It.

Puck.

A little Chicago girl recently defined "pillage" as the art of making pills.

A GREAT REVIVALIST.

Reminiscences of Rev. John W. Knight.

Dear Brethren and Friends: Today let us turn away, for a little while at least, from the hard and cold affairs that perplex us during the week. I want to talk to you a little about one of the loveliest and purest characters the world has ever seen.

I want to talk to you about Rev. John W. Knight, of Putnam county, known throughout Georgia as Father Knight. No doubt some of you have met him, and possibly many of you have heard him preach. To all such these reminiscences will seem superfluous, for those who know Father Johnny Knight—those who have heard him preach—can never forget the impression he made. Even to those who have given themselves over to worldly-mindedness and to hankering after the flesh-pots, there is a homely fragrance about his memory that is more enduring than fame.

I heard Father Knight first in Eatonton when quite a little chap; it was thirty years ago, and yet I think I could give today a tolerably fair synopsis of his sermon, so deep was the impression it made. Though it was Sunday, he wore a copperas suit and a homespun shirt, without necktie or cravat. He limped a little as he walked to the front of the pulpit. He looked down on his audience with a smile and his face seemed to me to be shining. He stood thus a little while; then he leaned over the pulpit, and said, somewhat abruptly:

"Brother Adams, where are you?"

The remark was addressed to Rev. William E. Adams, who, sitting near the pulpit, with his long white hair falling over his shoulders, made a saintly picture. He looked up, smiled, and replied:

"I am here, Brother Knight."

"Well, I'm glad of it, Brother Adams. I was beginning to feel mighty lonesome up here."

The church was crowded from pulpit to vestibule. Some of the young men of the town, as I understood afterwards, went there to have some fun at the expense of the country preacher. I think they enjoyed the sermon, but not in the way they had anticipated.

"I looked over this crowd of Eatonton people," Father Knight went on, "and I missed a great many faces that I used to see here. There was a little girl that used to sit on that bench there. She had long black hair and bright eyes, and I used to preach to her. Where is she now?"

This allusion to the young girl that had recently died touched many a heart in the church.

"She's not here, and now I'll have to preach to all you people of Eatonton. I ought to be proud of such a privilege from a worldly point of view. Think of it! A poor old man with only one shirt to his back, preaching to you fine ladies and gentlemen. I hear your silks a-rustling, and I see your breatpins and earbobs a-glistning, and I feel that I ought to be proud to stand here tonight. And I am proud, for I can now tell you something about a Man who lived in poverty from the day of his blessed birth to the day of his glorious triumph over death and the grave. I can now tell you something about a Man, a Brother, a God. I don't care how poor you are, I don't care how rich you are; you may go about in rags, or you may pile on the finery 'till it makes you sweat to wear it—only the love and mercy of God can save you."

Perhaps these are not the exact words used by the preacher in his introductory remarks, but they will serve to give an idea of the unique method of Father Knight. His sermon, I remember, was listened to with the profoundest attention. Indeed, the large congregation fairly held its breath at times, and when Father Knight would pause, like a strong-winged bird poised in mid-air, the silence was to me absolutely painful. How it affected others I do not know. The young men who went to the church to laugh remained to weep.

Years afterwards, I heard Bishop George Pierce—himself the greatest pulpit orator this country has ever seen—say to Judge Trippe in Forsyth, that Father Johnny Knight was the most eloquent preacher he had ever heard in the pulpit. And it was a rare kind of eloquence. It not only charmed the ear, but moved the heart. It was a combination of poetry with that peculiar magnetism that must ever associate itself with a pure and devoted life. It was an eloquence that owed nothing whatever to culture, and yet it soared heavenward on buoyant wings where culture would have crawled.

Father Knight, in his sermons—and he was never weary of preaching—gave new meaning to the commonplace affairs of life. It was sometimes said of him that his sermons were curious—this was the comment of the dull-minded. Everything that he said in the pulpit was unconventional and original. His religion was so much a part of his daily existence that he never indulged in any formalities in the pulpit. I doubt if he knew what formality was. In and out of the pulpit, he lived and breathed his religion; and although he was the only man I have ever known who was an exemplification of the modern meaning which some of the brethren have given to sanctification, he did not believe in it so far as he himself was concerned.

Speaking of his unconventional methods reminds me of an incident that occurred in Forsyth. After preaching a sermon, powerful in its beauty and eloquence—a sermon that had stirred every heart in the house—Father Knight descended from the pulpit and went around shaking hands, with the tears streaming from his eyes and a happy smile on his face. Among those near the pulpit was Mrs. Robert P. Trippe, the wife of Judge Trippe. Father Knight seized her outstretched hand and exclaimed:

"Ah, Sister Trippe! May God bless you! I got the socks you sent me, and they not only warmed my feet, but they warmed my poor old heart!"

I warrant you, ladies and gentlemen, that those who heard this, felt more like crying than laughing. I have related the incident to show how Father Knight invested even commonplace affairs with the touch of poety and eloquence.

He was a man of undoubted genius, and therefore unique. To my mind, there could be nothing more beautiful and touching—nothing more inspiring—than the unconscious grace and earnestness with which he swept away the formalities and conventionalities that cling like barnacles to the modern pulpit. The cold and dead sermon that cannot be warmed over, the stiff and lifeless precison that culture gives, the perfunctory prayer, the sanctimonious air—none of these things had part or parcel in Father Knight's methods. He was a man who had lost all consciousness of self in the great work he was engaged in. The "I," the Ego, had utterly vanished out of him, and so far as he was concerned there was no Rev. John W. Knight, but a humble old man going about doing his Master's work.

He was a man who literally talked with God. He prayed in a conversational tone, sometimes beginning: "Now, Lord, you know what weak and miserable creatures we are," and he would proceed in this way until the prayer took the form of an impassioned petition—an appeal to the love and mercy of the Most High—that might well have moved the angels to tears.

I remember another incident that happened in Forsyth. It was during a district meeting. To accommodate the people of the town and visitors from a distance a large bush arbor had been built behind the church. The meeting continued during the week, and considerable interest was aroused, so that on Sunday, the culminating day, a vast crowd was present. Father Knight was to preach, and Bishop Pierce, who was present, in order the better to enjoy the sermon, had taken his seat on one of the front benches near the pulpit. After the preliminary song and prayer, Father Knight arose and came forward to the desk on which the Bible lay. He looked around and then behind him. Then he leaned forward and said:

"I thought George was here. Where is George Pierce?"

"I am here, Father Knight," exclaimed the bishop.

Father Knight looked at him a moment, and said:

"That's your voice, George; I'd know it anywhere; but you don't look like yourself. Why, you've shaved off your beard, George! What a pity, what a pity!"

The bishop made some reply which I did not catch, and Father Knight leaned over the pulpit, and exclaimed in a soothing tone, such as one is accustomed to use to children:

"Well, well, George—never mind about the beard now. Your place is up here; I want you right by me." It was a beautiful friendship that existed between these two men, and nothing that Father Knight ever said or did seemed eccentric to Bishop Pierce.

I remember only vaguely the matter of this after sermon, but it was powerful, as all his sermons were, and when he concluded I doubt if there was a dry eye in the congregation. When Bishop Pierce rose to conclude the services, it was some time before he could control his voice. His eyes were swimming in tears, and when he did speak his voice was husky with suppressed emotion.

What was the secret of this humble preacher's remarkable power? Primarily, it was genius. He was a poet in the old meaning of that much-abused word. He was a prophet, a seer; he was inspired. He had a gift of such marvelous potency that the impression he made in the minds of men is not only fresh today, but progressive.

He owed little or nothing to the books or the schools. He knew the Bible from beginning to end, and out of his own mind he forged comments and conceptions that moved men and women more powerfully than any preacher of modern times. Had he been an ambitious man he would have become more famous than Whitfield, but he was happy in a humbler sphere. He had no thought of fame or reputation; he was wholly and utterly absorbed in the work he had set before himself. John W. Knight, the man, was a stranger to Father Knight, the preacher. If he had ever known him he had forgotten him.

As I have said, the secret of his wonderful power was genius—the gift of simplicity and originality. He scorned sensationalism in the pulpit. Uncultured as he was, there was a peculiar grace and refinement about his sermons that no man of many books could match. This quality shone in his ruggedest phrases and invested them with Shakspearean beauty and significance.

He had no fear of the devil, nor did he teach his hearers to fear him. In his philosophy, Satan was an insignificant creature indeed. He preached of the love and mercy of God, of the tenderness and compassion of the Saviour. These things were the warp and woof of his sermons, and he always had something new to say of them.

He possessed in a high degree the poetic faculty, and this enabled him to electrify people with words that would have fallen dead and cold from another speaker's lips. By a turn of expression, or an outward sweep of the right hand, he gave new emphasis to old doctrines, and moved people as he pleased. He interpreted anew the poetic significance of the life and death of the Saviour, and brought men to understand the full significance of the atonement, the infinite tenderness and infinite pity of our Lord.

Is it any wonder that a brain of so fine a texture as his should break down under the strain of the continued demands that were made upon it? Some of the brightest intellects the world has ever known have passed under a cloud, the result of the tension caused by overwork.

I doubt if there is even a stone to mark his grave. Nor is one needed. The works of Father Knight live after him, and his memory is green in the hearts of those who had the good fortune to hear him preach. J. C. H.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The State and Drugged Whisky.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: People say that many barkeepers sell drugged liquor that kills folks. The state licenses the barrooms and receives a "consideration." The bar man sells his poisoned drinky and they kill. (I am not speaking of the whisko he sells, but the poison in the whisky.) The state that licenses a man to sell whisky should put him in the chaingang for selling poison in the whisky. We are not quite consistent. The druggist is under law about selling poisons—not the barman. The state "inspects" kerosene oil, and has penalties if the oilman sells bad oil. The state don't want people to catch afire. The state inspects fertilizers; it don't want the farmers cheated when they buy manures.

But the state "licenses" the barman to sell whisky; for the money that is in it, the barman sells poison in the whisky; the mixture kills the buyer; the state pockets the "consideration," and puts it in the "odds and ends" box that holds the public school fund. The state ought to punish those who sell poisons under the state's license to sell whisky.

ORANGE.

It Certainly Does Hum.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—What is that infernal buzz-saw that runs along the telephone wires at night. It is simply intolerable, and I'm going to quit unless it does. "HELLO."

The humming comes from the electric light wires, and is certainly an unmitigated nuisance. We hope it will be abated.

Danger in Bunching the Elections.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Some weeks ago THE CONSTITUTION moved to bunch the elections and the leading Georgia dailies seconded the motion. I observe that bills to carry out this idea have been introduced in the legislature.

It seems to me that there is a serious objection to bunching the elections for members of the legislature and other state officers with the presidential election. We have not forgotten the United States deputy marshals can give trouble on election days. Witness the conduct of the notorious Lot Wright at Cincinnati in 1884. If the elections were bunched the marshals could easily interfere with state elections, while pretending to protect persons who wished to vote for presidential electors.

In case of the passage by the republican congress of an act to make federal officials supervisors of elections in the south, the trouble they would cause would be aggravated by bunching the elections.

CITIZEN.

FLOTSOM AND JETSAM.

Private Dalzell has been heard from already. He wants to be postmaster of the house of representatives.

Paper has made another encroachment on wood. It is now used as a covering for lead pencils, instead of cedar.

The German emperor is in poor health and suffers from neuralgia. The young man lives too much in the blaze of excitement.

There are over a thousand patients in the insane hospital at Norristown, Pa., and half of them are women, under the sole charge of Dr. Alice Bennett.

Philadelphia is the paradise for afternoon newspapers, having eight. By and by there will be suspensions to note, and there will be wiser and sadder men.

Is marriage a failure? is a leading question of the day. But people are married and given in marriage just the same. Evidently Cupid takes no stock in the question.

If James Whitcomb Riley is to be the poet laureate of this administration and wear the poet's laurel crown, why should not Bill Nye become the clown and don the jester's cap and bells?

THERE WAS NO FIGHT.

THE JACKSON-BRANDON DUEL DECLARED OFF.

All Parties Consent to a Settlement, Based Upon Mutual Explanation—The Official Card.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 24.—[Special.]—The presence of a number of Atlanta gentlemen in the corridors of the Read house early this morning attracted the attention of your correspondent, and created a suspicion that something was on foot. General P. M. B. Young and Postmaster J. W. Renfroe, were seen in earnest conversation and there were two groups of Atlantians at different points in the hotel. All seemed to be bent on an errand of more or less magnatude, to judge from the appearance of their faces and the earnest manner of their conversation. Among them were Messrs. Julius Brown, Henry B. Tompkins, Sanders McDaniel, Dr. Elkin, and others.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, it came to the ears of your correspondent that the gentlemen had left the city, and that an affair of honor was to be settled by two of the gentlemen composing the two groups above referred to. The principals, it was learned, were Mr. T. Cobb Jackson and Mr. Morris Brandon, both of Atlanta.

Everything has been conducted so quietly that it was difficult to learn where the parties had gone, though it was clearly demonstrated that they had left the city. It was learned that they had gone to Sulphur Springs, in Alabama, about forty miles below Chattanooga, and arrangements were speedily made by THE CONSTITUTION representative to get all of the particulars of the meeting should it result in a duel. But, for some reason or other, the parties returned to the city tonight without either having spilled the gore of the other. Both being fighting men, or reported so, it was thought the meeting would be a fatal one, but so far as your correspondent could learn, no shots were exchanged, nor was any formal challenge sent or received. Mr. Brandon and his friends left for Atlanta at 8 o'clock, and Mr. Jackson at 11 o'clock tonight.

Speaking to your correspondent, a gentleman of this city, who seems to have learned some of the facts of the matter, stated that no challenge had been sent in Georgia for fear of the laws of that state, but that it was understood it was to have been sent after the parties reached Sulphur Springs. No challenge was, however, sent, for what reason it doth not appear, but it is believed that mutual friends interferred and in some way prevented a fatal meeting.

Jackson, accompanied by Sanders McDaniel and John Berry, attended the theater tonight. One of the party states that Jackson went to Sulphur Springs, Ala., but receiving no challenge or intimation of a challenge, returned here.

The Card of Settlement.

The following card has been furnished for publication by the parties in interest:

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, Near Sulphur Springs Station, November 24, 1888. We, the undersigned friends of Mr. Morris Brandon and Mr. Thos. Cobb Jackson, were present and fully cognizant of the settlement of the differences between those gentlemen. We state that the settlement was equally honorable and satisfactory to the parties.

HENRY B. TOMPKINS,
JULIUS L. BROWN,
For MR. BRANDON.

J. W. RENFROE,
SANDERS MCDANIEL,
For MR. JACKSON.

As seconds of the parties we concur fully in the above.

HARVEY JOHNSON,
JOHN D. BERRY.

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Odds and Ends of News and Gossip Gathered by the Constitution Reporters.

The Methodists Renting Pews.—By a vote of 14 to 9 the stewards of the First Methodist church have decided to rent the pews of the church. A committee was appointed to set apart twenty-five or fifty pews, as is thought best, and price them. These will be sold and the remainder of the eighty-two pews left free. This is an unusual step for a Methodist church to take, but is not unprecedented. Trinity church in this city tried it, a Savannah church tried it, and it has been done here and there. The committee is to report on the first Monday in December. The expenses of the church are about $9,000, of which the pastor gets $4,000 and the choir $2,100.

An Enjoyable Affair.—Calanthe division, Knights of Pythias, met Friday night for their weekly drill, and there was a large attendance. A banquet at the National hotel, given to the members of the division by Captain McKenzie, at the close of the drill, was thoroughly enjoyed.

He is Dead.—Mr. Bob Thompson, well and favorably known in Atlanta, is dead. He died in Nashville, and his death is deplored by many Atlantians. Mr. Thompson was connected with the Atlanta oil mill for quite a while, and gave up his position on account of his health.

Like Father, Like Son.—Kuhrt in Atlanta is synonymous with good cigars and good tobacco. Years ago Mr. Henry Kuhrt was in the tobacco business in Atlanta. A few years ago Mr. Kuhrt died, his death regretted by all. Today his son issues a card saying that he has taken up the business.

An Atlanta Boy's Success.—Mr. E. L. Higdon, an old Atlanta boy, has been elected a member of the city council of Birmingham. In speaking of the members, the Chronicle says:

"In 1881 he came to Birmingham and has since lived here, being the junior of the important mercantile establishment of McCary & Higdon. His character in business circles and in society justifies his friends in demanding for him the position he will hold as city legislator and in which he will ably represent the young and aspiring mercantile class.

A Neighbor's Opinion.

From the Birmingham Chronicle.

Georgia's other chair in the senate is filled by Mr. Colquitt who has been there six years, and who represents nothing particularly. He is there by tolerance and his absence would not be missed. Mr. Colquitt is not needed. We say this looking at it over the border from Alabama.

Henry Grady represents the new thought of Georgia and the south. He is aggressive and conservative. He more nearly represents what he believes to be the present feeling of the south than any man in the senate, or now proposed for it.

Brick Buildings Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 24.—In Findlay a fire this morning destroyed three four-story brick buildings of Ruse Bros., and Frye & Son.

SUGAR BILIN' TIME.

For the Constitution.

Come, Georgia Crackers, one and all,
And listen to my rhyme,
Since Summer's faded into Fall
And "sugar b'ilin' time!"
Hurry on the pot and start a blaze,
We'll pull the 'lasses candy,
And as we did in other days
We'll kiss the lassies handy.

Along the wooded slope I hear
The cow-bell's mellow chime,
A maiden voice rings loud and clear:
"It's sugar b'ilin' time!"
Come, don't be bashful, pitch right in,
Ezekiel and Mirandy;
You'll never learn till you begin
To kiss the lassies handy!

No difference, whether rich as Stokes,
Or haven't got a dime;
We Georgia folks are social folks
In "sugar b'ilin' time!"
Whether clad in common clothes
Or dressed up like a dandy,
Come act your part as gallant beaux,
And kiss the lassies handy!

Don't wait to pick your partner, lad;
No matter, stoop or climb,
Pull candy, pull it, good or bad,
It's "sugar b'ilin' time!"
Then dance around and swing around,
And never stop to bandy
Words with any on the ground,
But kiss the lassies handy!

—Montgomery M. Folsom.

TO RICHER FIELDS.

INCREASE IN EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.

Farmers Seeking Better Land to Till—Talks With Men Showing the Reasons for the Increase of Emigration.

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Mr. R. A. Williams, who has been engaged in getting up such parties all over the south, was asked why the farmers were leaving Georgia. He said:

"The only reason I can give is, that the lands are much richer in Arkansas and Texas, and the terms allowed tenants are more liberal. In Georgia they tell me, they pay so much for fertilizers in order to make a crop, that at the end of the year they find themselves in debt. Another thing that attracts farm hands is the wages paid in Texas. There a farm hand can get eighteen to twenty dollars a month. Here he gets from eight to ten."

"Is the movement westward on the increase among farmers of Georgia and the Carolinas?"

"Yes. Our mails indicate that there will be nearly twice as many emigrants from these three states this year, as there werd last. Last year there were about three thousand from first to last—divided between the three states. This year I think there will be nearly twice that number. I am receiving letters from all parts of Georgia already, and it is a little early in the season yet. The movement in Georgia is rather unexpected, as we were not counting on many from this state, but looked for a large number from both of the Carolinas."

"What class of people are leaving?"

"It is a pretty respectable class of farmers. Some are tenants, of course, but many of them are owners of land, and sell it before they go."

"How do they generally dispose of their property?"

"By public sale. Each party that is gotten up will advertise and hold a public sale in their neighborhood, and generally speaking, everything is sold. Sometimes, however, a farmer who is pretty well off will not sell his farm, but will rent it before going. Many of the people who came through Atlanta on last Tuesday en route to Texas and Arkansas, are among the best farmers of Gwinnett county. I know one man who reserved 160 acres of land and rented it."

"How long does the emigration season last?"

"About three months. It generally starts about the time crops are laid by. It started a little earlier than usual this fall, and we are receiving letters of inquiry from all over the state. I have received inquiries from as far south as Thomas county, and a number of letters have been received from Henry county. Our mail is increasing and new counties are being heard from every day."

"Do you send out agents among the Georgia farmers to talk up the Texas and Arkansas lands, or how do you arrange to get so many immigrants?"

"We do not solicit business of this kind at all. We have no agents to work it up. All that we do is to send out circulars announcing the special days when special emigrtnt trips will be made, and giving reduced fare on those days. The circular calls attention to the rate and dates, and asks for correspondence from persons who desire to take advantage of the offer."

"How many farmers left Georgia last year in this way?"

"As near as I can estimate it, about four hundred. As I have said: I think the number this year will nearly double that of last."

Commissioner Henderson, when asked the cause of the exodus, said:

"I do not think there is any cause for alarm, nor do I apprehend that the movement is growing. From my own observation, and from all I can ascertain from other sources, the class of farmers who are leaving the state are mostly tenants, and belong to the set of people who move every year from one state to another."

"What about the assertion that the farmers of Georgia cannot make a living on account of the fertilizer bill?"

"There is no ground for such an assertion. Wherever a farmer diversifies his crops and farms intelligently, the only thing that can keep him from making plenty is a bad season, and our seasons are much better than the seasons of Texas. It is the prostitution of soil to purposes to which it is not adapted, by unintelligent farmers, that generally brings bad results."

"Are the farmers generally diversifying their crops?"

"Yes. Diversified farming is on the increase, and the people are better off in consequence of it. In 1882, Georgia raised 35,000,000 bushels of corn, 11,500,000 bushels of oats and 5,500,000 bushels of wheat, which was more than she could consume that year, and ever since diversified crops have been on the increase. The most remarkable commercial revolution that I can recall is the breaking down of the great western trade in meat and bread. Ten years ago there were business houses in Atlanta that did several hundred thousand dollars a year in this line, and they are either out of existence now, or their business is greatly diminished."

"Are the farmers better off, according to the tax returns?"

"They are. On April 1st they had on hand $690,000 worth of provisions in excess of the amount on hand the same day the previous year. Georgia has increased her taxable property $129,000,000 since 1870, and we have got what Texas hasn't got and cannot get, and that is a splendid climate, fresh air and pure water."

"What is the trouble with the seasons in Texas?"

"The farther west you go, the more you have to contend with the wet and the dry seasons. The dry season frequently strikes Texas just at the time to be ruinous to crops, and the work of the whole year goes for naught. This is particularly so of western Texas. Now, we never have anything of that sort in Georgia. Again, in northwestern Texas cotton cannot be raised to advantage. About the only crop that they can cultivate successfully is wheat."

"What will these farmers do when they get to Texas?"

"Why, they will select virgin soil and will till it until it is worn out, and their children will be as poor as they themselves now are. The farmers who are leaving as a usual thing belong to a class of ignorant people who never reclaim land. They have worn out their grounds here by farming according to the old methods, and are obliged to reclaim the land, or hunt virgin soil. There is no virgin soil in Georgia and they go to Texas for it."

"Does Georgia get any immigrants and if so where do they come from?"

"We get immigrants in sufficient numbers to fill up the vacuum made by the movement to the west. They come from the northwest, and are the very best kind of farmers. They cultivate intelligently and soon reclaim the land which has been worn out by the old time farmers. The best advertisement Georgia has had in a long time and one that has done immense good was the action of the Central railroad in fitting up a car filled with every kind of product known to Georgia soil, and sending it to all the fairs and expositions in the northwest."

"Is the life of a farmer harder in Texas than in Georgia?"

"I cannot say that it is for the men, but it certainly is for the women. If you notice the emigrant trains, you will see that almost every man carries with him a pack of dogs and a shotgun. They propose to make an easy living by fishing and hunting most of the time, and their wives will have most of the hard work to do, as it is almost impossible to hire labor or servants of any kind.

"I see no reason for alarm. The 'tide to the west' has been going on for a number of years, and Georgia is increasing her wealth and population all the time."

"Suppose a man starts to farming on his own account in Georgia, and does not hire a single hand to help him. At the end of the year what ought he to have made?"

"Let me see. With an average season and

THERE WAS NO FIGHT.

THE JACKSON-BRANDON DUEL DECLARED OFF.

All Parties Consent to a Settlement, Based Upon Mutual Explanation—The Official Card.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 24.—[Special.]—The presence of a number of Atlanta gentlemen in the corridors of the Read house early this morning attracted the attention of your correspondent, and created a suspicion that something was on foot. General P. M. B. Young and Postmaster J. W. Renfroe, were seen in earnest conversation and there were two groups of Atlantians at different points in the hotel. All seemed to be bent on an errand of more or less magnatude, to judge from the appearance of their faces and the earnest manner of their conversation. Among them were Messrs. Julius Brown, Henry B. Tompkins, Sanders McDaniel, Dr. Elkin, and others.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, it came to the ears of your correspondent that the gentlemen had left the city and that an affair of honor was to be settled by two of the gentlemen composing the two groups above referred to. The principals, it was learned, were Mr. T. Cobb Jackson and Mr. Morris Brandon, both of Atlanta.

Everything has been conducted so quietly that it was difficult to learn where the parties had gone, though it was clearly demonstrated that they had left the city. It was learned that they had gone to Sulphur Springs, in Alabama, about forty miles below Chattanooga, and arrangements were speedily made by THE CONSTITUTION representative to get all of the particulars of the meeting should it result in a duel. But, for some reason or other, the parties returned to the city tonight without either having spilled the gore of the other. Both being fighting men, or reported so, it was thought the meeting would be a fatal one, but so far as your correspondent could learn, no shots were exchanged, nor was any formal challenge sent or received. Mr. Brandon, and his friends left for Atlanta at 8 o'clock, and Mr. Jackson at 11 o'clock tonight.

Speaking to your correspondent, a gentleman of this city, who seems to have learned some of the facts of the matter, stated that no challenge had been sent in Georgia for fear of the laws of that state, but that it was understood it was to have been sent after the parties reached Sulphur Springs. No challenge was, however, sent, for what reason it doth not appear, but it is believed that mutual friends interfered and in some way prevented a fatal meeting.

Jackson, accompanied by Sanders McDaniel and John Berry, attended the theater tonight. One of the party states that Jackson went to Sulphur Springs, Ala., but receiving no challenge or intimation of a challenge, returned here.

The Card of Settlement.

The following card has been furnished for publication by the parties in interest:

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, Near Sulphur Springs Station, November 24, 1888.

We, the undersigned friends of Mr. Morris Brandon and Mr. Thos. Cobb Jackson, were present and fully cognizant of the settlement of the differences between those gentlemen. We state that the settlement was equally honorable and satisfactory to the parties.

HENRY B. TOMPKINS,
JULIUS L. BROWN,
For Mr. BRANDON.

J. W. RENFROE,
SANDERS MCDANIEL,
For Mr. JACKSON.

As seconds of the parties we concur fully in the above.

HARVEY JOHNSON,
JOHN D. BERRY.

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Odds and Ends of News and Gossip Gathered by the Constitution Reporters.

The Methodists Renting Pews.—By a vote of 14 to 9 the stewards of the First Methodist church have decided to rent the pews of the church. A committee was appointed to set apart twenty-five or fifty pews, as is thought best, and price them. These will be sold and the remainder of the eighty-two pews left free. This is an unusual step for a Methodist church to take, but is not unprecedented. Trinity church in this city tried it, a Savannah church tried it, and it has been done here and there. The committee is to report on the first Monday in December. The expenses of the church are about $9,000, of which the pastor gets $4,000 and the choir $2,500.

An Enjoyable Affair.—Calanthe division, Knights of Pythias, met Friday night for their weekly drill, and there was a large attendance. A banquet at the National hotel, given to the members of the division by captain McKenzie, at the close of the drill, was thoroughly enjoyed.

He is Dead.—Mr. Bob Thomason, well and favorably known in Atlanta, is dead. He died in Nashville, and his death is deplored by many Atlantians. Mr. Thomason was connected with the Atlanta oil mill for quite a while, and gave up his position on account of his health.

Like Father, Like Son.—Kuhrt in Atlanta is synonymous with good cigars and good tobacco. Years ago Mr. Henry Kuhrt was in the tobacco business in Atlanta. A few years ago Mr. Kuhrt died, his death regretted by all. Today his son issues a card saying that he has taken up the business.

An Atlanta Boy's Success.—Mr. E. L. Higdon, an old Atlanta boy, has been elected a member of the city council of Birmingham. In speaking of the members, the Chronicle says:

"In 1881 he came to Birmingham and has since lived here, being the junior of the important mercantile establishment of McCary & Higdon. His character in business circles and in society justifies his friends in demanding for him the position he will hold as city legislator and in which he will ably represent the young and aspiring mercantile class.

A Neighbor's Opinion.

From the Birmingham Chronicle.

Georgia's other chair in the senate is filled by Mr. Colquitt who has been there six years, and who represents nothing particularly. He is there by tolerance and his absence would not be missed. Mr. Colquitt is not needed. We say this looking at it over the border from Alabama.

Henry Grady represents the new thought of Georgia and the south. He is aggressive and conservative. He more nearly represents what he believes to be the present feeling of the south than any man in the senate, or now proposed for it.

Brick Buildings Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 24.—In Findlay a fire this morning destroyed three four-story brick buildings of Ruse Bros., and Frye & Son.

SUGAR BILIN' TIME.

For the Constitution.

Come, Georgia Crackers, o. e and all,
And listen to my rhyme,
Since Summer's faded into Fall
And "sugar b'lin' time!"
Hurry on the pot and start a blaze,
We'll pull the 'lasses candy,
And as we did in other days
We'll kiss the lassies handy.

Along the wooded slope I hear
The cow-bell's mellow chime,
A maiden voice rings loud and clear:
"It's sugar b'lin' time!"
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Ezekiel and Mirandy;
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"Suppose a man starts to farming on his own account in Georgia, and does not hire a single hand to help him. At the end of the year what ought he to have made?"

"Let me see. With an average season and average land, he ought to make five bales of cotton, two hundred bushels of corn and thirty or forty bushels of wheat. This would feed him and his family and his stock during the year, and would also help to raise his meat. He would not need much corn for his hogs, however, as he could plant a ground pea patch and turn them in on it and could also let them in on the sweet potato patch after the large potatoes had been gathered. His wife could have cows, plenty of milk and butter, and chickens, turkeys in large numbers, and could sell enough of them to get the things that cannot be raised, and at the end of the year he ought to have made a good living and have his five bales of cotton, which would bring him $250 extra."

"What could a Texas farmer make?"

"If seasons were good, a farmer in Texas could do as well, provided he kept his health, but he could not do any better, but if he struck a dry season he would hardly make anything at all, and such seasons are very frequent."

Presbyterian University.

A meeting of the commission charged with the duty of presenting the subject of a Presbyterian university to the synod of Georgia, which convenes at Athens, Ga., on the 28th of November, is called for Monday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the rooms of the Presbyterian home mission, No. 66 Whitehall street.

The following persons constitute the commission. They were appointed by the Presbyterian Centennial convention, held in Atlanta in June last:

Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., Atlanta, chairman.
Rev. W. B. Jennings, Macon, Ga.
Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Donald McQueen, Milledgeville, Ga.
Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Augusta, Ga.
Hon. Clifford Anderson, Macon, Ga.
Hon. Milton A. Candler, Decatur, Ga.
Mr. William A. Moore, Atlanta, Ga.
Colonel Charles H. Olmstead, Savannah, Ga.
John Peabody, Esq., Columbus, Ga.
Mr. B. I. Hughes, Rome, Ga.
Mr. J. A. Ansley, Decatur, Ga.
Mr. Sam'l M. Inman, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. John Kirkpatrick, Atlanta, Ga.
James T. Nisbet, secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Syrup of Figs.

Is the delightful liquid laxative, and the only true remedy for habitual constipation and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the kidneys, liver, and bowels. It is a pleasant remedy to take, both to old and young; it is gentle in its action and effective; it is acceptable to the stomach, and strengthens the organs on which it acts. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale by all druggists.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paint dealer PAPER hanger, house and sign painter.

Two cent stamps for sale at Constitution business office.

DR. H. BAK has removed his residence to No. 96 Pulliam street. Telephone 815, office 43½ Whitehall street. Night calls, telephone No. 927, in Mr. Dan Goldsmith's drug store, corner Whitehall and Garnett street. nov4 2w

CHEAP RATES to the Chattahoochee Valley exposition at Columbus, Ga. Trains leave Atlanta via. Central and Georgia Midland roads 6:50 a. m and 2:15 p. m., arrive Columbus 11:25 a. m., and 7:05 p. m. 1w.

THE interest and patronage of the ladies of Atlanta is earnestly solicited in the science and chemistry of cooking. Meeting held at Y. M. C. A. parlors Saturday next 10 a. m. sun wed

PESTILENTIAL LITERATURE will be Mr. Chaney's timely topic this evening.

ONE sitting room set of furniture (second handed) for sale at a bargain. Call at 27 West Alabama street.

I WILL tell any one who sends me self-addressed stamped envelope of something I used which entirely cured my face of blackheads, pimples and freckles. MRS. J. M. TURNER, Monroe Ga.

MR. ROBT. T. RAINES, one of the most promising young business men in the city, left yesterday for Omaha, Neb., to accept a position with the Armour Packing company.

MISS FLOY THOMPSON and Miss Alma Bulce left yesterday to visit relatives in Augusta and the exposition.

MR. SAM'L BRADFORD spent last week visiting the Columbus exposition.

MR. JOHN THOMPSON will leave today for Russellville, Ala., where he is interested in a large contract.

MR. GEO. W. ALLEN, assistant passenger agent of the Central railroad, has gone to visit the Columbus exposition.

MR. WALTER P. STREATER, after a pleasant visit to the exposition at Columbus, has returned to the city.

S. B. TURMAN is visiting the Columbus exposition.

MR. A. ALLEN JAMESON, of Covington, Ky., is visiting the family of Mr. R. F. Watson, 26 East Ellis street.

CRIM'S MARKET POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT

Captured Yesterday by Captain Couch and Sergeant Mike White.

A negro giving his name as Lendan Macklin, was arrested in the rear of the 4-cent barroom on Decatur street yesterday by Captain Couch and Sergeant White. The darky acknowledges now that he is an escaped convict from Tracy City, Tenn. He says he was sent up from Ripley, Tenn., for three years and escaped from the gang over a year ago.

The most prominent mark about the negro is a scar across the left cheek from ear to chin. The officers think the negro is wanted elsewhere and are trying to trace him up.

They Were Right.

"Oh, it's so nice."
"What's nice?"
"Why this dish."

They were two ladies at Thompson's restaurant and they were discussing the dinner. Thompson has the best in the market.

Fun For All.

Band No. 22 of King's Daughters has arranged to give a candy pulling tomorrow night for the benefit of the band. It will be given at Mr. Hunt's residence on Irwin street, corner of Jackson. They have arranged an excellent programme embracing many interesting features which will make the evening pass away very pleasantly. A cordial invitation is tendered to all. Let everybody go out and enjoy themselves.

The Sunday Constitution, twenty-four pages, best Sunday paper in America, $2 a year, post paid; $1 for six months. Subscribe immediately.

Sight Improved.

I have been a great sufferer with my sight for the past five years, having lost the use of my left eye entirely, but since using the glasses you so scientifically adapted to my sight, have been able to read with perfect ease, and my sight is gradually growing stronger. ED. E. STEINHEIMER.

An endless number of testimonials could be given if we deemed it necessary, but our glasses are too well known throughout the country to require it.

A. K. HAWKES, Optician,
19 Decatur street, under Kimball house.

The Sunday Constitution, twenty-four pages, best Sunday paper in America, $2 a year, post paid; $1 for six months. Subscribe immediately.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—Third day of the fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey club. Weather clear and pleasant, and track in good condition, but attendance light.

First race, six furlongs, Fred Wooley won, Duhme second, Bertha third. Time 1:17.

Second race, five furlong, Luke Dart won, Fred Wooley second, Lula May third. Time 1:04.

Third race, half a mile, Morita Hardy won, Pauline second, Alpena third. Time 51.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, Rol D'Or won, Erebus second, Governor third. Time 1:32. It being apparent that Erebus was pulled from the start, all bets were declared off and Jockey Moore was ruled off.

O'Connor Beats Teemer.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—O'Connor, Canadian oarsman, beat John Teemer today in a three-mile (with a turn) race on the Potomac for $2,500 a side and the American championship. O'Connor's backer announces that he will take O'Connor to Australia to contest the world's championship with Searle. There was considerable feeling between the two oarsmen and they were both in dead earnest. O'Connor's time was 20 minutes, 33 seconds. Teemer's was not taken, but he was ten lengths behind.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

At Wholesale by H A. Boynton
Wyly & Greene, Atalnta, Ga.

POPE, THE HATTER.

Latest Style Silk Hats.

Don't fail to see the fine lamps and fancy glassware which are being sold at very close prices at The Place, 10 Marietta street.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue to the very Marrow Bones. Give it one trial and be convinced! It banishes all pain instantly. Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Swellings Contracted Muscles, Diseased Tendons, Bites and Poisonous Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Burns, Scalds, Piles, Lame Back and every AILMENT that can be cured by an OUTWARD APPLICATION!!

Ailments of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Sheep. such as Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Shoulder Rot, Hollow Horn, Grub and Hoof Disease in Cattle, Scratches in Horses and Mules, Wind Galls, Sprains, Spavins, Swiney, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Soreness, Diseased Hoofs, Harness and Saddle Sores & Galls, Blotches, Skin Lumps, Loss of Hair and everything curable by external application, the MUSTANG LINIMENT is Matchless. *Rub it in very thoroughly.*

Thus the "Mustang" conquers pain,
Makes MAN or BEAST well again!

DRY GOODS, ETC.

61 SPECIAL BARGAINS TO-MORROW

AT

John Ryan's Sons

Our immense purchases of last week arriving. Thirty-two carloads of goods received in the past four days.

Our Prices Simply Unmatchable!

$450,000

worth of Dry Goods, Carpets, and Shoes now on exhibition. We have again increased our force of salesmen, and will have you waited on promptly. Call early and avoid the big rush.

No. 1. Heavy cotton flannels at 5c, price elsewhere 9c.
No. 2. Best cotton checks, all colors and styles, only 5c.
No. 3. 54 inch wide all wool ladies' cloths 35c, worth 75.
No. 4. 36 inch wide wool cashmeres, all colors, 10c yard.
No. 5. 40 inch wide wool diagonals, all colors, 18c yard.
No. 6. Double width flannel dress goods 17c yard.
No. 7. 38 inch wide wool ladies' cloths 20c yard.
No. 8. Double width plaid flannels only 18c yard.
No. 9. Extra heavy cotton flannel worth 18c, only 10c.
No. 10. Large lot ladies' cashmere and wool gloves only 25c, worth 75.
No. 11. Crinkled seersuckers at 5c yard.
No. 12. 100 dozen linen towels, "big job," at 12c, worth 25.
No. 13. Lot of ladies' colored bordered, hemstitched, genuine, at 10c.
No. 14. Ladies' coat back all wool jerseys 90c, worth $1.50.
No. 15. Gents' linen bosom unlaundried shirts 50c.
No. 16. Boys' bicycle hose 20c pair.
No. 17. 67 pieces English tapestry carpets at 80c yard.
No. 18. 32 dozen ladies' wool vests at 75c, very cheap.
No. 19. Ladies' heavy ribbed hose, "Heinrich Schoppen," only 20c.
No. 20. Big lot of ladies' jackets, all new shades, at $6.50 each.
No. 21. Ladies' fine embroidered thread cambric handkerchiefs, worth $1.50, only 50c.
No. 22. Ladies' finest curacoa kid button shoe worth $4, our price $2.
No. 23. 27 pieces "special" ingrain carpet at 60c, price everywhere 90c.
No. 24. Lot of ladies' opera kids only 10c pair.
No. 25. Our $1.50 ladies' kid button shoe worth $2.75 in any shoe house.
No. 26. Gilbert's double width all wool flannels, 29c, worth 50c.
No. 27. Gents' heavy knit undershirts and drawers 35c each.
No. 28. Good ingrain carpets 50c yard, installment plan.
No. 29. 36 inch all wool cashmere 25c yard.
No. 30. Misses' fast black hose, full regular, 12½c pair.
No. 31. The best $1 children's school shoe in the world.
No. 32. Ladies' wool hose, nice quality, only 25c pair.
No. 33. Ladies' broadcloths, $1.50 quality, at 90c yard.
No. 34. Ladies' fine jersey ribbed cashmere vest $1.50.
No. 35. The best 50 and 75c gents' undershirt in the world.
No. 36. 37 pieces "Dobson" tapestry carpets at 70c yard.
No. 37. Men's fine calf shoes, all style toes, $2.50 pair, worth $4.
No. 38. Big drive, torchon lace on bargain table 8, 10 and 12c.
No. 39. Our $1 children's school shoes, all solid leather.
No. 40. Ladies' fancy lisle hose 75c pair, worth $1.50.
No. 41. Men's wool overshirts $1 each.
No. 42. Lot of large size Smyrna rugs $2.50 each.
No. 43. Our unmatchable ladies' button shoe at $2.50 pair.
No. 44. Ladies' fine embroidered jackets $12.50 each.
No. 45. Children's toboggan caps at 20, 25, 40 and 50c.
No. 46. Turkey red damask at 50c, worth 75.
No. 47. 217 pieces fine Smyrna, lace edge insertions to match.
No. 48. Our special drives in blankets.
No. 49. Our $35 novelty suits reduced to $20 each.
No. 50. 27 pieces fine drapery net new shades $1.75 per yard.
No. 51. 10,000 dozen gents' plain and colored border handkrchiefs, 25 cents dozen.
No. 52. 800 dozen ladies' genuine colored border hemstitched handkerchiefs 40 cents dozen.
No. 53. 47 dozen gents' silk handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered, 75 cents each.
No. 54. 167 dozen ladies' hemstitched, triple plaided handkerchiefs only 10 cents.

No. 55. 200 ladies' fine French novelty suits $15, worth $30.
No. 56. 67 pairs wool blankets $3.50, worth $5 per pair.
No. 57. 356 dozen ladies' thread cambric embroidered handerkerchiefs 25, 40, 50, $1, $2, and $5 and up.
No. 58. Ladies' modjeska wraps and angel sleeves $25, worth $45.
No. 59. Gents' fine hand-sewed French calf shoes, all styles, $5, worth $7.50.
No. 60. 38 pieces "Priestley" mourning goods 60 and 75 cents yard, worth $1.25.
No. 61. 18 pieces fancy striped flannel dress goods, 40 inches wide, 15 cents. Tomorrow only.

$20,000 worth of Toys, Dolls, Glassware, consisting of Royal Worcester, English Leeds, Dolton, Tapestry and other fine Chinaware, Bric a-Brac, Lamps, of all styles, will be open Wednesday next at our popular low prices.

Besides the above we will open ten car loads more on Monday, of goods entirely different, all under prices, at

John Ryan's Sons.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION,

BY MR. AND MRS. D. C. BACON ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

Beautiful Costumes—The Marriage of Mr. Spence and Miss Jones—Other Society Notes.

The entertainment given Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Bacon, in honor of Miss Fanny Holcombe, was one of the most delightful receptions of the season. A great many invitations were issued, but the fact that the guests were invited at different hours, prevented the house from being crowded.

The ladies were invited in the afternoon from four until six; and in the evening, from eight to ten, the gentlemen came and were entertained by Mrs. Bacon and the other ladies receiving with her.

The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and tropical plants, the front parlors having rich banks of foliage in the bow windows. The mantels were covered with roses and chrysanthemums and bowls of violets gave forth the fresh fragrance from stands and niches. The piano was adorned with jars of exquisite maiden hair ferns and the chandeliers hung with smilax.

The dining room was beautifully ornamented with roses and tropical plants and the table contained many gracefully arranged epergnes of tropical fruits and flowers. The center piece, a tall epergne of fruits and flowers, was met at the top by bunches of malaga grapes suspended from the chandeliers.

The punch was served in the hall in a handsome bowl wreathed in autumn leaves.

Mrs. Bacon is one of the most perfect and charming hostesses, and all her guests departed with pleasant memories of herself and her easy and graceful manner of entertaining.

She wore on this occasion an exquisite and becoming directoire costume of pale blue crepe de chine en train with front of dark blue velvet peacock feathers on a pale blue ground.

Miss Holcombe was perfectly lovely in a chaste gown of white silk with dainty lace draperies looped with white moire ribbons. Her flowers were white roses.

The names of the ladies who received with Mrs. Bacon are given below, with a description of their costumes:

Mrs. Louis Stevens, a Paris gown of nile green faille francaise en train, draperies of striped gauze looped with water lilies, water lily garnitures around the V neck bodice, diamond ornaments and bouquet of red and white roses.

Mrs. William Grant, a black silk redfern gown, trimmed with rich passementerie and a pink crepe lisse boa, hand-embroidered in pink silk, a pink ostrich tip fan with enameled sticks inlaid with silver; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Joseph Kingsbery, elegant ruby velvet en train with front of black gauze looped over salmon pink silk, poppy garnitures and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Henry Grady, garnet velvet and point lace.

Miss Flora Fitten wore a unique and beautiful Greek costume; the skirt of white crepe de chine was silver beaded in a Greek pattern, and the overdress was of the palest blue crepe de chine, looped from the shoulder to opposite side of waist and confined by silver bands. In this gown her classical beauty was shown to perfection.

Miss Annie Rentro, a lovely gown of pink silk with fish-net draperies; diamond ornaments.

Miss Mary Ella Reid, white tulle draperies with blue velvet bodice.

Miss Cairy Crane, black silk and lace empire gown, with mignonette green ribbons.

Mrs. Dickson, olive green velvet en train, with gas light green front draperies.

Miss Willie Bell, a dainty gown of gold silk, with black tulle draperies looped with canary velvet flowers.

Miss Dolly Colquitt, pink moire and point lace; pearl ornaments.

Miss Laura Colquitt, blue crepe de chine trimmed with moire ribbons.

Miss Gussie Strong, a directoire gown of French grey faille francaise, with court train. The flowing sleeves, opening at the elbow, were lined with pale yellow silk, and the deep, low-cut collar was of yellow plush, bordered with amber beads.

Mrs. Clarke Howell, a handsome toilet of heavy white silk with embroidered tulle draperies.

Miss Sara Cady, white silver braided crepe de chine, with quaint puffed sleeves and pearl ornaments.

Miss Grant, white faille francaise, point lace and pearls.

Miss Annie Rain, white silk trimmed with point lace and moire ribbons.

Miss Elizabeth Bona, black lace draperies over canary silk; crimson poppies and diamonds.

Miss Ida Hightower, pale blue crepe de chine with draperies of silver striped gauze; pink rose garnitures.

Miss Eula Maddox, mignonette green silk, white fish-net draperies and trimming of velvet ribbons.

Mrs. Martin Amorous, canary silk with drapings of black tulle embroidered in silver; yellow chrysanthemums and diamonds.

Miss Hattie Inman, pale blue silk bodice braided in silver, and embroidered mull skirts.

Mis White, black lace and silk; diamonds.

Miss Andrews, pink gown.

The ladies present were: Mrs. Rhoda Hill, Mrs. Carrol Payne, Mrs. G. W. Couper, Mrs. George Traylor, Mrs. H. H. Tucker, Mrs. Hunter Cooper, Mrs. Hugh Colquitt, Mrs. Lewis Beck, Mrs. Walter Rhett, Mrs. Alfred Colquitt, Miss Hattie Colquitt, Mrs. Iverson, Mrs. Joe Thompson, Mrs. Wilcon, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Burton Smith, Mrs. John B. Gordon, Mrs. Eugene Hardeman, Mrs. Frank Holland, Mrs. Henry Cabiniss, Mrs. Henry Peeples, Mrs. Wing, Mrs. R. H Richards, Mrs. E. W. Marsh, Mrs. R. A. Hemphill, Miss Mary Marsh, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Rain, Mrs. Wilkerson, Mrs. H.L. Peters, Mrs. Adair, Miss Clarence Knowles, Miss Anair, Mrs. Clifford Anderson, Mrs. Frank Stewart, Mrs. Dick Harris, Mrs. James Gilbert, Miss Emma Stewart, Mrs. Henry Purtell, Mrs. Baylor Stewart, Mrs. Pipton, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Kendal, Miss Mollie Courtney, Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. Lyman Hall, Mrs. H. Castleman, Mrs. E. P. Rawson, Mrs. C. J. Daniel, Mrs. W. E. Rowson, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. Cady, Mrs. Westmoreland, Mrs. Dr. Logan, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Louis Goldstein, Mrs. Nat Hammond, Mrs. L. D. Hill, the Misses Hammond, Mrs. Wellborn Hill, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Wemlick, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Walter Taylor, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Lochrane, Mrs. Elgin Lochrane, Mrs. Willis Westmoreland, Mrs. Isolene Austell, Mrs. L. P. Rice, Mrs. Robert F. Maddox, Mrs. Julius Alexander, Mrs. Henry Bolston, Mrs. J. A. Fitten, 75 Capitol avenue; Mrs. Johnes, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. W. H. Clarke, Mrs Thomas Lewis, Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, Mrs. Sam Goode, 211 Ivy, Mrs. G. L. May, Mrs. Walker Inman, Mrs. Dick Grey, Miss Hattie Inman, Mrs. Charles H. Wilcox, Misses Huard, Mrs. Culpepper, Mrs. Willis Reagan, Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Mims, Mrs. Jack Spaulding, Alice Thomas, Mrs. J. M. High, Mrs. Bacon, Miss Stockwell, Mrs. B. F. Wyle, Mrs. Acres, Mrs. A. W. Calhoun, Mrs. Plaine, Miss Gertrude Linder, Mrs. E. J. Bacon, Mrs. Chauncy Smith, Mrs. George Hillyer, the Misses Hillyer, Mrs. Fred Scott, Forest avenue, Mrs. Jim McKinley, Mrs. Park Woodward, Mrs. Evan Howell, Miss Ellie Howell, Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr., Mrs. R. S. Barrett, Mrs. Ashford, Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Beall, Mrs. Fowler, the Misses Fowler, Fumade, the Misses Goldsmith, Wylie, Crane, Fitten, Maude Crichton, 195 Courtland, Berhune, Nellie Inman, Jessie Moore, the Misses Shook, Farrer, Minna Austin, Maude Jones, Sallie Brown, Aileen Bostwick, Lucy Moore, Lily Orme. The gentlemen present were Messrs. Ed Peeples, J. L. Johnson, W. B. Hill, Tom Irwin, Frank E. Block, Jr., W. C. Martin, W. H. Black, W. R. Prescott, H. M. Melone, J. H. Lovejoy, Harry Cassin, Steve R. Hook, Gordon P. Kiser, Frank Meador, Thomas C. Conklin, Joseph H. Nash, E. M. Mitchell, J. E. Hunnicutt, Albert Howell, Jr., John Raine, Will Holbrook, Stephen Hull, Volney Tallaferro, H. B. Adams, A. C. Farrar, R. M. Farrar, Jr., Tom Peeples, Tom Cawthorne, Will Inman, John T. Grant, Quintard Peters, Spencer Marsh, Mack Marsh, Fulton Colville, Reuben Arnold, Jr., Will Matthews, Archie Gregory, John M. Slaton, Pryor L. Mynatt, Jr., Tom Austin, Alfred Boyleston, Dan Grant, Ell B. Hulsey, Frank West, H. C. Peeples, Jr., E. P. Black, Jr., Inman Sanders, Hugh McKee, C. L. Stoney, Allen Boyd, Stewart Boyd, Henry Baker, Jim Hickey, J. H. Hunnicutt, Will Drake, Jim Nutting, Frank Stockdell, Oliver Cranston, Victor Smith, Wilmer Moore, Overton Paine, Beverly Wrenn, Henry Simpkin, L. L. McCleskey, Chas. M. Hughes, Joseph Eddleman, Max Adams, Will Montgomery, T. C. Jackson, Stovall Hall, Mr. Barney, S. Rawson

Married by Rev. W. C. McCall, on the evening of the 23d, at the residence of Mrs. Griffin, on Marietta street, Mr. David Emanuel to Miss Susan Denmark. It is understood that it was a runaway couple, though the parties were both of age.

Band No. 22 of the King's Daughters will give a candy pulling tomorrow night at the residence of Mr. Hunt, corner Irwin and Jackson streets. An excellent programme has been prepared and the occasion promises to be one of great pleasure.

A number of Atlantians are being taught French by Professor J. Colton Lynes so that they may enjoy their summer trip to Europe. Some will attend the Paris exposition of 1889. Senator Colquitt, Hon. George Hillyer, Miss Field, the historian, and other distinguished Atlantians are patrons of Dr. Lynes's. New classes will be organized by him between now and the 1st of December. Dr. Lynes spent several years in Paris, and enjoys great popularity as a most successful instructor. He says he intends to conduct a party through Europe this and next summer.

The first club reception of the season will be given next Thursday evening. It will be an elegant affair and all the society people are looking forward to it with pleasant anticipations.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hagar, of St. Louis, are at the Kimball. Mrs. Hagar will be remembered by many of our society people as being formerly Miss Maggie Mitchell, of Nashville, Tenn., who spent some weeks at the Kimball last winter as the guest of Mrs. Beck.

Married, at the home of the bride's father in Edgewood last Thursday afternoon, Miss Marie Bindu to Mr. Angel L. Cuesta. The Rev. P. McMahon performed the ceremony impressively. The bride wore a mauve satin gown with silver passementeries, white roses and pearls. The bridesmaids, Misses Lottie and Lydie Bindu, were the sisters of the lovely bride, who is a great favorite in Atlanta society. The groom is a popular young business man in the city. The house was beautifully decorated with roses and chrysanthemums and elegant refreshments were served to the guests. Many elegant presents were received.

The wedding of Mr. Carl Hentschel to Miss Augusta Fichter took place last Thursday evening at the German Lutheran church. The church was handsomely decorated in flowers, and the bride was very beautiful in her lovely white silk gown and orange flowers. The bride and groom are very popular in Atlanta. Many handsome presents were received.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Romie Culberson to Dr. G. W. Bishop, First Baptist church, Wednesday, November 28, at 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. Berry Tatum, who has been on a short visit to Mrs. Yorston, on Marietta street, left for his home in Montgomery, Ala., last evening.

Mr. Perry DeLeon will give a large theater party on next Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. John Fitten's young lady guests.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss May Kellam to Mr. Ransom H. Comer, on next Tuesday evening. The ceremony will take place at the First Baptist church.

Mrs. W. C. Wall, Mrs. J. F. Tennent and Miss Ada Allensworth have returned to this city, having spent some time in Montgomery, Ala., visiting Mrs. P. J. Anderson, of that city.

Miss Mittie Jones is attending the Columbus exposition.

Duluth.

Miss Belle Brantly, of Senoia, has been visiting Miss Lida Howell.

Hon. Wier Boyd, of Dahlonega, spent last Sunday with his accomplished grand-daughter, Miss Sallie Randolph, at this place.

Miss Annie Mattie Barnes returned home this week after spending some time with Miss G. Ellie Dunlap at Covington.

Misses Gussie Coghlan and Anna Strickland have returned from an extended visit to Macon, Augusta and Atlanta.

Messrs. Howell, Ray and Walker of the Atlanta fire department, was in our village a few days since.

We are glad to state that Mr. W. E. Jones, who had his hand so badly mangled a month ago, is improving.

Mrs. Julian Graham, of West End, is visiting friends and relatives in and around Duluth. We are always glad to see her.

Brainard Brantly has returned to his home in Senoia after spending several months with his grandmother, Mrs. A. J. Howell.

Jefferson.

Mrs. S. A. Turner's elegant home on Lawrenceville street was thrown open to her many friends here last Friday night, and the young people are again due her and her fascinating daughter, Miss Fannie, many thanks for a rare evening's enjoyment. This charming home is quite a popular resort with the young people. Outside of the pleasure of meeting the hostess and her daughter, they have an elegant piano, splendid rooms, and it is just the place for such amusements as the young delight in. The piano was presided over by Miss Kittie Cleagre, of Knoxville, Tenn., and the following couples were present:

Mr. Will Smith with Miss Bulah Williamson, Mr. Robert House and Miss Olah Williamson, Mr. Brant Maxwell and Miss Kittie Cleagre, Mr. Sam Daniel and Miss Callie and Mattie Watson, Mr. Joe Gunnels and Miss Richie Duke, Mr. Will Sheppard and Miss Agnes Bostwick, Mr. Theo. Ross, Miss Lizzie Thompson; Mr. Junius H. Williams, Miss Myra Thompson; Mr. R. O. Ross, Miss Mamie New, Carrollton, Ga.

Stags.—E. M. Matthews, Duke Ross, Lee Gunnells, Pearce Sheppard and Allen Rice.

SPENCE-JONES.

Daughter of John Paul Jones Married to an Atlanta Gentleman.

From the St. Louis Republic.

Miss Grace Jones, daughter of Mr. John Paul Jones, formerly of the Atlanta Journal, who has recently come from Georgia to reside in St. Louis, was married yesterday to Mr. Marion W. Spence, of Atlanta, Ga. The wedding, which took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was a very quiet affair, marked by taste in all its appointments. The house was bedecked with foliage and flowers, with all the lavishness that southerners delight in, pink and white chrysanthemums abounding and showing daintily against the background of rich foliage plants that wainscotted the parlor, where the bridal party formed a pretty tableau. There were four bridesmaids, the bride's sister, Miss Frank Jones; Miss Bonnell, of Youngstown, O.; Miss Annie Daughaday and Miss Mitchell, of Toledo, and four groomsmen: Messrs. Sam Hall and Joe Ohl, of Atlanta, and C. A. Sutfeld and R. M. Smith, both of Louisville, Ky., Mr. Smith acting as best man. Rev. Dr. Spence, of Memphis, the groom's father, performed the ceremony. The bridesmaids, in their costumes, carried out the pink and white colors which characterized this pretty wedding. Miss Frank Jones and Miss Bonnell were robed in white and carried white chrysanthemums, and Miss Mitchell and Miss Daughaday wore pink gowns and carried big bunches of pink chrysanthemums.

The bride's toilet was purely white. Her gown of white faille, made with long princess train, had the tablier completely covered with crepe lisse, exquisitely embroidered in filoselle and pearl beads, bands of the same embroidery trimming the V-cut pointed bodice, which was finished with full puffed sleeves of the embroidered lisse, reaching to the elbows, where they were met by mousquetaire gloves. The bridal veil of tulle was caught by pearl pins to the hair, and the only flowers were the great bunch of bride roses fringed with maiden hair ferns, that formed the bridal bouquet.

The bridesmaids' dresses were charmingly pretty. Miss Jones' gown of white faille was veiled with white Brussels net, bordered with bands of narrow moire ribbon; the bodice, a la bebe, was finished with high shoulder puffs and girdled about the wais by a broad sash of white moire ribbon.

Miss Bonnell wore a gown of white crepe lisse beautifully embroidered over white silk, narrow ribbons garnishing the skirt; the corsage a l'empire was fastened about the waist with a narrow moire sash.

Miss Annie Daughaday's gown of delicate pink silk covered with embroidered pink crepe lisse, was made in the style of the first empire, and Miss Mitchell's pink silk gown covered with pink lace-striped gauze was of the same style, trimmed with pink ribbons.

Mrs. Jones, the hostess, wore an elegant black lace robe and was assisted in receiving her guests by Mrs. L. H. Drake, of Burlington Iowa, Mrs. C. W. Bell of Fremont, Ohio, and Mrs. J. G. Mitchell, of Toledo, Ohio. A pretty feature of the bridal entrance was the two little pages, Hamilton and Carlos Daughaday, both dressed in black velvet with blouse vests of white silk, who stood one on each side of the archway between the two parlors and united the white satin ribbons for the bridal party to pass through to their place at the end of the back parlor. The guests were all assembled to witness the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Spence went away last evening for a visit to New York city and the east, followed by the good wishes of many friends.

The Sunday Constitution, twenty-four pages, best Sunday paper in America, $2 a year, post paid; $1 for six months. Subscribe immediately.

A Distinguished Preacher.

The pulpit of the Second Baptist church will be occupied at 11 o'clock today by Rev. F. H. Kerfoot, D. D., professor at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, Louisville. Dr. Kerfoot is one of the most distinguished pulpit orators of the country. He is a native of Kentucky, and, although comparatively a young man, has occupied with great success the pastorate of some of the most important churches in the country, including churches in the cities of Baltimore, Brooklyn and elsewhere. The announcement of a sermon in Atlanta by this well known and distinguished preacher will no doubt fill the Second Baptist church today with a very large congregation.

The Sunday Constitution, twenty-four pages, best Sunday paper in America, $2 a year, post paid; $1 for six months. Subscribe immediately.

DRY GOODS.

THE BEE HIVE.

No. 30 Whitehall Street.

BIG VALUES FOR MONDAY.

New Goods Just Opened---Bought by Mr. A. P. Eagleston, who Has Been in the Boston and New York Markets for the Past Two Weeks, Attending All the Great Forced Auction Sales.

WE QUOTE ONLY A FEW OF OUR TEN THOUSAND BARGAINS

COME TO THE BEE HIVE EARLY.

20 pieces Navy Blue Broadcloths, full 58 inches wide, really worth 75c, bought at a sacrifice, and will be offered for 25 cents yard. 100 pieces Dress Flannels, strictly all wool, 40 inches wide, very desirable line of colors, at only 25 cents yard. Neighbors ask you 40 cents for same.

50 pieces Tricots 54 wide, worth 85c, will be offered at 50c yard. 10 pieces 42 inch Striped Dress Flannels, fully worth 50c, will be offered at 25c yard. 20 pieces all wool Tricots, as our neighbors talk so much about at 39c, we offer them at 25c yard.

Our entire stock of 60 inch Silk finish Henriettas, such as have always sold at $1.25 yard, now 75c yard

HERE'S A GREAT DEAL!

Every piece of our $2.50 Broadcloth offered now at $1.69.
Every piece of our $1.50 Broadcloths now reduced to 87½ yard.

What Before Was Never Equalled by Any House in America!

50 pieces Surah Serges, all colors, and 50 inches wide, never offered for less than 87½, now offered at 59 cents yard

25 pieces fancy check Dress Goods, full 36 inches wide, as our neighbors talk so much about at 25c yard, our price will be 12½ cents yard.

10 pieces 54 inch Checks, strictly all wool, very desirable, price 75c yard.

20 pieces Plaid Dress Goods, very stylish goods that have sold at $1.25 yd, now reduced to 69 cents.

Art Embroideries -:- Art Embroideries.

This is the season for making up beautiful novelties for the holidays. Don't forget the

BEE HIVE

is headquarters for all description of Embroidery materials. We will do your stamping for you at shot notice. Lessons given in all the new styles of embroidery, and any kind of embroidery or fancy work made to order.

We have the largest stock of Zephyr Yarns and wools in the city. All the new shades of felt.

Bolton Sheeting, Camus Turkish Satin, all shades.

All kinds and shades of cards for fancy work and dress trimmings, plush ornaments, silk tassels and fringes, and everything you want in the way of embroidery materials.

We have an immense line of fancy China Silks, in every conceivable shape.

Stamped Linens, the largest and finest line every brought to the city. Every kind of hemstiched and fringed Scarfs, Trays, and Splashers and Shams, Toilet Capes, Biscuit Covers and Aprons.

An immense line of made up novelties in Celluloid Silk and Plush.

Silk Tidies and Scarfs, Chenille Scarfs and covers, Felt Covers, Scarfs and Lambrequins.

A large line of Fancy Baskets for decorating.

The most wonderful bargains in underwear that has ever been brought to Atlanta. We have been and are still the acknowledged leaders in Mens', Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Underwear. It will pay you to visit our undewear counter this week, as we have some special attractions for the trade.

Our competitor has been blowing and pulling about the celebrated R. & G. Hose at 20, while we have been and are still selling them at 19c.

Lot of Ladies' All Wool Hose at 25c.

A full line of Gent's English Half Hose; also a lot of Gray Mixed at 12½c, worth 20c.

115 dozen Ladies' Plain Merino Vests with Ribbed Sleeves. This quality is called cheap by others at 85c. We will sell them Monday at 59c.

52 dozen Ladies' Plain Merino Vests, fancy crochet front and band, silk finish neck. These goods are real good value at 90c. We will sell them Monday with a limit of two pair to one customer at 39c each. Be sure you see this lot before buying.

73 dozen Men's White Merino Shirts worth 75c; you can buy these Monday at 50c.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.

One lot of Gray Mixed, worth 85c anywhere, we will sell Monday for 49c.

61 dozen Men's Gray and Brown mixed Shirts, sold for $1.20. We will close this lot Monday at 74c.

Our Hosiery is coming and going. The prices tell why they go.

65 dozen Ladies' Ingrain Hose, regular made, worth in any market 25c. Our price for Monday will be 15c.

43 dozen Ladies' Black Ribbed Hose (Heinrich Schopper), worth 40c. We will sell a few pair Monday at 21c per pair. This is a starter.

23 dozen Children's Ribbed Hose, double knee, in small sizes. There are some Hose in this lot worth 50c. We will give you choice Monday at 15c. No one customer can buy over 4 pair.

We have the best assorted stock of Hosiery in Atlanta. In Men's, Ladies', Misses', Boy's and Children's Hose we will not be undersold by anyone. Be sure you visit this counter Monday.

EAGLESTON BROS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS,

30 Whitehall Street - - - - - - - - - - Atlanta, Georgia.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

SIMON & FROHSIN,

43 WHITEHALL STREET,

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Ladies' Merino Vests reduced to 20c.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests reduced from 60c to 30c.

Ladies' Jersey Fitting Merino Vests reduced from 75c to 50c.

Ladies' All Wool Scarlet Medicated Vests and Pants 68c, reduced from $1.00.

One lot Ladies' Camels' Hair and Scarlet Wool Pants 50c, worth $1.00.

Men's Gray Mixed Merino Shirts and Drawers reduced to 22c.

Men's Camels Hair Shirts and Drawers 45c each, worth 75c.

Men's Scarlet Shirts and Drawers reduced to 35c.

Men's Red all wool Medicated Shirts and Drawers reduced from 60c to 45c.

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and drawers reduced from $1.25 to 75c.

Men's fine Sanitary Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers reduced from $1.75 to $1.25.

Large variety of Ladies' Balmoral Skirts from 65c up.

Ladies and children's wool hose 15c, were 25c.

Ladies' and children's wool hose 35c and 40c quality at 25c.

Ladies's fine all wool cashmere hose, black aud colored, 50c, worth 75c.

Ladies' fine all wool cashmere hose, black and colored, 50c; worth 75c.

Men's seamless all wool half hose 20c, worth 33c.

Children's fast black ribbed hose only 7c, cheap at 10c.

Children's full regular ribbed hose reduced to 10c.

Ladies' and Misses' fast black Derby ribbed hose 20c, worth 35c.

Ladies' fleece lined hose reduced from 35c to 20c.

Men's heavy seamless half hose reduced from 15c to 10c.

Men's French Balbriggan and fancy striped half hose reduced from 20c and 25c to 12½c.

Ladies' and Children's all wool Cashmrere Gloves reduced from 25 to 15c. One lot Ladies' very fine Cashmere Gloves, manufacturers samples, worth 40 to 75c, your choice at 25c.

Men's and Boys' All Wool Cloth Gloves, 25c.

Ladies' 4-Button Embroidered Alexander Kid Gloves, worth $1.25, price for this week 75c. Every pair warranted and fitted to the hand.

One lot Men's Embroidered Kid Gloves $1.25 quality this week at 75c.

Men's Furtop and lined Dogskin Gloves from 50c up.

Boys' Furtop Gloves 50c, worth 75c.

150 dozen hemstitched white and colored border handkerchiefs 5c, worth 10c.

80 dozen ladies' white and colored embroidered hemstitched handkerchiefs 10c, worth 16 and 20c.

50 doz. gents' hemstitch handkerchiefs, white or with colored border, 10c.

65 dozen gents' embroidered shirts, reinforced front and back, 3-ply linen bosom, worth 65c.

Men's four-ply linen collars, new style, 10c; 4-ply cuffs 15.

Gents' satin scarfs, satin lined, at 15c, 25c and 35c.

60 dozen all linen huck towels at 10c, worth 15c. Table cloth and napkins to close out at and below cost.

One lot all wool coat back Jerseys at 85c, worth $1.25.

50 dozen R. & G. corsets, white, drab and tan, reduced to 45c.

40 dozen French woven corsets, long waisted, worth $1.25, at 75c.

35 dozen Lotta bustles 25c size at 15c, 35c size at 25c.

Ladies' shoulder shawls 25c. All wool cashmere shawls large size $1.10

SIMON & FROHSIN.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, ETC.

A MAGNIFICENT FEAST OF BARGAINS

AT

M. RICH & BROS.

Surpassing Success of Our Mr. M. Rich, Now on His Way Back from New York

We have taken advantage of the lateness of the season, having found manufacturers and importers ready and willing to close out first-class choice goods at a sacrifice, and will present to you during this week an unapproachable Feast of Bargains, which we have thus brought out for your benefit.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

Dress Goods in the most complete variety—In Woolen, Silk, Velvet and Plush.

In all the Newest, Lovely and Delicate Evening Shades. A Most Complete Stock of

Black Dress Goods for Street Wear.

To make this Superb stock of Dress Goods complete, we display for your inspection a Most Elegant Selection of

DRESS TRIMMINGS

In all the Latest Styles at Most Reasonable Prices.

IN WRAPS

For the Ladies, the Misses and your Children, we can satisfy any taste or pocket. We have all the Latest Fashionable Styles in all Desirable Materials.

Woolen, Beaver, Plush, Etc.—Plain and Fancy.

No auction Goods here, so don't miss the opportunity to get a Good Wrap Cheap.

We have cut prices on Blankets and Carpets.—Try Us.

—As appropriate to the Season, you will find our—

Fur Trimmings, Sets and Robes

Just what you want. You cannot fail to be suited in our Large Stock.

For the Ladies and Children who like the warmth of

Knit Zephyr Goods,

Such as Sacques, Hoods, Toboggans, Leggins, Mitts, Wristlets, Etc. We have them at Prices that will suit.

OUR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

Besides being the largest in the city, is the most complete in every respect. All Qualities and Shades can be found here at most attractive prices. Try us on Hosiery and Underwear.

TO FINISH THIS COLUMN

Remember that we Guarantee our Gloves and try them on before you leave if you wish, while we have the Prettiest Stock of Handkerchiefs you will find anywhere. The Prices make you buy.

CARPTES.

THE PAST WEEK HAS BEEN A PHENOMENAL ONE FOR

HEAVY CARPET SALES.

Offerings of Special Drives in Odd Patterns and Short Lengths has awakened intense curiosity. No such sales as we have made during the past week have ever been recorded in the history of the Carpet trade in Atlanta. We will do better for you this week, as we have

SOME PLUMS TO OFFER.

—A Rush in Carpet Bargains—

For the balance of this month. Fair Dealing, Honest Prices and Best Qualities of Goods will always tell; our reputation on this basis is well established.

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK WILL BE A

GENUINE BARGAIN DAY

—IN OUR—

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

We sold over Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Carpets to regular customers each of the past four weeks, and if we can only get purchasers to examine our prices during the next six days, we will push this week's sales to over Twenty Thousand Dollars.

—This is Unparalleled—

For the Carpet Trade in Atlanta, but we cannot see any reason why we should not come up to this figure, for we have the LARGEST STOCK and we sell at LOWER PRICES than any competitor, consequently we will distance competition and do the bulk of the business. If you want Carpets call on us before you buy.

Get the prices from others and then see what we will do for you. You can thus readily count the dollars we will surely save you.

CARPET SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

50 Rolls 5-Frame Body Brussels, with borders, at $1.00 per yard for this week only.

40 Rolls Alexander Smith & Sons' Tapestry Brussels, at 75 cents, regular 90-cent Goods, for this week only.

50 Rolls Crossley & Sons' English Double-width Velvets and Brussels at Special Figures to close them out.

—UPHOLSTERY.—

Now is the season for buying Heavy Curtains for your doors and windows. We have a very complete and elegant stock of these Goods that we are closing out at Manufacturers' Cost. They are a Job Lot and are very cheap.

Remember that Every Department has been refilled with Bargains from our last Purchases, and we intend to make This Week interesting to You in the way of Low Prices for First-Class Goods. So Don't Miss the Chance.

M. RICH & BROS.,

55 & 56 WHITEHALL STREET——14, 16 & 18 EAST HUNTER STREET.

ATLANTA'S FIVE DAILIES.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MEN WHO MADE THEM.

A Quintette of Bright Morning Newspapers and a Howling Wilderness of Journalists—The Quick and the Dead.

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ODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

& FROHSIN,
EHALL STREET,
LEARANCE SALE
—OF—
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
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Merino Vests reduced from 75c to 50c.
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ON & FROHSIN.

BARGAINS

BROS.

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This discomfitted the other fellow, and he le go the finger and yelled for help.

***

The five dailies could not all keep up. Judge Whitaker was unfortunate, and his Intelligencer had to go to the wall. The judge struggled for several years against adversity and died. He was once mayor of Atlanta and a rich man. He never had an enemy and deserved a better fate. When the paper was sold by the sheriff, Mr. Julius L. Brown paid a high price for a complete set of the files, reaching into the early fifties, and these files embrace nearly all that is valuable in the history of the city.

The New Era disappeared with the republican administration in Georgia, and the True Georgian and the Sun were not long in following.

***

Efforts were made to supply the places of some of the dead papers, and the most notable venture was made by the Herald. Alex St. Clair-Abrams started this new journal, and in a short time was reinforced by Henry W. Grady and Robert A. Alston. Abrams soon drifted to Florida where he built the city of Tavares, made and lost two or three fortunes, and is now awaiting the uncertain outcome of his investments, one of which is an opera house several sizes too large for Tavares, and fine enough for Atlanta. St. Clair-Abrams is still remembered here as a brilliant newspaper man, but there was something impracticable in his make-up.

Grady and Alston made the Herald a worthy rival of THE CONSTITUTION, and the two papers made the sharpest fight ever known in this region. They spent money lavishly for news, and their special engines sent out to deliver their early issues set the whole state agog with excitement. But the Herald had to go under at the very height of its popularity and prosperity. A heavy creditor unexpectedly pushed his claims and smashed it, leaving THE CONSTITUTION in possession of the field. It is difficult to recall the names of all the writers whose work brightened the columns of the old Herald. Myron D. Wood, Bill Moore, John B. Goodwin, James A. Anderson, Joseph H. Smith, and Marcellus Thorton cannot be forgotten.

***

And what has become of all these busy editors and reporters? In this brief sketch a mere mention of those who are still living among us will be sufficient. Whitaker, Steele, Bard and Watson are dead, and so are Lloyd and Alston. Dell is on the Pacific coast somewhere, and is probably running for the legislature, if he is not a member already. St. Clair-Abrams is in Florida. Marcellus Thornton, after a career of many vicissitudes, is now a portly and prosperous capitalist, and president of the Jellico coal mines of Kentucky. Goodwin has been mayor of the city, and is a successful lawyer. Anderson is our present judge of the recorder's court; Smith is practicing law, and Ellis, after being solicitor of the city court, and a member of the legislature, is doing a heavy practice in the front rank of his profession. Bill Moore has grown rich as one of the proprietors and editors of the Augusta Evening News. Knapp is in Canada under a cloud and Echols edits a monthly in New York. Scruggs, with a comfortable little fortune, is taking life easy, and writing a book of travels. Avery has an official position in Washington. The others are familiar figures on our streets, and the readers of THE CONSTITUTION doubtless know how they have succeeded, and what they are doing.

***

Atlanta with nearly seventy thousand populatoon no longer has five morning dailies. The bare prospect of such a number of competing newpapers would probably cause a popular insurrection. It is all right. The supply should always be regulated by the demand.

WALLACE P. REED.

The Sunday Constitution, twenty-four pages, best Sunday paper in America, $2 a year, post paid; $1 for six months. Subscribe immediately.

Military Notes.

At a recent meeting of the Governor's Horse Guard at their armory, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Governor's Horse Guard will always remember with great pleasure and pride their recent visit to the city of Augusta.

2. That they will never forget the marked attention and hospitality extended them by the officers and members of that splendid corps, the Richmond Huzzars.

3. That we desire especially to acknowledge the untiring efforts of that public spirited citizen and that gallant and accomplished soldier, Captain John W. Clark, to make us feel at home as the guests of his company upon this occasion, and we wish for him and his command long life and much prosperity.

4. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this company; be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and Augusta papers and a copy sent to Captain John W. Clark, Richmond Huzzars, by the secretary of the company.

Extensive stock of toys and holiday goods now being received at The Place, 10 Marietta street.

A special song service and partial review of this quarter's Sunday-school lessons, have been arranged by the superintendent of the mission school of the First Presbyterian church. This mission school numbers over 200, and the services will be interesting, and will be held in the First Presbyterian church at 3:30 p. m.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

For The Constitution.

The wind moaned low, the clock ticked slow;
A mother, pale with grief and wild,
With many a tear, knelt by a bier
Where shrouded lay her darling child.
"What demon took my child away?
What hateful spirit on the blast?
Death, cursed Death, hath seized his prey,
And I am left alone at last!"
The storm howled loud,
But, white as snow,
The babe slept on
While the clock ticked slow.

"Canst Thou, O Christ, who art so dear,
Canst Thou have let foul Death decoy
From these fond arms my only joy,
Borne cold upon his ruthless spear?
If so, Thou art no Christ to me."
Her hair streamed out,
She rocked in woe,
The storm howled on,
The clock ticked slow.

A dove-eyed shape from Paradise
Closed up his wings close to her side,
And caught her tender mother sighs,
Rebuking her that she denied:
"The rainbow must give up its hue,
The tints must from the flower fade,
The sunlight would not please the view,
If you had never seen the shade."
The mother moaned,
The storm soughed low,
The babe slept on,
The clock ticked slow.

"The music must forsake the shell,
Or you would hear it nevermore;
And, ah! the slowly tolling bell,
But shows how much you loved before.
Unvexed by earth, no prayer for rest,
From fainting heart by sorrow wrung,
Shall ever leave its placid breast,
Or mount from its seraphic tongue."
These words made less
The mother's woe:
The storm sobbed on,
And the clock ticked slow.

"The tears—the hot, the bitter tears—
The sighs—the burning, breaking sighs—
Shall never wither up its years,
Shall never dim its seraph eyes."
Its precious freight the angel bore
Past many a glorious sun,
But that child-soul had splendor more
Than every burning one.
The mother said, "Thy will be done."
The storm was hushed,
The child lay low,
The mother smiled,
And the clock ticked slow.

Monticello, Ga. —T. Dumas.

WHAT THE FARMER FINDS

TO INTEREST HIM IN THE AUGUSTA EXPOSITION.

Commissioner Henderson Tells What He Saw at the Great Augusta Fair—Weaving Pine Straw Bagging, Etc.

Commissioner Henderson, of the agricultural department, who has just returned from the Augusta 'Exposition, pronounces it a great success.

After praising the buildings, the race track and the tasteful arrangement of the exhibits, he said:

"One of the first things that attracted my attention was the looms for weaving pine-straw bagging.

"They were already in place, and when I entered were turning out, as I thought, an excellent article, which I am sure is to clothe the future cotton crops of this country. But for the jute trust, this new industry would never have been thought of, and but for the organization known as the Farmers' Alliance, there would not have been a sufficient stand made against it to have arrested it in its mad career. So it is, however. Bombay in her cupidity, and the farmers' alliance in the exercise of their good sense, upon which the trust did not reckon, have led to the utilization of pine straw, or banana leaves, or bears' grass, either of which can be found in unlimited quantities only for the asking. As I have said, the looms for the manufacture of the straw, are now in operation at the Augusta exposition, and I was told by the operator that the Acme company at Wilmington, N. C., are going to establish them throughout the south.

"Right here I can but exclaim, 'All honor to the Farmers' Alliance.'

"If they do nothing else in years, that alone is enough to immortalize them. Farewell, Bombay; farewell, jute.

"The operator told me that this new product could be sold next season at eight cents or less, weighing two pounds to the yard. Should it be made of banana leaf or bear's grass, being very much stronger, it can be made at less than half the weight of the pine straw.

"From the straw looms I went to the South Carolina exhibit. That was handsomely arranged, showing her products both in the mineral and vegetable world. I thought it a sad commentary on Georgia's laws that she had not appropriated money and conferred like powers upon some one to artistically arrange her own rich and varied productions. No state in the union can surpass her in the vegetable kingdom, and I believe none can equal, certainly none can surpass, her in the vast variety of mineral products.

"Let us hope the legislature, who will visit the exposition in a body on the 29th, will look more closely to her developments and prepare for similar exemplifications of Georgia's resources.

"Hard by the Carolina exhibits they will see in the little county of Richmond alone what might be done by a collective exhibit of all sections from the seaboard to the Tennessee line. I saw also a splendid cotton cleaner, a machine that ought to be used by every public gin in the land. I am quite sure, from the sample of cotton which had been put through it, when graded the lint would bring from one to two cents more per pound. I thought, however, there was a possibility of simplifying it somewhat.

"In another end of the vast room there were a variety of reaping machines—which I thought superior to any I had yet seen. Notably among this lot was the McCormick's, which has been long in use and from personal knowledge I know to be good. Passing, as I did, hurriedly up the aisle I saw many machines of countless varieties in operation; notable among which was a pin machine that has always been remarkable for its ingenuity. I did not have time to investigate it, but will do so should I return on the 29th.

"There is a splendid band in constant attendance and a concert hall which, from the size of the hall and the number of chairs, will seat two, three, perhaps, more such bodies as the Georgia legislature. The hall is beautifully arranged, and stands at the south wing of the building.

"It is the hall in which Commissioner Coleman is to address the planters of Georgia on the 10th of December. It is to be hoped every farmer in Georgia who can do so with any propriety will turn out to hear him. His ripe experience will justify them in expecting truths that will be presented in such a way as will not only rivet the attention but the memory, also. Nothing would please me half so well as to have the farmers of Georgia give this illustrious speaker their presence on that great day.

"I will simply conclude our conversation by telling you that I went out in company with Mr. Steiner (given name forgotten), of Burke county, to look at a colt that had just taken the blue ribbon. I found him a dark bay, almost black, 15½ hands high, and withal one of the most symmetrical animals that I have ever seen. I do not remember the precise strain, but he was represented to be a thoroughbred, of which he has many more.

"I believe Mr. Steiner has twenty colts, all of which are thoroughbreds. Others from Burke county are also engaged in blooded-horse enterprises, and to all appearances are making a success of it. I have never seen any from Kentucky or Indiana that I thought surpassed them, either in style, quality or speed. This is a new industry that is growing up. There are vast improvements in the line of horse flesh also in Morgan county, and perhaps a few other places in Georgia.

"Much attention, I found also, is being paid to tobacco throughout the state. I have been long endeavoring to stimulate this industry, but, as I am short of time at present, I will talk to you more anon. I saw Rykman and Pardee in Augusta. You will remember them as old friends of the cotton exposition."

30,000 Barrels of Flour.

A CONSTITUTION representative, yesterday afternoon, met Mr. C. Y. Henderson, a representative of the Kennesaw mills, at Marietta, and asked him about the flour trade and its prospects.

"Fine," said Mr. Henderson. "The Kennesaw mills are turning out more flour than ever before, and we find a ready market and steady demand for it."

"It is rumored on the street that you declined an offer for 20,000 barrels today. What about that?"

"Well, that is a fact. Our firm was offered cash for 30,000 barrels, but we declined to accept it."

"For what reason? Don't you make flour to sell?"

"Yes, but as we have such a heavy trade with the merchants in our own state and South Carolina, and they, too, having been our patrons for the past twenty years, it is our duty to supply them first. If we were to take this large and flattering order, we would necessarily have to cut short some of our life long patrons."

"How many grades of flour does your mill make, Mr. Henderson?"

"We make five grades—and just let me say that our granulated patent will take the blue ribbon anywhere. We have other brands that are favorites in many homes in the south. Cheek and Whitlock's choice is one of the most popular, and I believe is known in every household in the state. I frequently sell from 3,000 to 5,000 barrels at a time."

Mr. Henderson is pushing his flour right on, and is making a name for himself in this business.

Delbridge & Orr.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Delbridge & Orr. These young gentlemen are pushing things right on in their line. They have a fine assortment of Christmas and holiday goods. Go down Whitehall street and see them.

Express Their Gratitude.

The wonderful testimonials from distinguished men throughout the United States in praise of Hawkes's new crystallized lenses are all straightforward statements, given and signed by the people themselves, and many of them unsolicited. It is natural for those who have suffered from the failure of sight, and whose eyes have been restored, to express their gratitude in this way.

All eyes fitted with these famous glasses at Hawkes's optical depot under Kimball house. Oculists' prescriptions receive the attention of skilled professionals. Glasses mailed to all parts of the United States in our patent mailing boxes.

A. W. HAWKES, Optician,
19 Decatur street.

If you want the leaks stopped in your shingles or metals roofs just do like Boyd & Baxter, the Gate City Brewing company, Captain Nelms, McCombs, Taylor & Co., John Keely, and hundreds of others of Atlanta have done. Just get the W. Jay McDonald Improved Combined Fire and Water Proof Cement Roof Paint company to apply their paint. No 7½ and 36 N. Broad street.

Now is the Time.

Lookout for W. Bee McDonald next week with the only roof paint in America that will stop a leak, or that is strictly a fire-proof, on either metal or shingles, and will make a cloth hold water. He is at No. 7½ and 36 North Broad street. W. Jay McDonald and John T. Stocks, proprietors.

SOME MEN WHO ARE HOPEFUL

Of the Future of the Farmers in Their Section—Improvements on All Sides.

Amid the discouraging reports that come from the farmers in all sections of the state, THE CONSTITUTION struck the other day three men who took a more cheerful view of things.

The Hon. Mr. Champion, of Worth, said:

"I think the farmers of Worth county have improved very much in the past ten years. I can tell it by their improved implements, finer vehicles, better stock and improved farms. As a rule, my people make their own provisions, and that will make any people rich. I never bought a ham in my life, and I sell meat and lard I cure every year. I find farming a profitable business, and I want no better state than Georgia, and no better county than Worth. My deliberate opinion is that in ten years Worth county will have come to the front in Georgia, and will prove to be the richest and best county in the state."

Hon. Mr. Collier, of Dooly: "The same may be said of the farmers of Dooly. They have improved rapidly. I should say on an average they have gained twenty-five per cent in wealth in the past ten years, besides living well and improving their farms and their land. Our lands have a great advantage in being level, and they will hold the food we give them. Like Mr. Champion, I am a grain raiser and a meat raiser. I never buy either bread or meat. Bacon can be made in Dooly county as cheap as anywhere on earth. By running your hogs on Spanish groundpeas, on common peas, and other root crops, you can raise them with very little corn. Meat can be made in this way at three or four cents a pound. No matter what it costs, it is cheaper when you raise it yourself than when you buy it. I should not advise our Georgia farmers to make much meat to sell, but every farmer ought to make enough to run his farm. They are rapidly coming to this in Dooly county, and they are prosperous."

Hon. Mr. Hooks, of Lee: "What these gentlemen have said of their counties, can be said of Lee. I believe we have the best agricultural section of the state, and no matter how farmers are doing elsewhere, they are doing well with us. I have only been in Lee four years, but I do not believe there is a more evenly prosperous county in the state, and it is getting better all the time."

It is cheering to hear such news as this. Senator Ray, overhearing the conversation, indorsed all that was said, as these counties are in his section of the country.

Mr. Smith, of Telfair, a quiet and observant man, said: "I believe there is more general prosperity among the farmers in the section reaching from Dodge across the state, than in any other part. The turpentine business, of course, brought in a large amount of money, but the farms are being better handled, and I think our section is going to come swiftly to the front."

CONFEDERATE VETERANS' FAIR.

A Meeting of the Committees Last Night—Interesting Features.

The committees on the fair met in their hall on Broad street last night and discussed the progress of the fair.

Everything seems to be moving on favorably, and the fair is going to be "one of the finest" amongst the enterprises and entertainments of this coming winter in our city. A considerable fund has already been donated, and the prospect is good for more.

Among the numerous interesting features spoken of is to be a competitive drill of old veterans, confined to members of the Fulton County Veterans' association, for the Delkin badge, as a prize. Several squads will be organized. Squad No. 1 will be chosen by the well known "old rebels," Charles D'Alvigny and Daniel J. Irby.

Squad No. 2 by F. M. Moyers and A. M. Perkerson.
Squad No. 3 by George B. Forbes and Martin Nally.
Squad No. 4 by Evan P. Howell and Ches B. Howard.

The two named on each of these squads are to select fourteen others, so as to arrange for four quads of sixteen men in each. The drill, of course, is expected to be according to Hardee's tactics. General P. M. B. Young will be drillmaster.

The judges appointed to decide on the drill contest, are as follows:

General LaFayette McLaws, of Savannah, Georgia.
General R. J. Henderson, of Atlanta, Georgia.
Colonel A. J. McBride, of Atlanta, Georgia.
Colonel John R. Towers, of Marietta, Georgia.
Captain W. A. Wright, of Atlanta, Georgia.

All the inhabitants of Fulton county, out in the country as well as in the city, are especially invited to give their aid in this fair. Remember this is a county affair, of the Fulton County Veterans' association, and every veteran is interested, and is particularly solicited to join in the enterprise. Ladies in the country are asked to give their aid in any way they may deem appropriate; but something—anything—will be acceptable. Some of these "old veterans of the lost cause" in the country districts may get up many good things, if they will go foraging a little amongst their neighbors—get pigs, lambs, veal, poultry, eggs, 'possum and potatoes, and catch a rabbit or coon and donate to the fair. It all goes for the benefit of our old and infirm comrades, "Fall in, men," and help along those who have grown old and helpless. One of the interesting features for the occasion will be the oriental bazar, where genuine goods will be disposed of as souvenirs.

Complete stock of electric scissors and pocket knives, everyone guaranteed, at The Place, 10 Marietta street.

The Interior of a Home.

The pride of every lady's heart is to possess a tastily furnished home, which does not necessarily mean an extravagant expenditure of money.

In the interior decoration of a house, whether it be the humble cottage, with floors barely covered with the old rag or modern hemp carpet and windows hung with curtain calico; or whether it be the princely mansions that ornament some of Atlanta's most popular thoroughfares, with its inlaid floors, deaf to the foot-fall of the inmate through the handsome and massive India rug, and windows modestly excluding the vulgar gaze of the passer-by, with their tapestry, Florentine or Turcoman draperies, there are certain cardinal laws to be adhered to, requisite to the perfect furnishing of every well appointed house.

An individual of any degree of culture and refinement, coupled with a little experience and taste, can enter an apartment and criticise the effect of its arrangement upon him or her, as to being agreeable or unpleasant in its presentation and be just in their observation, and yet the same person given the room with its naked floor and bare walls, with the request to furnish, would be at a total loss to know how to begin to achieve the desired end. It is this deficiency that is desired to be overcome, rather than encourage the imaginary critic.

The space allotted is rather limited to offer in elaborate detail the many profitable suggestions necessary to a complete review on this subject, so mention will only be made of the more essential points to operate as a basis, upon which the fancy of the individual purchaser may complete the outfit, assisted by the suggestions of the unfortunate salesman who shall skillfully and untiringly exhibit the articles desired to their unpracticed eye, without accomplishing a sale, but invariably receiving the plaudit, "The carpets, etc., are so pretty we will call again."

1. The walls of a house should never be perfectly white, but when not papered should be tinted some color appropriate to the use of the room. White walls have nothing in common with the draperies of a room, nor are they an appropriate background for ornamental pictures. They have more a sepulchral glare rather than an inviting cosy home.

2. The walls tinted, the next is the covering for the floors, which may be of ingrains, tapestry, brussels, velvets, moquettes, wiltons or axministers, when the floor is to be covered entire; or Smyrna, Turkish, wilton or axminister rugs, when only partly to be hidden from view, but in either instance, the pattern for each department should distinctively suggest its own appropriateness.

The hall, which is the receptacle of every visitor, should be carpeted in what are known as the "warm" colors, such as crimson, maroon, dark olive, terra cotta, chocolate or brown, so as to give an air of cordiality on entering, the pattern invariably small. The parlor is the next into which the caller is ushered, and consequently after the cordial hall reception, should be made to feel bright and cheerful by the appearance of the parlor, which should be carpeted with the lighter and more delicate shades, such as pearl, ecru, blue, light olive, rose or fawn, with no distinct set pattern or grotesque figure, but rather light in its effect and chaste in its design. For in this apartment both visitor and receiver are expected to display all their accumulated knowledge, assumed airs and pretended sincerity. The dining room, which should properly annex to the parlor, is the next into which the visitor is escorted, provided the call is made just prior to the hour of dining and the visit is a little protracted. This should be carpeted in the sombre hues, rather a compromise between the hall and parlor, unless it be one continuous room with the parlor, only separated by hangings over the arch, in which case the carpets should be the same, and the draperies and rugs essentially different. In next Sunday's CONSTITUTION we will have the library, sitting room and chambers; and also, how the windows, etc., should be draped. And every day during the week we will be glad to entertain you in our elegant carpet department, where we most artistically execute all the above suggestions.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Plush Mouchoir Cases

In all shades, lorgnettes, opera, field and marine glasses in aluminum, pearl and plain cases, magnifying mirrors, microscopes, spy glasses, hand readers, thermometers, hydrometers and lactometers, pocket compasses, adjustible eye-shades, gold, silver, nickle, steel, zylonite and celluloid spectacles and eye-glasses, dude quizzing glasses, and chatelaine spectacle cases, at Hawkes's wholesale and retail optical depot, 19 Decatur street, under Kimball house.

THE PLAYERS, SIR.

HOW MR. BOUCICAULT RUNS THE DRAMATIC SCHOOL.

Showing That Although All the World's a Stage, All the Men and Women Are Far From Being Players.

If my memory does not slumber it was the sad and philosophic Jacques, in "As You Like It," who remarked while talking to himself in sylvan solitude that all the world was a stage and all the men and women merely players.

While this is undoubtedly true—as was everything else which Shakespeare said—it does not necessarily follow that all men and women are capable of strutting and fretting before the flashing footlights in, strictly speaking, stage parts.

And yet, it goes without saying, that there is a vast amount of undeveloped stage talent in this workaday world. Every great city has some Iago in embryo; some Rip Van Winkle who has never waked to the trumpet of fame; some Lady Macbeth, in heart, if not in talent; some Virginius in lofty and heroic soul; some Bob Acres, in the shell, whose knees will never quake with comic fear to the infinite merriment of guffawing crowds—and society fairly teems with Lady Teazles and Joseph Surfaces who will never tread the mimic boards.

Full many a dramatic rose is born to wither in the gloom, and "mute inglorious Miltons" in every country graveyard continue to give the world a rest.

It is astonishing how very many people think that they would make actors or actresses—and it is simply amazing how few are deemed worthy to wear the sock and buskin, or seem fit to wear the comedian's wig, or to thrill thousands as the dark-browed melodramatic villain with black tunic and halting stride.

This train of confused reflections was started through my mind by a little talk which I had the other night with Manager Hillsdorf, of the Jim, the Penman, company.

I was asking him some questions about the Madison Square dramatic school, at the head of which stands Dion Boucicault, the wonderful actor and playwright.

"Dion Boucicault," said he, "is not only the greatest stage manager in the country, but he is a master of dramatic art in all of its phases."

"How does he run the school?" I asked.

"In this way. People who are applicants for admission go to him and by prolonged consultation he finds out what they think they can play, whether comedy, character parts, tragedy or melodrama."

Having found out the nature of their ambition in the dramatic line, he takes them, one by one, and subjects them to a thorough examination. He then puts them, in turn, to a stubborn, practical test.

"We will suppose that he is confronted by a young lady and young gentleman who are consumed with a desire to play tragedy. After giving them a fatherly talk, he assigns them a scene from Macbeth, for instance. They go off and study the parts—the young man devoting himself to Macbeth—the young lady studying Lady Macbeth. After a time, he calls a rehearsal, and as they go through with the scene he watches them with artistic eyes, correcting their conceptions and their execution.

"He then tells them in short order whether they have or have not capacity for tragic work, explaining the reasons.

"We will suppose again that a young lady and young gentleman wish to play character parts. Mr. Boucicault takes up the play of "Caste" for example, selects a scene or two, telling the gentleman to study "Sam Gerridge" and the lady to try her hand on "Polly Echols." After rehearsing these character parts before him, he can tell without trouble and with charming candor whether they are adapted to character acting."

"What is the next step?"

"Well, if an applicant develops talent in a particular line, he or she, as the case may be, is accepted; and those applicants who fail to show aptitude for acting are frankly told of their failings, and politely rejected."

"There is always a demand for real dramatic talent, and the successful applicants in the various lines of acting, are gotten engagements. I remember one young lady applicant who showed, at once, marked talent for comedy. She was not only accepted with pleasure, but was given a part without delay in "Partners," now having a run at the Madison Square theater. She is doing remarkably well, and may be considered as regularly in the line of promotion."

"The Madison Square dramatic school seems to afford a fine opening for aspiring talent?"

"Yes, sir; and those who stand Mr. Baucicault's searching test, and receive his recommendation, will find no trouble in being launched at once into the profession."

"About how much does it cost an applicant to make the trial?"

"There are no charges whatever. The object of the school is to discover good dramatic talent and place it before the public. The school is run by the Madison square management in the general interest of the dramatic profession. The number of applicants is not limited, and all who apply are given a perfectly fair showing."

"But the standard is high."

"Yes, very high. Many apply, but few are chosen. How many, in proportion to the number of applicants, do you suppose have been accepted so far?"

"I can't imagine."

"Well, in order to give you a vivid idea of the scarcity of good dramatic talent in this country, it is only necessary to say that out of about fifteen hundred applicants for admission to the Madison Square School of Acting since its opening, only about thirty have been accepted."

"Only thirty!"

"Only thirty."

"Isn't that very remarkable?"

"Well, I can't say that it is, in view of the fact that the percentage of people who succeed on the stage is probably much smaller than that in any other profession. There are scores of fine preachers, fine lawyers and fine doctors—but a little reflection will convince you that you can almost count on your fingers the number of great actors and actresses in the country."

S. C.

If You Are Sick

With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostration, use Paine's Celery Compound and be cured. In each of these the cause is mental or physical overwork, anxiety, exposure or malaria, the effect of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove the CAUSE with that great Nerve Tonic, and the RESULT will disappear.

Paine's Celery Compound

JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as a Nerve Tonic. In my case a single bottle wrought a great change. My nervousness entirely disappeared, and with it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound

Will Cure You!

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.

Diamond Dyes

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other.

A Dress Dyed / *A Coat Colored* / *Garments Renewed* } FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them!

Unequalled for all Fancy and Art Work. At druggists and Merchants. Dye Book free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

CARPETS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS

—AND—

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

—FOR THE—

HOLIDAYS!

A visit to our establishment will convince you at a glance that our stock has not been purchased at auction; that it does not consist of an accommodation of odds and ends, but on the contrary is an elegant assortment of the best goods attainable from the best factories and of recent purchase.

We have endeavored to surpass all our former efforts in producing a collection of such goods as are most suitable for general household use as well as for Holiday Presents.

Our store covers 23,760 square feet and is filled with an immense stock of goods. We have the largest and most varied display in our line in this city, and we claim that we can suit you in more points than others.

Having thus extended our invitation, we will mention some of the articles carried in our stock.

For the drawing room we show Mahogany, Antique Oak, Walnut and Cherry divans, tetes, easy chairs, rockers and corner chairs, covered in plushes of the rarest hues, and silk tapestries of domestic and foreign industry. Easles, screens, fancy tables and mirrors which are certain to arrest the attention of any buyer. Suits from $30 upward.

For the bed chamber our line of cheap, medium and fine suits, wardrobes and chiffoniers is complimented on every hand by purchasers of excellent taste. We keep commodes.

For the dining room we exhibit beautiful sideboards, extension tables and leather chairs of latest designs at very attractive figures.

We are offering inducements in bookcases, writing desks, fancy plush rockers, rattan ware, cabinets, pedestals, silver cases, and the like.

Folding beds of best make, table washstands, springs, mattresses and bedding.

Our carpet department is well stocked with the best ingrains we have ever had as low as forty cents. Try our goods and work. Tapestry carpets as low as 65 cents. Body Brussels sold by the yard only at 90 cents. Wilton velvets sold by the yard only at 99 cents.

Misfit Tapestries, Body Brussels and Velvets at less than cost. You can't afford to pass these by if you need a carpet. Be sure to look at them. Now is the time to buy straw mattings cheap. If you want one you can save 10 cents a yard by buying now. Large stock of Antique Lace Curtains at cost. Just think of buying heavy portierre cuotains at $3 per pair. Wool fringes, very pretty for home use, in making inexpensive presents, only 20 cents a yard. Just think of buying plush 24 inches wide for 99 cents a yard. Other stores charge $1.25. We carry beyond doubt the best line of upholstery goods, heavy curtains and window shades in Atlanta. If you are in town call and see us. If you are out of town call on us or write for samples and prices.

ANDREW J. MILLER & SON

42 AND 44 PEACHTEEE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE SOUTH.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MILLINERY AND SHOES

We Call Attention to Our Facilities.

We alone in Atlanta, "in our line," deal direct with the factories, foreign and domestic, and ship goods direct, paying duties on foreign shipments here in our customhouse. By using the cash and discounting our bills we can afford to do away with the mid le man and give to the trade that enormous per cent.

See and price before placing your orders. While we do not deal in shoddy and old style goods, and can, as we do, guarantee quality and style, we keep all the grades of first class goods that are of late designs, and can suit the most conservative and economical buyer, as well as the most extravagant.

IN DRESS GOODS.

We lead the van from the very finest Broadcloth, imported from France, for ladies' dresses, down to the domestic serge. We have and carry a full and complete stock, with trimmings to match.

IN SILKS.

The Bangoline wool and silk combined is probably the very latest. A full line in all the new shades and colorings, with trimmings woven to match each shade. The Poult deSoie with satin finish, is being used with moire skirts, making a pretty, stylish and inexpensive suit.

PARTI SHADES.

The most superbly magnificent colorings in all the new tints for gaslight, with laces and silk net trimmings to match. Trouseaus and reception dresses made to order, with a solid guarantee to fit and of new design.

LADIES' WRAPS—In plush, silk and wools, braided and plain. Full stock in both long and short garments, of the very latest styles. Also a fine line, in elegant new styles, for misses and children. Come this week for a carriage or walking wrap.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

In silk, zephyr, wool, merino, union; full suits for ladies', misses and children. See the new goods in this stock, high and low cut.

TABLE LINENS.

For hotels a speciaity. All grades and prices, with napkins, d'oyles, tray cloth, etc., to match. In this stock we have the most elegant sets for dinner or tea, in tints, all colors, full and medium lengths, with fringed napkins to match each shade. The largest stock of pure linen towels ever shown in the city.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Goods never show in the south before. All the new styles in gloves, evening shades in extra length a specialty, with a full and complete line of Robinson's clean, fast hosiery that is warranteed not to crock or dye.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Full stock imported suitings and pants goods in the very latest styles, with a complete line in underwear and neckwear of the very latest styles. See our men's and boy's natural wool undersuits, all sizes. Full line of gents' dress shirts.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

And notion department are filled with all the beauties of the season. Nothing lacking to make a birthday or Christmas present.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Never in the history of the south has such a stock of carpets been opened. We have a complete line of Axminsters, Moquettes, Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels, Tapestries, Ingrains, Unions, Hemps, etc., English goods, double and single widths, with or without borders, with rugs, mats, and draperies to match. Our immense sales to large southern cities proves that our guarantee on quality and prices being equal to any northern or eastern retail house is correct. See and price our carpets before placeing your orders.

WINDOW SHADES.

Full stock, and lace curtains in all the new styles, with a full line of silk draperies and turcoman and chenille goods for halls and parlors. We have in this department a few lines of odds and ends, goods that are first class and good styles, that we are going to discontinue. To these we call **COUNTRY MERCHANTS ATTENTION!** When we move a piece of goods from regular stock to sell we mean that it must go at some price or to the auction house. Now these goods are first class, and your price, if at all reasonable, will move them: at wholesale or retail they will be sold and cleared out. Also we have a mammoth pile of fine goods in remnants. For rugs nothing is better. Made into center carpets they are faultless and perfect. They, like all our odds and ends, must go at your price. See and price them this week. We must have the room taken up by these odds and ends.

LINOLEUM.

New stock. Complete line. New designs for halls, connecting rooms, public offices and hotels. Nothing is superior to Linoleum.

COCOA AND NAPIER MATTING.

For courthouses and public buildings are considered the acme of perfection. Nothing is considered better for the lasting quality. For hotels, for public buildings, for offices, for mansions, for boarding houses, for dwellings, for cottages and for every purpose, see and price with us for Carpets and Draperies.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

For receptions we have satin slippers in all the popular shades: Sewed Oxfords, pattent leather vamps, beaded slippers, undressed slippers, Burt's slippers and shoes, men's, boy's ladies,' misses and childrens' shoes. Every pair made to order and warranted to fit and to wear. In men's shoes as in ladies' we give the narrow as well as the wide widths. Nothing can obviate a perfect fit as we alone carry the narrow as well as the wider last. The best shoe is the cheapest shoe to buy and while it may cost a fraction more at the time, it will prove economy in the long run. We have every pair of our shoes and slippers made to order. Hence we can and do guarantee a perfect fit and wear. Now remember if you need DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MILLINERY or SHOES, call and price our goods.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.,

66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET,

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 AND 15 HUNTER STREET,

ATLANTA = GA.

CHURCH CHIMES.

SERVICES TODAY IN THE VARIOUS TEMPLES.

METHODIST.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets, Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Subjects—morning, "The Perseverance of the Saints;" evening, "The Christianity of Christ." Sunday school and lecture to strangers by Major W. F. Saton at 9:30 a m. Class meeting Monday 7:00 p m in the stewards' room. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:00 p m. Young men's meeting Friday at 7:00 p. m. All invited.

Trinity Home-Mission Chapel, Leonard street.—Sunday school this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, F. M. Richardson, superintendent. Preaching this evening at 7:00 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:00 p m. A cordial invitation to these services.

First Methodist Episcopal Church South, junction of Peachtree and North Pryor streets—Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., R. A. Hemphill and H. E. W. Palmer, superintendents. Preaching at 10:45 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Text of the morning sermon, "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him, and there was no strange God with them"—Deut. 32, 10-12. Class meeting 3:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:00 p. m., and general prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:00 p. m. The public is cordially invited. Seats free. A full meeting of the board of stewards is earnestly desired Monday night at 7:00 o'clock.

Marietta Street Mission. (179 Marietta street.) The services tonight will be conducted by the singing evangelist, Mr. Lincoln. Sunday school at 9 a. m, John F. Barclay, superintendent. Services every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Decatur Street Mission Sunday school (162 Decatur street) at 3:00 p m, N. C. Spence, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. Cottage meeting every Friday night. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

West Side Mission Sunday school at 3 p m, W. B. Jackson, superintendent.

Park street Methodist Church, West End—Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, pastor. Class meeting at 9 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m., H. L. Culberson, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a m and 7 p m by the pastor. Subject of morning, "Exotic Plants." Prayer meeting and lecture on Wednesday at 7:00 p m. Young peoples' meeting Friday at 7:30 p m. The public invited.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction of Walker and Nelson streets—Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by Rev. Dr. I. S. Hopkins, and at 7 p m by Rev. W. A. Dodge. Sabbath school 9:30 a m, E. H. Orr, superintendent. Steward's meeting Monday night at 7:00 p. m. Young men's meeting Tuesday at 7:00 p m. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:00 p m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

St. Paul M. E. church, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. There will be preaching today at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a m, J. E. Gullatt, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting every Monday night. General prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Class meeting Friday night. Parsonage Aid society Monday at 3:30 p. m.

Marietta Street M. E. Church, between Spring and Bartow streets.—Rev. A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m., and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Consecration meeting Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Pierce church, Ira street, near E. T., V. and Ga. railroad shops—Rev. W. S. Stevens, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, W. S. Hubbard, superintendent. Prayer meetings Wednesday night. Class meeting Monday night. Everybody invited.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets.—Rev. J. T. Richardson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m, and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. F. M. Akin, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

North Atlanta Mission Sunday school at 3:00 p. m. J. L. Logan, superintendent.

Preaching at No. 21 Ella street, old barracks, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p m.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner of Forsyth and Walton streets, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Subjects—morning, "The Demon of Unlawful Curiosity;" evening, "Pitching Our Tents Toward Sodom." Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Young men's meeting at 7:30 p m Monday. Prayer and lecture meeting at 7:30 p m Wednesday. All are cordially invited.

North Avenue Mission of the First Baptist church, near Technological school. Sabbath school at 3 p m. Ed White, Jr., superintendent. Everybody welcome.

Exposition Hotel Mission of the First Baptist church, Marietta street—Gospel and Prayer meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in charge of R. A. Montieth, A. W. Bealer, J. A. Autry and other. Persons living in the city cordially invited to attend.

North Atlanta Mission of the First Baptist church, at the end of the North Atlanta street car line—Preaching in the afternoon at 3:30. Sunday school at 9 am., J. D. Carter in charge. Prayer meeting 10 a m.

Edgewood Mission of the First Baptist church. Sunday school at 4 o'clock p m, J. C. Bridger, superintendent.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by Rev. F. H. Kerfoot, D. D., of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, Louisville, Ky., and at 7 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:00 p m. Gospel meeting for men and boys at 7:00 p m Monday. All are cordially invited to these services.

McDonough Street Mission of the Second Baptist church, on Richardson street, near Capitol avenue. Sunday school at 3:00 p m, E. S. Lumpkin, superintendent. All are invited.

East Tennessee Mission of the Second Baptist Church, corner of Ira and Eads streets—Rev. Wm. B. Smith, pastor in charge. Preaching at 10 a m and at 7:00 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m, Mr. T. J. Day, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:00 p m Thursday. Bible reading 7:00 p m Tuesday. All are cordially invited.

Third Baptist church, 31 Jones avenue.—Rev. W. C. McCall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:15 p m by the pastor. Subject for morning, "Doubting Thomas." Sunday school at 9:30 a m, W. H. Bell, superintendent. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:15.

Central Baptist church, corner W. Fair and Peters streets. Rev. W. H. Strickland, D. D, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, R. J. Johnson, superintendent. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets—Elder J. T. Jordan. Preachingat 11 o'clock every third Saturday and Sunday in each month. All are cordially invited to attend.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street—H. C. Hornady, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by the pastor and at 7 p m by the Rev. F. W. Allgood, member of the general assembly. Sunday school at 2:30 p m, George Andrews, superintendent Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 All are cordially invited to come.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barrett, D. D., pastor. Divine services today at 11 o'clock a m and 7:15 o'clock p m by the pastor. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:15 o'clock p m. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday 7:15 o'clock p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m All are cordially invited.

Marietta street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet just to the right and opposite the old Exposition hotel, on Marietta street, at 3:00 p m. There will be preaching at the same place on Friday night at 7:00 o'clock by Rev. E. H. Barrett, D. D. All invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent. Lovers of music will be delighted today by the young and gifted Miss Lila Shackelford, lately from New York, as suprano, supported by Mr. Spencer H. Cone, tenor; Miss Ethel Richards, alto; J. W. Thompson, bass; Miss Emma Hahr, organist. Regular weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p m. All are cordially invited.

Wallace Chapel, 199 W. Fair street—F. De S. Helmer in charge. Preaching Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Gospel meeting Sunday night 7 o'clock. Sunday school Sunday afternoon at 3:30. W. D. Beatie, superintendent. Bible study Wednesday night at 7:00. Ladies meeting Friday afternoon at 3:30 No. 8 Walnut street. Everybody cordially welcome.

Rankin Chapel, corner Martin and Glenn streets—F. DeS. Helmer in charge. Preaching Sunday night at 7:30. Cottage meeting Tuesday night at 7:30. Sunday school Sunday afternoon at 3:30. Dr. J. W. Rankin, superintendent. A cordial invitation to all.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Oak and Ashby streets—Rev. N. B. Mathes, supply. Divine services at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by Rev. N. B. Mathes. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, George B. McGaughy, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:00 p m. All invited.

Fourth Presbyterian church—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. A cordial invitation to all to attend.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Luke's Cathedral, northeast corner Pryor and Houston streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Holy communion at 8:45 a. m. Morning prayer with sermon at 11 a m. Evening prayer with sermon at 7:30 p m. During the temporary absence of the dean, Rev. H. K. Rees, of Cave springs, Ga., will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, F. M. Scott, superintendent. Young men's Bible class at 9:30 a. m. The evening service is given under the auspices of St. Luke's Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. The sermon is for young people, who are earnestly invited to be present. The brotherhood will be there to make you welcome. Come! Strangers welcomed and provided with seats.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. Byron Holley, rector. Morning prayer, auto-communion and sermon at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and lecture at 7:30 o'clock. Holy communion the first Sunday in every month and on festival days. Opportunity for baptism every Sunday at 3 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. All invited.

In St. Philip's Chapel, corner Washington and Alabama streets—Rev. Bryon Holley, rector, Rev W. H. Hunt, assistant minister. Services and Sunday school for colored people every Sunday at 3:00 p m.

Good Shepherd chapel, Plum street—Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.

Emanuel chapel, North Atlanta. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Epiphany chapel, Jackson street. Sunday school at 4 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Congregational Church of the Redeemer, Ellis near Peachtree streets—Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by Rev. R. T. Hall, of Jacksonville, Fla. Subjects—morning, "How to Limit the Almighty;" evening, "When to Put on the Yoke." Sunday school at 9:30 a m, A. B. Carrier, superintendent. All are invited to these services.

Grace Church, corner Whitehall and Humphries—Preaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by Rev. A. T. Clarke. Sunday school at 3 o'clock p m, J. F. Beck, superintendent. All invited.

Immanuel Church, near E. T. V. & G. R. R. shops—Preaching at 3:00 p m by Rev. A. T. Clarke. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a m, Charles Deckner, superintendent. Every one invited.

Berean Congregational church, Borne street, near the Fulton cotton factory.—Rev. S. C. McDaniel, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Subject morning sermon, "The Effect of Giving Sight to the Blind." Sunday school at 3 p m, E. L. Bradley, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30. All welcome.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, on Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth streets.—Rev. George Leonard Chaney will preach at 11 a m on "Hope," and at 7:30 p m on "Pestilential Literature." Children's service and minister's class at 12:15 p m. Seats free. All are made welcome.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Church of Christ, on Hunter street—Rev. T. M. Harris, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 8 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, W. S. Bell superintendent. Bible class at 10 a m, Rev. T. M. Harris, teacher. You are cordia ly invited to attend.

Central Christian church, Peters street, between Whitehall and Forsyth—Preaching at 11 a m by Dr. A. G. Thomas. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m, Henry Atkins, superintendent. No service tonight. All are cordially invited to these services.

COLORED CHURCHES.

St. Paul A. M. E. church, Humphries street—D. T. Greene, pastor. Love feast at 11 a m. Preaching at 3:30 p m and 7:30 p m, sacrament also, by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, I. P. Moyer, superintendent. Class meeting Wednesday night.

Butler Street C. M. E. church—N. F. Haygood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m, 3 p m, and 8 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, D. C. Clayton superintendent. Class meeting on every Wednesday at 8 p m.

Schell Chapel C. M. E. church on Markham street, Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m, R. W. White, superintendent. Prayer meeting Thursday night. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Register at once so you can vote for Tom Glenn, the conservative ticket and Atlanta. Don't stand around with your finger in your mouth election day and say you forgot to register.

POPE, THE HATTER.

Full line of Soft Felt Hats in fine and medium grades.

ART NEEDLEWORK.

Don't fail to read our half page advertisement. It will pay you to do so.

SHARP & OUDERKIRK take pleasure in informing their friends and patrons of their recently opened Art Needlework Department, which will be greatly appreciated by the ladies of Atlanta.

They aim to make their store the Art Centre of the city, and they will spare no pains or expense to accomplish this end. All who have visited this department declare their display in this department to be the finest in the city, and worthy to take its place with their exhibit of fine furniture.

The Art Needlework department makes a specialty of fancy furnishing goods. Our designs in sofa pillows, table scarfs, chair and sofa backs, center pieces, etc., all our own, and found in no other place in the city.

Before ordering Christmas Gifts see our new goods and designs.

Stamping done and instructions given in all the new work by a thoroughly competent teacher.

A half page advertisement in this issue of SHARP & OUDERKIRK'S contains important facts worth investigating.

sun nxt church notices.

Passengers can leave Atlanta 6:50 a. m., arrive Columbus 11:25 a. m., leave Columbus 4:10 p. m., arrive Atlanta 9 p. m. This will give about 5 hours in Columbus to take in exposition, races, etc. Remember these trains run only via Griffin and Georgia Midland road.

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Name this paper. 9@3—30t wed sat fd gds

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Come and See the Stock of General

CHRISTMAS GOODS

—AT—

Delbridge & Orr's,

110 Whitehall Street.

We have the most complete and largest assortment ever shown under one roof before. Our display of Fine Plush Goods in Dressing Cases, Manicure and Shaving Sets, Albums, Picture Frames and Whisks was never equaled.

A solid car load of tin and wood, plain and mechanical

TOYS!

Some of which are marvels of ingenuity. A very large stock of Bisque, Wax and China Dolls, and everything suitable for any kind of a

Christmas or Birthday Present,

And at any price. With every purchase of a dollar's worth of goods we give a chance FREE in the drawing for the hundred dollar Dressing Case.

For further particulars call at the store.

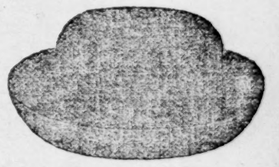
Delbridge & Orr,

110 Whitehall St.

Recherche Down Quilts, Figured Satin and Surah Silk back, perfect gems. Only four left at Sharp & Ouderkirk's, at two thirds usual price.

Ewbank's "Topaz" Ointment, 50 cents. Wonderful and Marvelous, a boon to sufferers of skin diseases.

POPE, THE HATTER.



New Styles for Driving and Traveling.

Ewbank's "Topaz" Blood Pills, 50 cents. The Best Blood Purifier and Scrotula Eradicator on the market.

The Sunday Constitution, twenty-four pages, best Sunday paper in America, **$1** *a year, post paid;* **$1** *for six months. Subscribe immediately.*

This Is Not a Special Sale For Five Days.

You can get these goods any day in the year at A. L. Delkin & Co.

A solid gold ladies' stem wind watch, $10.00.
A solid silver stem wind watch, $5.
A solid nickel watch, $3.
A solid silver thimble, 15 cents.
A solid gold tooth pick, R. P. handle, 25c, and hundreds of other goods at equally low prices.

A. L. DELKIN & CO., 93 Whitehall street.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect November 11, 1888:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No. 56 Daily
Leave Atlanta	1 20 p m	11 30 p m	4 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	2 42 p m	1 28 a m	5 33 p m
" LaGrange	3 45 p m	3 02 a m	6 33 p m
" West Point	4 16 p m	3 50 a m	7 15 p m
" Opelika	4 55 p m	4 45 a m	.....
Arrive Columbus	6 30 p m	10 40 a m	.....
Arrive Montgomery	7 00 p m	7 25 a m	.....
Arrive Pensacola	3 30 a m	2 00 p m	.....
Arrive Mobile	3 20 a m	1 55 p m	.....
Arrive New Orleans	7 55 a m	7 20 p m	.....
Arrive Houston, Tex	2 07 a m	8 45 p m	.....
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT			
Leave Montgomery	7 20 p m	8 15 a m	.....
Arrive Selma	9 02 p m	11 43 a m	.....
" Akron	12 05 a m	5 50 p m	.....
" Meridian	4 00 a m	.....	.....
" Vicksburg	10 50 a m	.....	.....
" Shreveport	8 15 p m	.....	.....

NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily	No. 55 Daily
Leave New Orleans	7 00 a m	3 30 p m	.....
" Mobile	12 10 p m	8 00 p m	.....
" Pensacola	6 50 a m	10 20 p m	.....
Arrive Montgomery	7 40 p m	1 12 a m	.....
Leave Akron	7 40 a m	9 00 a m	.....
" Selma	10 40 a m	3 05 p m	.....
" Montgomery	12 35 p m	1 00 a m	.....
" Columbus	8 10 a m	1 15 p m	.....
" Opelika	2 38 p m	3 08 a m	.....
" West Point	3 20 p m	3 50 a m	7 30 a m
" LaGrange	3 45 p m	4 28 a m	7 59 a m
" Newnan	4 43 p m	5 29 a m	9 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 00 p m	6 50 a m	10 30 a m

Train 50 and 51 carry Pullman Palace Buffet cars between Atlanta and New York, and Pullman Parlor Cars between Atlanta and Selma. Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agent. JOHN A. GEE, District Pass. Agent.

WHAT IT WILL COST

TO FURNISH THE NEW CAPITOL OF GEORGIA.

Interesting Report of the Furniture Committee, Giving the List of Items in Detail.

It will cost $75,000 to furnish the new capitol.

This is the estimate of the capitol furniture committee in their report to the legislature, and they recommend an appropriation of that amount.

The committee went through the building room by room and estimated the cost of equipping each apartment. In making up their estimates they consulted with the statehouse officers and their clerks to ascertain the needs of the departments and in determining the cost they had the assistance of prominent dealers and manufacturers.

As to the character of the furniture the committee says:

"In our calculations we have been guided by the idea that the people of Georgia and her representatives desire to see the new capitol furnished and equipped in a manner commensurate with its magnificent proportions and elegant finish. We have estimated for solidly constructed and durable furniture, fixtures and appliances throughout the building, avoiding in our calculations extravagant, high-priced articles or glittering novelties."

The estimate includes metal racks for books of record, which are kept in a horizontal position on trucks which roll them easily in or out of the shelves. Lying flat the books will not burn sooner than an oak log, and in that position the binding, which sags in a vertical position, is perfectly preserved.

In the halls, state library, supreme court room, and principal department offices, combination fixtures for gas or electric lights are provided.

In the detailed estimate there are twenty-six items, from $200 to $12,000, of which the following are the principal:

Carpetings, rugs and mats $12,000; gas fixtures, $10,000; 1,160 chairs and gallery seats, $7,500; 219 desks in house and senate, $5,425; 57 document file cases, $4,000; shelving in libraries, $5,600; roller shelves, book cases, drawers, etc., $7,500; interior of treasurer's vault, $4,000; 40 office desks, $2,400; 83 tables in the library, committee rooms and offices, $2,250; 34 double settees for lobbies, etc., $1,500; stand for the supreme court room, $1,250; treasurer's counter and railings, $1,000; stands for speaker and clerk of the house, $1,000; stands for president and secretary of the senate, $1,000, and $1,000 for six department safes.

Of the smaller items $200 is put down for 500 spittoons, $400 for 20 hat racks, $200 for 12 lounges, $400 for 20 clocks, $400 for 20 washstands, $200 for 600 cloak hooks, $200 for 10 water-coolers, $600 for 12 book case and $250 for 30 umbrella stands.

For sundry small articles, like letter presses, shovels, tongs, etc., $3,325 is allowed.

For the furnishing of the building the committee recommends the appointment of a commission to advertise for bids and award contracts for furnishing the various articles required.

As most of the furniture will have to be made after the contracts are awarded, the committee recommends that the legislature act promptly.

They say that if there is no delay the building can be accepted by the state on the 1st of May, 1889.

The report is signed by Governor Gordon, Hon. Clark Howell, Mr. Z. D. Harrison, clerk of the supreme court; Mr. W. J. Speer, of the treasury department; Hon. W. H. Felton, Jr., of Macon, and Mr. W. H. Harrison of the executive department.

The report was generally received with favor by the members of the house. Many of them were under the impression that it would cost from $100,000 to $150,000 to furnish the capitol in appropriate style, and they were gratified to find that it could be done for so much less than they anticipated.

On motion of Mr. Olive, of Oglethorpe, the report was referred to the committee on public property.

Mr. Lamar, of Richmond, the chairman of that committee, has already introduced a skeleton bill for an appropriation which provides for a commission as suggested by the furniture committee.

This bill has been read once and may be brought before the house and put upon its passage comparatively early in the session.

Physicians Confess.

All honest, conscientious physicians who give B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) a trial, frankly admit its superiority over all other blood medicines.

Dr. W. J. Adair, Rockmart, Ga., writes: "I regard B. B. B. as one of the best blood medicines."

Dr. A. H. Roscoe, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "All reports of B. B. B. are favorable, and its speedy action is truly wonderful."

Dr. J. W. Rhodes, Crawfordsville, Ga., writes: "I confess B. B. B. is the best and quickest medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried."

Dr. S. J. Farmer, Crawfordsville, Ga., writes: "I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a fine tonic alterative. Its use cured an excrescence of the neck after other remedies effected no perceptible good."

Dr. C. H. Montgomery, Jacksonville, Ala., writes: "My mother insisted on my getting B. B. B. for her rheumatism, as her case stubbornly resisted the usual remedies. She experienced immediate relief and her improvement has been truly wonderful."

A prominent physician who wishes his name not given, says: "A patient of mine whose case of tertiary syphilis was surely killing him, and which no treatment seemed to check, was entirely cured with about twelve bottles of B. B. B. He was fairly made up of skin and bones and terrible ulcers."

sundwky

Public Meeting in West End.

In persuance of a call issued by the city council of West End, a few of the leading citizens of that enterprising suburb met at the academy last Friday evening, for the pupose of nominating three councilmen to make the race in the ensuing election, which takes place on next Saturday, December 1st. On account of the small number present, however, it was thought advisible to postpone the meeting until tomorrow (Monday) night, when a full attendance is greatly desired. Important questions are to be grappled with during the next year or two, and the people should take pains in choosing the right men. Every citizen in West End, will be given a voice in the nominations. Let all come. Regember the time of meeting, 7 o'clock, next Monday evening.

Important to the Ladies.

Letter From Mrs. S. B. Johnson.

Some months ago I saw a letter from Mrs. Magnan recommending very highly Mrs. Brannon's treatment of female complaints, and I being a great sufferer was induced to try her remedies with such satisfactory results, that I beg space in your valuable paper, with the hope that this may reach the eyes of all the ladies suffering from womb troubles or any irregularities. Mrs. Brannon has thirty years experience. She prepares an ointment, with other special treatment and advice, and sends by mail with special directions for home treatment. I sincerely advise all of them to write to her, describing their case, and inclose stamp for particulars. The cost is nothing compared to benefits obtained. Her address is Mrs. Mary A. Brannon, 6 Pulliam street, Atlanta, Ga.

Sick headache is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and regulates the digestion, and creates an appetite.

To the Voters of Fulton County.

Prominent among the candidate for the office of coroner of Fulton county are two worthy one legged confederate soldiers, and we think any one who has a drop of patriotic blood in his veins, will support one or the other. One is Mr. J. M. Kemp, who lost a leg in the army of Virginia fighting for the liberty of his country. The other is Mr. W. F. Stewart, who also lost a leg at Jonesboro, Ga., under the Immortal Hardee and Cheatham, fighting in defense of Atlanta, in the dark and bloody days of 1864. Mr. Stewart is an old citizen of Atlanta and has a large family to support; he is a sober, straight-forward man, thoroughly competent to fill the position and has heretofore proven himself worthy of the confidence of the people. Now, will the people of Fulton county ignore the claims of these worthy men, who have lost their limbs fighting for their country's cause? The response should be in a unanimous, voice vote for either Mr. Kemp or Mr. Stewart. Recollect that we are being heavily taxed to pension the yankee soldiers, while our poor southern soldier gets nothing, and we think that they should have the preference of these small offices.

CITIZENS.

Big cut in prices in all grades furniture at P. H. Snook's.

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The committee went through the building room by room and estimated the cost of equipping each apartment. In making up their estimates they consulted with the statehouse officers and their clerks to ascertain the needs of the departments and in determining the cost they had the assistance of prominent dealers and manufacturers.

As to the character of the furniture the committee says:

"In our calculations we have been guided by the idea that the people of Georgia and her representatives desire to see the new capitol furnished and equipped in a manner commensurate with its magnificent proportions and elegant finish. We have estimated for solidly constructed and durable furniture, fixtures and appliances throughout the building, avoiding in our calculations extravagant, high-priced articles or glittering novelties."

The estimate includes metal racks for books of record, which are kept in a horizontal position on trucks which roll them easily in or out of the shelves. Lying flat the books will not burn sooner than an oak log, and in that position the binding, which sags in a vertical position, is perfectly preserved.

In the halls, state library, supreme court room, and principal department offices, combination fixtures for gas or electric lights are provided.

In the detailed estimate there are twenty-six items, from $200 to $12,000, of which the following are the principal:

Carpetings, rugs and mats $12,000; gas fixtures, $10,000; 1,160 chairs and gallery seats, $7,500; 219 desks in house and senate, $5,425; 57 document file cases, $4,000; shelving in libraries, $3,600; roller shelves, book cases, drawers, etc., $7,500; interior of treasurer's vault, $4,000; 40 office desks, $2,400; 83 tables in the library, committee rooms and offices, $2,250; 34 double settees for lobbies, etc., $1,500; stand for the supreme court room, $1,250; treasurer's counter and railings, $1,000; stands for speaker and clerk of the house, $1,000; stands for president and secretary of the senate, $1,000, and $1,000 for six department safes.

Of the smaller items $300 is put down for 500 spittoons, $400 for 20 hat racks, $500 for 12 lounges, $400 for 20 clocks, $400 for 20 washstands, $200 for 600 cloak hooks, $200 for 10 water-coolers, $600 for 12 book case and $250 for 30 umbrella stands.

For sundry small articles, like letter presses, shovels, tongs, etc., $3,125 is allowed.

For the furnishing of the building the committee recommends the appointment of a commission to advertise for bids and award contracts for furnishing the various articles required.

As most of the furniture will have to be made after the contracts are awarded, the committee recommends that the legislature act promptly.

They say that if there is no delay the building can be accepted by the state on the 1st of May, 1889.

The report is signed by Governor Gordon, Hon. Clark Howell, Mr. Z. D. Harrison, clerk of the supreme court; Mr. W. J. Speer, of the treasury department; Hon. W. H. Felton, Jr., of Macon, and Mr. W. H. Harrison of the executive department.

The report was generally received with favor by the members of the house. Many of them were under the impression that it would cost from $100,000 to $150,000 to furnish the capitol in appropriate style, and they were gratified to find that it could be done for so much less than they anticipated.

On motion of Mr. Olive, of Oglethorpe, the report was referred to the committee on public property.

Mr. Lamar, of Richmond, the chairman of that committee, has already introduced a skeleton bill for an appropriation which provides for a commission as suggested by the furniture committee.

This bill has been read once and may be brought before the house and put upon its passage comparatively early in the session.

Physicians Confess.

All honest, conscientious physicians who give B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) a trial, frankly admit its superiority over all other blood medicines.

Dr. W. J. Adair, Rockmart, Ga., writes: "I regard B. B. B. as one of the best blood medicines."

Dr. A. H. Roscoe, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "All reports of B. B. B. are favorable, and its speedy action is truly wonderful."

Dr. J. W. Rhodes, Crawfordsville, Ga., writes: "I confess B. B. B. is the best and quickest medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried."

Dr. S. J. Farmer, Crawfordsville, Ga., writes: "I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a fine tonic alterative. Its use cured an excrescence of the neck after other remedies effected no perceptible good."

Dr. C. H. Montgomery, Jacksonville, Ala., writes: "My mother insisted on my getting B. B. B. for her rheumatism, as her case stubbornly resisted the usual remedies. She experienced immediate relief and her improvement has been truly wonderful."

A prominent physician who wishes his name not given, says: "A patient of mine whose case of tertiary syphilis was surely killing him, and which no treatment seemed to check, was entirely cured with about twelve bottles of B. B. B. He was fairly made up of skin and bones and terrible ulcers."

sun&wky

Public Meeting in West End.

In persuance of a call issued by the city council of West End, a few of the leading citizens of that enterprising suburb met at the academy last Friday evening, for the pupose of nominating three councilmen to make the race in the ensuing election, which takes place on next Saturday, December 1st. On account of the small number present, however, it was thought advisible to postpone the meeting until tomorrow (Monday) night, when a full attendance is greatly desired. Important questions are to be grappled with during the next year or two, and the people should take pains in choosing the right men. Every citizen in West End, will be given a voice in the nominations. Let all come. Remember the time of meeting, 7 o'clock, next Monday evening.

Important to the Ladies.

Letter From Mrs. S. B. Johnson.

Some months ago I saw a letter from Mrs. Magnan recommending very highly Mrs. Brannon's treatment of female complaints, and I being a great sufferer was induced to try her remedies with such satisfactory results, that I beg space in your valuable paper, with the hope that this may reach the eyes of all the ladies suffering from womb troubles or any irregularities. Mrs. Brannon has thirty years experience. She prepares an ointment, with other special treatment and advice, and sends by mail with special directions for home treatment. I sincerely advise all of them to write to her, describing their case, and inclose stamp for particulars. The cost is nothing compared to benefits obtained. Her address is Mrs. Mary A. Brannon, 6 Pulliam street, Atlanta, Ga.

Sick headache is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and regulates the digestion, and creates an appetite.

To the Voters of Fulton County.

Pomiment among the candidate for the office of coroner of Fulton county are two worthy one legged confederate soldiers, and we think any one who has a drop of patriotic blood in his veins, will support one or the other. One is Mr. J. M. Kemp, who lost a leg in the army of Virginia fighting for the liberty of his country. The other is Mr. W. F. Stewart, who also lost a leg at Jonesboro, Ga., under the immortal Hardee and Cheatham, fighting in defense of Atlanta, in the dark and bloody days of 1864. Mr. Stewart is an old citizen of Atlanta and has a large family to support; he is a sober, straight-forward man, thoroughly competent to fill the position and has heretofore proven himself worthy of the confidence of the people. Now, will the people of Fulton county ignore the claims of these worthy men, who have lost their limbs fighting for their country's cause? The response should be in a unanimous, voice vote for either Mr. Kemp or Mr. Stewart. Recollect that we are being heavily taxed to pension the yankee soldiers, while our poor southern soldier gets nothing, and we think that they should have the preference of these small offices.

CITIZENS.

Big cut in prices in all grades furniture at P. H. Snook's.

HE BLED TO DEATH.

How an American Soldier Faced Death in the Late War.

A few days ago the following article appeared in THE CONSTITUTION:

One day during the last part of the war, Dr. Willis Westmoreland was dressing the wound of a soldier who had been shot in the neck near the carotid artery.

Suddenly the blood vessel gave way, and just as quickly the surgeon thrust his finger into the hole to stop the flow.

"Doctor," said he, "what does that mean?"

"It means death," said the surgeon.

"How long can I live?" asked the soldier, whose mind was perfectly clear.

"Until I remove my finger," said Dr. Westmoreland.

The soldier asked for pen and paper, wrote his will, wrote an affectionate letter to his wife, and when those were done said quietly:

"Let it go."

The surgeon withdrew his finger, the blood rushed out and soon the man was dead.

The following letter was received by THE CONSTITUTION and referred to Dr. Westmoreland:

HINSDALE, N. H., November 14, 1888.—Editor Constitution—Dear Sir: If the enclosed item appeared in your paper (I cut it from the New York Sun), and if you know Dr. Willis Westmoreland will not you ask him why if the "hole" was in the carotid artery he did not simply cut the artery, the up the ends and let the man live. It is not unusual to sever said artery and men have lived years with it severed—where the ends were properly closed. The story of "sticking his finger in the hole," etc., reads very neatly, but I can't see why Dr. Westmoreland let his patient die. If you are busy kindly give me the doctor's address. Truly yours,

H. E. HUNTER.

Dr. Westmoreland replies as follows:

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I received this morning from THE CONSTITUTION office a clipping headed "Death Square in the Face," enclosed in a letter from Dr. H. E. Hunter, of Hinsdale, N. H., to the editor of THE CONSTITUTION in which letter he states that the clipping is from THE CONSTITUTION of a few months ago. As the doctor appears to be greatly horrified at the incident "Death Square In the Face," I feel it my duty to relieve his wounded feelings and quiet his apprehensions as to the death of the brave young man from mal-practice. The incident did occur but not as reported. The facts are as follows: A soldier was sent from one of the battlefields north of Atlanta to my hospital wounded. Upon examining the wound, I found that the internal end of the collar bone of right side, where it unites with the breast, and a portion of the breast bone was torn away by a minnie ball. The joint or articulation of the collar and breast bones was completely disorganized, the greater portion of the two bones at the point of injury, or portions forming the joint, had been driven away by the ball, leaving a mass of disorganized tissue in the locality. Cleanliness and water dressing was the treatment adopted, with perfect quiet of right arm. At my first examination I had great fears of hemorrhage, as just under this joint the artery innominata bifrucate, making the right corroitid which supplies the right side of neck and head and the right subclavian which supplies with blood the right arm, shoulder, etc. Several days after his arrival at the hospital, number not now recollected, while I was dressing the wound and cleansing the sloughing and contused tissues, there was a frightful gush of arterial blood from the wound. From which one of the three great arteries the blood came I could not say, but whether from one or more, the volume was sufficiently great to have destroyed him in half a minute. I happened to be in a position at the time of the first gush, that I could at once introduce my finger into the wound and arrest for a time almost the complete flow. He saw the blood and feared the trouble, as I had told him of the great danger. He asked, does it mean death? I told him it did, but if he had anything to do or say, that I could compress the artery for a time, certainly he did not make a will or write a letter. I sent for my clerk and he wrote letters for him to his relatives, giving such directions and messages as he dictated. When he got through he turned his eyes to me and said, you must be greatly gratified. He then thanked me for my kindness in thus giving him an opportunity of communicating with his friends and loved ones at home, and after a few moments in profound sleep he asked me to take off the pressure and let him go. These are about all the facts in the case.

The notice of this case in your paper escaped my attention, but had I seen it I should have given no attention to it, as all are sufficiently familiar with the accuracy of newspaper reporters to be worried over the inaccuracy of the details of such reports. But the letter from Dr. Hunter, sent me from your office, evinces such great interest in the case that, although he be a crank, it was still my duty to show him that the brave soldier did not die from malpractice.

W. F. WESTMORELAND.

LEMON ELIXIR

Its Wonderful Effect on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood.

Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is a pleasant lemon drink that positively cures all Billiousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Malaria, Kidney Disease, Dizziness, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Fevers, Chills, Blotches, Pimples, Pain in Back, Palpitation of Heart, and all other diseases caused by disordered liver, stomach and kidneys, the first great cause of all fatal diseases. Fifty cents and one dollar per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

LEMON HOT DROPS

For coughs and colds take Lemon Hot Drops.

For sore throat and bronchitis take Lemon Hot Drops.

For pneumonia and laryngetis take Lemon Hot Drops.

For consumption and catarrh take Lemon Hot Drops.

For all throat and lung diseases take Lemon Hot Drops.

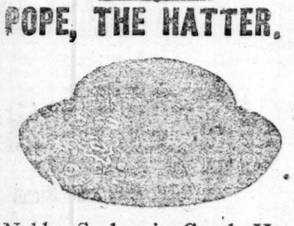
An elegant and reliable preparation.

Sold by druggists. 25 cents per bottle Prepared by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifty office desks and book cases at greatly reduced prices to make room; $60 roll top desk for $40.

P. H. SNOOK.

POPE, THE HATTER.



Nobby Styles in Crush Hats

Educational.

The science and chemistry of cooking thoroughly taught by graduates from New York city. Attractive and useful. No accompishments more important or helpful. All are invited to attend the meeting at the Y. M. C. A. parlors, Saturday night 10 a m. sun wed

Tate Spring, East Tennessee, the famous southern winter and summer resort, now has a pleasant company from different states. The waters are a specific for the cure of dyspepsia and all other diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys. First-class accommodations. The new hotel is open the year round. Write for pamphlet. Address, Thomas Tomlinson, Tate Spring, Grainger county, East Tennesssee.

Read P. H. Snook's "ad." in today's CONSTITUTION and go and see the most elegant assortment of furniture in the south.

J. H. Estill, president, the Morning News, says: "A member of my family who has been "a martyr to neuralgia headache for twenty "years, and often had to remain in her room "for days, found in Bradycrotine an infallible "remedy."

POPE, THE HATTER.

Latest and Leading Styles in Stiff Hats.

JEWELRY.

STILSON,

JEWELER,

55 WHITEHALL ST.

Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

CANDY,

Buttercups and Boston Chips made twice each day at Nunnally's, 36 Whitehall street.

7p un nun

OYSTERS.

We are receiving every day extra fine Norfolk Oysters, a variety of nice Fish, Quail, Game and Celery. We are having a fine trade on our JERSEY BUTTER. We serve Oysters in every style.

E. F. Donehoo & Co.,

9 E. Alabama Street.

7p un fol

PICTURE FRAMES

MADE TO ORDER, AT

THORNTON & GRUBB'S,

28 Whitehall Street.

Leading dealers in fine ETCHINGS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLORS, PASTELS, PHOTRAPHS, etc. Our stock is the most complete one in the city. Everything strictly first-class. No shoddy goods. Just the things for

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Our facilities for making PICTURE FRAMES and framing pictures are unsurpassed. Our stock of mouldings in White and Gold, Silver, Bronzes, Hardwoods, Gilts, etc., has no equal. BRING US YOUR PICTURES to be framed and get our prices before purchasing.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—In this department we are headquarters for everything in this line. Artists' canvass, brushes, easels, plaques, etc. Ladies paint to our own Xmas Cards. We have an endless variety of cards, in Ivory, Celluloid, etc., for decorating; besides numerous other novelties in this line.

Xmas Goods and Holiday Goods.

Our stock is all in, and we respectfully request all those who are beginning to "look around," to call in and examine our stock. No trouble to show and price goods.

N. B.—Illustrated Catalogue of Art Material sent on receipt of 25c in stamps.

THORNTON & GRUBB,
Successors to Thornton's Art Store.
Telephone 236. un dono 7p

$250

WILL BUY AN

Elegant Upright Piano

From "Phillips & Crew," 12 Marietta street, payable $2.50 per week, $10 per month, or $30 a quarter, as you may prefer.

Instrument guaranteed equal to any offered at same price. tf

If you don't register for the city election everybody will know it is because you have not paid last year's taxes. This is the last week to register, so don't let the books close without registering.

Baptist Sunday School Union.

The Baptist Sunday schools of the city will hold their monthly meeting at the Third Baptist this afternoon at 3 o'clock. An interesting programme has been arranged. Short addresses will be made by A. W. Bealer, E. R. Carswell, Jr., and others. A cordial invitation extended to all.

THE WEATHER REPORT

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, November 24—Indications for Georgia: Fair weather stationary, temperature, northerly winds.

FAIR — FAIR

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GA., November 24—7 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m. Seventy-fifth Meridian time.

STATIONS.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	WIND. Direction	WIND. Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
Pensacola	30.26	52	39	NE	6	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.30	52	38	NW	6	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.28	50	34	N	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.32	56	44	N	8	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.36	56	44	NE	6	.00	Cloudy.
Palestine	30.38	52	48	NE	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Corpus Christi	30.32	58	50	N	22	.00	Cloudy.
Brownsville	30.24	54	42	N	N	.00	Cloudy.
Rio Grande City	30.24	54	54	N	Light	.50	Rain

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

(Central Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.							
7 a. m	30.27	34	29	NE	6	.00	Clear.
7 p. m	30.28	48	21	NW		.00	Clear.

Maximum Thermometer..... 55
Minimum Thermometer..... 32
Total Rainfall..... .00

M. H. PERRY,
Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level.
The T indicates the precipitation inappreciable.

CLOTHING.

MY FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF CLOTHING

FOR MEN, BOYS' and CHILDREN

Is complete in all Departm'ts

LARGE STOCK!

NOBBY STYLES!

LOW PRICES

GEORGE MUSE,

38 Whitehall Street.

N. B.—Suits made to order.

CLOTHING.

FOR THIS WEEK

We have some elegant goods to show in Dress Business Suits, in Prince Albert, Cut Away and Sacks. In

OVERCOATS

We have some perfect beauties, made up expressly for us, and are equal to any merchant tailo work. In

BOY'S CLOTHING

We have a stock brim full of new goods and styles. In FURNISHING GOODS we have a complete assortment. In

HATS

We have all the leading styles. In PRICES we promise you the LOWEST. An examination of our goods and prices is respectfully solicited by

A. & S. ROSENFELD,
24 WHITEHALL ST., CORNER ALABAMA.

WHISKY.

BLUTHENTHAL & BICKART

(B. & B.)

Wholesale Liquors and Direct Importers.

46 and 48 Marietta St.,
8 South Forsyth St.,
ATLANTA, GA.

un rosnfld TELEPHONE 378.

LADIES' PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by Bradfield & Ware, Druggists, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., Druggists and Apothecaries, 402 Marietta st.; M. B. Avery & Co., Druggists; Schumann's Pharmacy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Hunter st. L. Vance, Napoleon, Ga.: J. H. Corn, Visage, Ga.; Lenton Jemerson, Mountain Scene, Ga., Roberts & Holbrook, Bell Ground, Ga. tf

Lawyers' Attention.

THE PAMPHLET OF HEAD-NOTES

Of the Supreme Court Decisions,

RENDERED DURING THE MARCH TERM,

Is now ready and will be sent upon receipt of One Dollar to any address.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Manager,
Constitution Job Office, Atlanta, Ga.

dtf

COAL, WOOD, ETC.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

2,000 Tons Wooldridge Jellico,
1,000 Tons Corona, from Alabama,
500 Tons Anthracite.

John T. Stocks, Atlanta, Ga

YARDS: 97 W. PETERS STREET. PHONE 527.
36 N. BROAD STREET. PHONE 904.

7p un whisky

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, ETC.

Every day we are asked these questions: Is this a new store? What kind of business do you do? How long have you been here?

In reply we would say weh have bee here over 25 years. We are here to stay.

Being Direct Importers We Sell

DIAMONDS, WATCHES

—AND—

CLOCKS

Cheaper than Any House in the South!

We employ the largest force of skilled labor in our line in the South.

We manufacture Solid Gold Jewelry, Gold and Silver Medals, Badges, etc.

We do the most Artistic Engraving, Repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry in the most skillful manner at the Lowest Possible Prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,

93 Whitehall Street, 93

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CLOTHING.

James A. Anderson & Co

WANTED

Fifty Thousand People

To know that on account of our enormous stock of Winter Clothing that we do not intend to carry over, we will sell at prices that will defy competition.

Look at the Prices

Men's Overcoats $4.50 to $20.
Boy's Overcoats $2.50 to $12.

Made up in Ulsters, Capes, Sacks and Frocks, light and heavy weights.

Men's Suits From $7.00 to $25.
Boy's Suits, Long Pants, $6 to $15.
Children's Suits, Short Pants, $2.50 to $10

LOOK BEFORE BUYING

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

Sam'l W. Goode. R. H. Wilson. Albert L. Beck.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s

Real Estate Offers.

$3,000 for one of the cosiest cottages on South Side, large lot, with all conveniences, only 2 blocks from Whitehall car line, on Windsor street; has nice outhouses, chicken yard, etc. New, six rooms, water and gas throughout.

$2,700 for 6 room house, plastered, etc., close in, near new capitol. Large lot, 50x200 feet, on East Fair street; half block of dummy line.

$1,000 for 120 acres of good land in Fulton county only ¾ mile from Roswell railroad, 16 acres open, balance well timbered.

2 new 5 room cottages, neatly and strongly built, on Spring street, nice lots, each 60x80, nicely painted, large halls, front and rear venudas. Price each $550, on easy terms.

$3,000 for new 6 room cottage, one block from Whitehall car line; large lot, 50x200 feet; good water, nice fruits, modern conveniences, on Hood street.

A splendid farm of 120 acres, well watered and timbered, near Decatur, Ga., 40 acres fine timber, splendid fish pond, choicest fruits and grape vines; 20 acres in fine state of cultivation, only 1 mile from depot; 6 daily trains to and from Atlanta; improvements consist of six room dwelling, all necessary outhouses, stables, etc., etc. Price $12,000. Easy terms.

WEST END—"The Reynolds place" must be sold in five days. $4,000 offered. Who will raise the bid? It has 6 room residence, 2 room servants', good frame barn and stables, large, high, shaded, level lot, 100x400 feet, with rear and side alleys, east front, only half block from end of Gordon street car line, in front of Colonel Evan P. Howell's. It must be sold. Submit your offers at once.

16 ACRES FOR $2,400—Halt mile from Grant park and dummy car line, about 1,000 feet front on main road; beautiful grove of large oaks and hickories; fine spring, cemented; bold branch, pleasant surroundings, thick settlement, and joins Mr. W. C. Saunders's suburban place. Terms easy.

$5,500 for central 8 room 2 story frame residence; water, gas, belgian pavement, brick sidewalks, lot 61x210 feet; less than 2 blocks from M. E. church. $1,400 cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent int. rest.

$2,500 for new 6 room West End cottage on fine lot, 55x250 feet, half block from car line in pleasant neighborhood.

16 acres for $2,400, part of Ormewood, long front on main road, beautiful grove, fine spring, bold branch, 2½ miles from Kimball house by pleasant drive.

5½ acres at Kirkwood, near depot, high and level, shaded and rich, thickly settled community of first-class people, 7 room cottage, 2 room frame outhouse, all neat and nice. only $3,500 this month, terms easy.

9 acres at Edgewood for $3,000, near Mayson's crossing; with fine view of Atlanta and very convenient to depot, postoffice, etc.

$1,300 for 3 room house on fine, level lot 50x175 feet; on a corner, two blocks from Fair street dummy line; paved walks.

$1,600 for 3 room house on Jones street, near Fair street school.

$2,500 for new 4 room cottage and a plain 4 room house; on corner lot, on dummy line; splendid neighborhood; close in; very desirable home.

$13,000 for 22 lots fronting Grant park and the dummy line, between pavilion and Lake Abana, near the site of the proposed new hotel to be erected in the spring.

$7,000 for 18 acres in Decatur, Ga., very highly improved with the choicest vineyard and fruits of various kinds in bearing; land rich and perfectly drained; extra good residence, with large rooms, wide halls and verandahs, bath, cellar for wine and flowers; two servants' houses; good chicken run; beautiful grove of stately oaks about the dwelling; lovely lawn drive and flowers. Indeed, it is perhaps the most carefully improved suburban home about Atlanta, and the owner instructs us to sell at once, as he is a non-resident and cannot come to occupy it as he intended when he purchased and beautified it last year.

$600 for 10 acres at Constitution, Ga., on E. T. V., & Ga. R. R., six miles from Atlanta,

$400 for 10 acres 4 miles west of the Kimball house, beyond Wachendorf's floral garden.

$2,400 for 34 acres on Johnson road, near Decatur, beyond W. S. Thomson's residence; a very cheap place.

$3,000 for central 2 story, 8 room Calhoun street residence, water, gas, etc.; or will exchange for good vacant lot on the North side of the city.

$1,250 for 5 acres 300 yards from Gentlemen's Driving Club house.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,

No. 1 Marietta Street.

POPE, THE HATTER.

All the Leading Styles in Stiff Hats.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, ETC.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

THE DISORGANIZERS OF HIGH PRICES FOR THIS WEEK!

We are Fully up to the Demand of the Times. This Week will be Devoted to Giving Our Friends and Customers a Feast of Thanksgiving Bargains. Everybody Invited.

BLANKETS!

One more case of those fine white 10-4 Blankets at 85c, worth $1.50. ½ case Gray Blankets, large size, at $2, worth $3.50. Special 11/4 White Blankets at $2.50, worth $4. Don't buy Blankets until you see our stock. At 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and up we will sell this week some big leads in Comforts.

567 pairs of pure California Wool Blankets to be sold this week at your own price.

Competition groans when we begin to make special prices. And just here we will say we are not trying to please our competitors, but are determined to please our customers.

1 case all wool 38 inch Trecot at 35c.

Remember, we want you to see our Blankets and Comforts.

All wool Henriettas, 35c.

Another lot still more immense in quantity, quality and size, at 20c. These goods are 23x48 inches in size and just simply cannot be matched outside our house for less than 25c.

We are selling a large ¾ Pure Linen, White Dinner Napkin, worth from $1.50 to $1.85 for $1.25 per dozen.

Another lot of those genuine Scotsman Turkey Red Damasks, 58 inches wide, at 18c, 22c and 25c.

We sell the best brand of Brown Dress Linens known to the trade in all qualities, ranging from 12½ to 35c.

Pure all linen Huck and Damask Towels, extra sizes, 7½c and 10c each. Be sure to see them.

Then we cap the climax with a line of Unbleached 60 inch Damasks that we have reduced from 65c to 50c per yard. And another lot of full Bleached Damasks, all linen, superior make, in 62 and 66 inch widths, at 50c, 60c, 75c and 85c. Just add 25 per cent to these prices, and you have their real value.

We Buy From the Factory.

A beautiful assortment of all the new shades in Broadcloth at $1.50 and $2, worth $2.50 per yard. 35c per yard for splendid Repellant, 54 inches wide. This could be sold for $1.

Here are some more of those big plums at 50c. We sell you a regular $1 Plush, in all the shades, at 50c, 65c and 75c. We sell a 54 inch Ladies' Cloth that cannot be matched this side of Europe. At $1, we sell you a $1.50 Cloth Suiting which makes up in styles, etc., equal to anybody's $1.75 Broadcloth. Remember, our 38 inch all wool Tricots at 35c, worth 65c.

When it comes to

SILKS,

—We can show such an array of—

Styles, Patterns, Colors, Etc.,

As must arouse the enthusiasm of any purchaser. These goods we keep in all grades and prices, like this: An elegant line of Faille, Rademires, Shudas, Surahs, Gros Grain, Amures, Pekin Stripes, Brocades, etc. 15 different shades to select from.

The regular $1.50 Silk to be sold at $1.

A $1 colored Surah for 57½c.

A $1.35 Gros Grain Silk for 89c. To see means you will buy. Any and all silks will be sold the same way for this week. Every lady can get a handsome Silk Dress at these prices.

We add a lot of new things to the woolen dress goods, and bought them very cheap, and have put the entire stock down to prices corresponding.

With the new beautiful line of Evening Silk just received you will fail to do yourself justice if you buy your evening or party dress goods before you see our stock.

We are overstocked on the following goods:

Henriettas, Alma Cloths,
Double Twilled Serges and
English Tricoteens.

All these goods are going to be sold at a very low price to reduce stock.

We can match anything in Trimming that is to be had in this city and will save you a handsome profit. Never buy Trimming until you have given us a look.

Knitted Goods.

We solicit an examination of these goods and are confident that they will please you.

Misses' black ribbed Hose at 10c.

Misses' double kneed Hose in colors and black, at 25c.

Misses' regular made Hose at 15c.

A full line of Ladies', Mens', Children's and Infants' wool Hose, 25c; worth 40c.

Wool Hose for 50c; worth 75c.

Gents' seamless Hose at 10c; worth 20c.

Gents' ½ Hose in big variety.

We know that our raven black Hose are in the lead. We guarantee every pair fast black, and at 25, 35 and 50c they are not to be matched

Just received a full line of Bootees and Mittens. Here is some more of that thanksgiving "pie:"

Ladies' $1 ribbed Vests, beautifully finished, for 50c.

Ladies' finer ribbed Vest at $1, $1.50 and $2. Never to be matched in this country. Come quick.

Look at this: Ladies' all ribbed Vests in white, pink, blue and cream. Cheap.

Just in Ladies' and Gents' all wool scarlet Vests and Drawers at 50c. These would be cheap at 90c. See them.

We carry the best line of Ladies' and Misses'

SHOES!

To be found in the city. Misses' scarlet Vests and Drawers to match in all sizes.

Don't buy Underwear until you see our stock

WRAPS

—AND—

SHAWLS,

Our trade in this department has been so large that we are not going to take much of your time. New goods are received every day. The styles are of such a variety that there is no trouble to be suited. Our thanksgivings in this department are immense. We ssmply say don't buy your Cloaks until you see our stock.

One lot of Cloth Jackets to close out at $1.75; worth $3.

$5 Jacket for $3.50.

$6.75 Jacket for $4.25.

$8 Jacket for $5.

$12 Jacket for $7.50, and so the plums go.

Plush Long Sacques, Modjeskas and Jackets, they go like this: $16 one for $11.50; $20 one at $14.75; $25 one at $16; and so they are, up to the finest goods in the market. If you don't think the bottom has dropped out on long Wraps come and see, price them and take your choice this week.

Big bargains in Shoes. Come to us for your shoes.

We want everybody to see our beautiful Shawl stock. Just received another lot of those opera Shawls that are selling so cheap. Buy your Shawls of us and save handsome money.

Don't forget our big plums in Henriettas and Tricots.

SPECIAL.

Just in, one case of English Suiting, in all the leading shades, with Mattalasse Plaid. They are worth 25c. We buy from the factory, and we will sell this case for 15c. Don't wait, but come quick.

Our Cotton Flannels at 5c, 7½c, 8c, 10c and up cannot be matched anywhere. Checked Ginghams 5c. All wool Red Flannel 10c, Twilled Flannel at 20c, 25c and up. Pants Goods to suit the most fastidious.

For 50c, 75c and $1, you get a Kid Glove worth $1 to $1.50

This being Thanksgiving week, we are going to show our friends and customers the high esteem we hold them in, by making the

A SOLID WEEK OF BARGAINS.

Kid Gloves for everybody this week.

We will save you handsome money on Flannel Sacqueings.

We carry all the leading makes of Corsets. You can surely find anything you want in the line of Corsets with us. See our Corsets.

REMEMBER THIS IS A

Special Week With Us!

All we ask is a careful inspection of our several departments, and we will prove all we say and more, too. Buy your shoes of us and save money.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

39 and 41 Peachtree Street.

House Furnishings!

We repeat with emphasis what we said last week of our Furnishing Goods. Our Linen Department is a regular store to itself. During the past week our stock has been supplemented by big shipments of Linen Goods of every description.

All of them Bargains.

Do you want to furnish your house, or to fill in here and there with anything in the furnishing line? if so, we are certainly prepared to interest and entertain you, for our line of Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Fancy Table Sets, Fancy Tidies, Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Gravy Splashers, Five O'clock Teas, Towels, Crashes, Cup Towelings, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Casings, etc., is simply grand.

"Little Jack Horner sat in a corner eating his 'Thanksgiving' pie," but we propose to divide our Big Linen Pie, and there's a plum or two in it for everybody. Read the list and see if it does not contain something you want. We commence the catalogue with one immense lot of Immense Crepe Towels, 22x46 inches, that we have sold as high as 25c; they are cheap now at 20c, but we shall offer them at 15c each.

Beautiful qualities of Linen and Thread Cambrics for Holiday Handkerchiefs.

Big drives in White Crochet, Honeycomb and Fine Imported Marseilles Quilts.

DRESS GOODS

We are able to point with satisfaction to a display of goods in this department that we are sure will reflect credit both on the taste and judgment of its buyer. When we say New Goods, we mean all we say. The plums in our Dress Goods offering are immense. Here are a few of them:

1 case 38 inch all wool Tricots at 35c, worth 65c.

1 case 40 inch all wool Henriettas at 35c, worth 75c.

1 case 42 inch all wool Josephine Serges at 29c.

1 case of assorted English Plaids, Brocade and Striped Serges at 12½c, 17½c and 25c. These goods are worth twice the price.

NOTIONS.

Pins 1c per paper.
8 papers hairpins for 5c.
Safety pins 5c per dozen.
Good tape measure 5c.
Nice tooth brush, 10c.
Good suspenders, 10c.
Superior suspenders at 15, 20 and 25c.
Gents' scarfs, 25, 35 and 50c.
Beautiful silk handkerchiefs at 15, 25, 35 and 50c.
Mufflers, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, up to $3.
Our 10c tinsel rouching take the cake. We carry best line rouching this side the factory.
6 embroidery floss, 5c.
Big bargains in buttons; bachelor buttons 10c per box.
Quick sales and small profits is what give us such a boom in our notion department.
387 toboggans, fascinations, caps and hoods, to be given away at any price to make room for Santa Claus. He is going to make our house headquarters. Look out for his "ad" in next Sunday's paper.
Come to see us on shoes.
Best line of lace in the city.
The babies are crying for the lovely wool and silk Sacques we are selling so cheap. Buy one for your baby.
Umbrellas for 75c up to $10. See us before you buy your umbrellas.
Ladies' and gents' Collars and Cuffs to suit anyoody.
We are going this week to offer some big offerings in bleached and unbleached Domestics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our New Samples

of Engraved Calling Cards, Reception and Wedding Invitations, etc., are correct in style and beautifully executed. Write us for samples and prices. Freeman & Crankshaw, Jewelers, Atlanta.

44 Marietta St.

—:o:—

Do you realize Christmas is almost here? Such is the fact, however, and it may be well to commence looking around for the presents, and you should come to us. We have things to suit everybody, and at correct prices. If you buy one dollar's worth of goods of us you get a chance to draw the handsome diamond ornamental watch or the elegant silver coffee service. Come in and see us any time.

J. R. WATTS & CO.
JEWELERS and OPTICIANS,
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.
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FURNITURE!

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites,
Sideboards, Hat Racks,
Rattan Rockers, Fancy Rockers,
Children's Rockers,
Glass Door Wardrobes,
Book Cases and Secretaries.

COUNTRY DEALERS

—AND—

CONSUMERS

Will Find Just the Goods They Need for the

Holiday Trade

—AND—

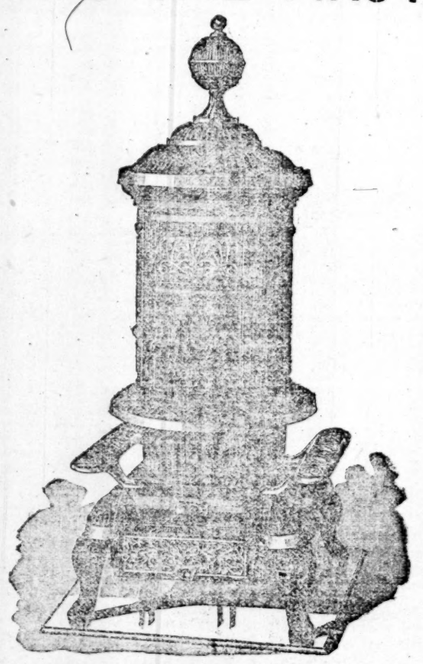
PRESENTS.

Low Prices, Large Stock, New Goods. Make your selections now.

A. G. RHODES,
85 WHITEHALL STREET.

STOVES, ETC.

ALWAYS THE FIRST TO



CUT PRICES

Woods, the Stovier, 87 Whitehall, is

OVERLOADED ON HEATING STOVES!!!

BIG REDUCTIONS!

JUST LISTEN TO THESE PRICES!

$3.50 Heating Stove for $2.50. | $10.00 Heating Stove for $8.50.
$4.00 Heating Stove for $3.00. | $12.50 Heating Stove for $10.00.
$5.00 Heating Stove for $4.00. | $15.00 Heating Stove for $12.00.
$6.00 Heating Stove for $5.00. | $20.00 Heating Stove for $15.00.
$7.50 Heating Stove for $6.50. | $25.00 Heating Stove for $20.00.
$9.00 Heating Stove for $7.50. | $35.00 Heating Stove for $25.00.

These prices will rule till the overplus of stock is gone.
Cut this notice out and bring in with you. We have got the goods and they MUST GO.
Sole agent for the Old reliable Gauze Door Range, indorsed by over 400 prominent Atlanta ladies. Call and see it. Sold for cash or on easy weekly or monthly payments.

WOOD, THE GREAT STOVIER,

87 Whitehall Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY & TUESDAY, November 26 and 27. | TUESDAY MATINEE AT 2.

The Greatest Spectacular Event of the Season

W. J. FLEMING'S

AROUND THE WORLD
—IN—
EIGHTY DAYS!

Produced on a MAGNIFICENT SCALE, with A CARLOAD OF NEW SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES and HANDSOME LADIES in AMAZON MARCHES. The best attraction on the road. No increase of prices. Reserve your seats early at Miller's. nov25-tf

THOMSON'S

CELEBRATED GLOVE-FITTING

CORSETS

Never Have Been Equaled to Present Make.

More Popular Than Ever.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

Three Lengths—Short, Medium, and Extra Long. Twelve Grades. Highest Awards Granted.

THE BEST GOODS and CHEAPEST for QUALITY

For Sale Everywhere!

Thomson, Langdon & Co.
NEW YORK,
Sole Manufacturers
marll su tu th last pg

Foot's Plush Case Depot

RETAIL

—AND—

WHOLESALE.

Plush Case Goods

Out of town Merchants supplied at Trade Discounts
ARE FOOT, 31 Whitehall Street.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

A House and Lot and a Diamond Ring.

But not by A. L. Delkin & Co., for if we did, some one would have to pay for it, and the chances are it would not be ourselves. We prefer to sell our goods on their merits and give all our customers the benefit of a uniform low price. So we advise you to beware of clubs and give away schemes, and when in need of diamonds, watches and jewelry, be sure and get our prices before buying. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall street.

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, ETC.

Twenty-Five Thousand

FEET FLOOR SPACE FILLED WITH MAGNIFICENT

FURNITURE

—OVER 1,000—

Chamber, Parlor and Dinning Room Suits,

IN OAK, MAHOGONY AND NATURAL CHERRY.

Nothing Like it Ever Seen in the South!

My Warerooms are stacked from floor to ceiling wirh an enormous assortment of

Cabinets,
Ladies' Fancy Desks
Hat Racks,
Silver Cases,
Card and Library Tables,
Novelties,
China Closets,
Chiffoniers,
Book Cases,
Glass Door Wardrobes

EASELS.

These Goods are from the Celebrated

GRAND RAPIDS FACTORIES,

And are Finished in the Most Artistic Manner!

I will offer special inducements in 50 office desks and tables to make room. $50 roll-top desk for $40. 100 elegant parlor suits in all kinds of upholstering. High and folding lounges at factory prices. The stock must be sold to make room. 25 brass beds at just half price. $100 roll-top desk for $75. 4-6-8 feet standing desk at cost. Come and see the largest and most elegant display

XMAS GOODS

Ever opened up in Atlanta. It will bring sunshine to the home and gladness to the hearts of everybody that can spare the time to see these lovely things.

P. H. SNOOK.

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VOL. XXI.

THE REVENUE REPORT

COMMISSIONER MILLER PRESENTS THE FIGURES

SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

An Increase in Revenue Receipts, and a Larger Volume of Distillation—The Oleomargarine Law.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—Joseph S. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, in his annual report to the secreatry of the treasury, says that the total receipts of the fiscal year ended June 30th, were $124,326,475, an increase of $5,489,174 over the previous year. The estimated receipts for the current fiscal year are $125,000,000 provided no change is made in existing rates of taxation. The withdrawals from the warehouses during the year shows a large increase, as compared with the previous year, in the consumption of all kinds of liquor and cigars, with the single exception of spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes. The cost of collection of internal taxes was $3,978,283. During the year 1,074 violations of law have been reported, 781 persons arrested, and 518 illicit stills seized. The internal revenue officers have suffered much loss by the destroying of their vehicles and horses by moonshiners, and it is suggested that a law be passed for their reimbursement.

The aggregate amount of taxes collected from tobacco during the year was $5,602,431, an increase of $353,364 over the previous year. The export account shows a decrease in all kinds of tobacco, except cigarettes, of which 40,834,500 more were exported than last year.

The commissioner recommends that the distillation of all kinds of fruit brandy be hereafter allowed under the law regulating the distillation of apple brandy. The abolition of the tax on fruit brandy, he says, would cause a large loss to the revenues than generally estimated through a decreased grain distillation. It would also work great mischief to the revenue service. The commissioner gives at length his reasons for believing that it is impracticable to protect the revenues from fraud in case of alcohol used in the arts is freed from tax. The quantity of spirits remaining in the distillery at the close of the year is stated at 61,033,018 gallons, being 4,112,457 more than at the close of the previous fiscal year. The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in the customs bonded warehouses on the first day of October, was 93,712,919 gallons, this quantity being distributed as follows: In distillery and special bonded warehouses, 53,336,498 gallons; in the hands of the wholesale liquor dealers, 14,823,371; in hands of the retail liquor dealers, 15,288,055. The quantity of oleomargarine produced from November 1st, 1886, the day on which the oleomargarine law took effect, to June 30, 1888, was 56,020,154 pounds. The commissioner expresses the fear that the law relating to oleomargarine is being evaded, and recommends additional legislation to secure its better enforcement.

THE NORTHEASTERLY GALE.

Which Spread Disaster Along the Atlantic Coast.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—The following has been furnished by the signal office: "A severe storm, which is now central off the south New England coast, will probably cause snows in New England, which will interrupt railway travel, and rain, changing into sleet and snow in southeastern New England, will probably interrupt telegraphic communication with that section. The force of the gale reached a velocity of eighty miles per hour at Block island this afternoon."

A Boston dispatch says: A fierce northeasterly gale raged last night and today. The snow began to fall early this morning and continued throughout the day, changing to rain and sleet at night. Some six inches of snow has fallen in eastern Massachusetts, and is all blown into drifts. The storm has affected the wires badly, and shipping in harbors has suffered considerably.

At Claremont, N.H., five inches of snow have fallen. At Brattleboro, Vt., the storm began at 10 a. m., and increased steadily during the day. The wind varies between thirty and forty miles an hour. Several inches of snow has already fallen. The mean temperature was 20 degrees. At Nashua, N. H., about three inches of snow has fallen, and the storm is still raging, mercury 27.

At Keene, N. H., five inches of snow has fallen and the wind is blowing a gale. At Salem, Mass., the storm is the worst for years. There was a heavy fall of damp snow, which by a heavy gale, was piled up in drifts. Wires of all kinds are down, and badly mixed, so much so that the electric lights were shut off at the request of the telephone company.

The sloop yacht Narragansett and schooner, whose name could not be ascertained, broke from their moorings and went ashore near Forest river, the latter lying in a bad position. The harbor is full of coasters and several have dragged considerably.

The blizzard snow storm began at Poughkeepsie at noon and still prevails. The wind blew at a rate of fifty miles an hour. On the river the storm is terrific. The ferry boat to Highland was compelled to abandon her trips at 4:30 p. m. The steamer D. S. Miller did not start for New York until a late hour. Three tows have put in at one of the city piers for the night.

The storm did comparatively little damage at Coney Island. The tide was unusually high, and the surf roared fiercely from Norton's Point to the eastern point of the island, off the Oriental hotel, but the chief damage reported was the washing away of some small frame buildings and shanties between Norton's point and West Brighton. The Brighton Beach hotel, which formerly was in danger during winter storms, if now perfectly safe on its new site. The storm continued to rage all day in Westchester county, blocking up the roads in many places with snowdrifts. The street cars in Mount Vernon were run with great difficulty at irregular intervals, with probability of their stopping altogether.

At 7 o'clock tonight the Mohawk valley is four inches under snow and the storm is still prevailing. The Erie canal is filled with boats stalled or fearing to move.

A heavy snowstorm, accompanied by high winds, prevailed around Wilkesbarre, Pa., since noon today. About four inches of snow fell in Wilkesbarre, and a depth of six inches is reported in the neighboring mountains, the whole snow drifting badly.

Four and a half inches of snow fell in Providence, R. I., drifting as the high wind caught it. The only Sunday train left before the storm set in. The only arrival at this port from beyond the limits of the bay was a freight steamer from New York, and she reported a northeast gale during her passage. No vessel sailed. The snow turned to rain at nightfall, and high winds continue.

A snow storm accompanied by very high wind, has prevailed all day in Worcester, Mass. The snow is badly drifted, street car and steam car travel seriously interrupted and telegraph lines badly tangled up.

At South Gardner, on the Pittsburg railroad, today, a freight train broke in two, and in the collision which followed were wrecked. One of them was filled with poultry, of which only four boxes were saved in marketable condition.

The first winter storm was very severe on and about the shores of Staten Island. The snow which fell throughout the day was followed this evening by a rain storm which lasted far into the night. The winds blew a gale and many vessels took shelter in the eaves about the island. There was a rough sea on the bay, and Staten Island ferry boats experienced much difficulty in entering their slips at St. George.

A large three-masted ship which was anchored off Tompkinsville, dragged her anchors and drifted down the bay and narrowly escaped colliding with the United States cruiser Boston, anchored at quaran

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